

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government
of Bombay,

1892,

WITH

APPENDICES.



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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1892.

INTRODUCTORY.

In supersession of the rules laid down in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 2617, dated 23rd August 1876, the following rules, for the guidance of all departments in their relations with the Sanitary Commissioner, are laid down by Government in their Resolution in the General Department, No. 4334, dated 26th November 1892.

RULES.

1. In matters relating to the public health, the Sanitary Commissioner is the adviser of Government, and, as such, he will exercise a constant supervision upon the sanitary condition of the people, European and native, and the districts generally.

2. He is charged with the important duty of recording the mortality from various causes, and as the details which make up the sanitary requirements of a district are, each and all of them, important factors in connection with the death-rate of the area, he should receive early intimation from local authorities of everything which, for good or ill, can affect that death-rate.

3. He will report and advise upon the prevention and mitigation of epidemics, and upon the causes, prevalence, and prevention of the more ordinary diseases.

4. He will advise upon sanitary matters and sanitary improvements generally, as well in Cantonments as in towns and villages, and to enable him to do this, he should be informed upon such matters as are engaging the attention of local authorities, and of such schemes as are contemplated.

5. As regards conservancy, he will advise upon the general arrangements for the collection and disposal of surface refuse, night-soil, &c. He should indicate the danger peculiar to locality and position, and state what improvements are most urgently required.

6. He should draw up a brief report pointing out sanitary defects and suggesting remedies, stating also what improvements are, in his opinion, more urgently required. This report should be forwarded to the authority concerned.

7. All communications from the Sanitary Commissioner to a Municipality or other local body will be made through the Collector of the district in which such Municipality or other local body is situated.

8. The Chairman or the President should submit this report to the Municipality or Cantonment Committee, and should indicate such works as are said to be most urgently required, and for the execution of which funds are available, or can be provided.

9. The Municipal Commissioners or the Cantonment Committee might then after discussion adopt such resolutions on the proposals as to them seem best. Copies of these resolutions should be sent to the Sanitary Board for submission to Government, with a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's report and the remarks of the Sanitary Board.

10. At the end of each year all Medical officers who are members of Municipalities or Cantonment Committees should include in their annual reports a detailed account showing the extent to which all proposals have been adopted, and abstracts of these reports should appear in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. When the Sanitary Commissioner is able to do so, he should invariably report as to how far his suggestions have been adopted, and upon the character of the work done.

11. His Excellency in Council relies upon the different departments and offices seeing that the instructions contained in these orders are fully understood by all concerned, and he trusts that they will be acted up to in such a manner as will best give effect to them.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS. No remarks.

These sections are omitted from this Report (*vide* Government of India Resolution No. 118, dated 27th June 1878).

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

As directed in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 6851A, dated 5th October 1891, published in the *Government Gazette* dated 8th October 1891, page 817, the vital statistics of the taluka of Karjat hitherto shown in the Thána Collectorate have been incorporated in the Kolába Collectorate.

Vital statistics in the taluka of Karjat in the Thána Collectorate.

2. The Government of India, in the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of their letter No. 2 Sanitary—36, dated 24th February 1892, embodied in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1607, dated 17th May 1892, directed that the revised annual Sanitary Forms Nos. I and II, attached to the letter, be substituted for the existing Forms Nos. I and II in the Appendix, and this has been done.

Modified Annual Sanitary Forms Nos. I and II.

3. Regarding the arrangements for testing the record of vital statistics by the vaccination staff, the mode of procedure is as follows : On a vaccinator arriving at a village, the children available for vaccination are collected, their names and ages taken down and the village birth register examined and the names found out. If a name is not in the village register, enquiry is made as to the place of birth. In the case of a child whose name is found in the birth register and not in the death register who has not been produced, enquiry is made as to why the child has not been brought forward. A list of the discrepancies found out is drawn up and sent to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who forwards it on to the Collector of the district by whom further enquiry is made and, if necessary, steps are taken to ensure more accuracy.

BIRTHS.

4. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1892 there were 650,667 births registered against 682,677 in 1891. The recorded births for the year under

Number of registered births.

report were thus 32,010 less than the number registered in the previous year, but exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1891 by 63,765. By sexes there were 337,150 males and 313,517 females against 354,630 and 328,047 respectively in 1891.

Births in 1892 compared with previous years from 1882 to 1891. 5. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1882 to 1892, their ratios per 1,000 of population, and the proportion of males to females :—

Years.	Population.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS THERE WERE		For every 100 male births the females were.
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1882... ..	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15.55	14.31	29.86	52.09	47.90	91.98
1883.. ..	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15.92	14.58	30.50	52.20	47.80	91.55
1884... ..	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16.96	15.54	32.50	52.17	47.83	91.67
1885... ..	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18.14	16.65	34.79	52.13	47.87	91.83
1886... ..	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18.44	16.90	35.34	52.17	47.83	91.69
1887... ..	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19.90	18.27	38.18	52.13	47.87	91.81
1888... ..	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20.07	18.50	38.57	52.04	47.96	92.15
1889... ..	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19.02	17.47	36.49	52.12	47.88	91.87
1890... ..	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20.28	18.68	38.97	52.05	47.95	92.14
1891... ..	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18.84	17.43	36.27	51.95	48.05	92.50
Mean for ten years	16,691,007	305,778	281,124	586,902	18.32	16.84	35.16	52.10	47.90	91.94
1892... ..	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17.91	16.66	34.57	51.82	48.18	92.99

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 34.57 per 1,000 of population against 36.27 in 1891 and a mean of 35.16 for the previous 10 years.

6. From Annual Form No. I in the Appendix it will be seen that for every 100 female births 107.54 male births were recorded, but this proportion is greater in the under-mentioned collectorates and districts :—

In the City of Bombay the ratio of male to female births was	... 108.28 percent.
„ Kánara	... 108.01
„ Kaira	... 113.81
„ Ahmedabad	... 111.56
„ Karáchi	... 120.35
„ Hyderabad	... 128.12
„ Thar and Pákar	... 133.66
„ Shikárpur	... 121.09
„ Upper Sind Frontier	... 129.59

Births by months. 7. The monthly distribution of births in 1892 as compared with 1891 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years 1882 to 1891	44,019	41,517	46,528	46,691	49,450	52,880	52,674	52,533	51,906	52,273	49,352	47,079	586,902
1891	49,645	52,260	53,558	56,531	59,503	62,408	60,227	61,994	59,610	57,807	55,355	53,779	682,677
1892	51,719	47,699	54,908	53,826	56,633	61,727	59,747	55,046	53,013	53,778	52,253	50,318	650,667

The greatest number (61,727) was registered in June and the least (47,699) in February. In 1891 the highest and lowest numbers (62,408) and (49,645), respectively were registered in the months of June and January.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each district and collectorate for 1892 with the number for 1891 and the mean for ten years.

8. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1892 in each district and collectorate of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1891 and the mean for ten years:—

District.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS 1882-1891.		1891.		1892.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Rhândesh ...	1,460,319	49,849	39.58	64,111	43.90	62,844	43.03
	2	Násik ...	841,087	30,012	35.13	35,919	42.71	39,479	46.94
	3	Thána ...	818,967	25,212	30.86	24,131	*29.46	24,900	30.40
	4	City of Bombay...	806,144	15,116	19.47	15,209	18.86	15,213	18.87
	5	Kolába ...	594,779	13,943	23.72	19,264	†32.39	19,274	32.41
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	33,861	44.27	40,177	45.26	39,004	43.94
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	32,403	35.35	38,282	36.06	36,227	34.13
	8	Sholápur...	750,255	26,369	44.00	32,289	43.04	29,927	39.89
	9	Sátara ...	1,225,511	46,039	42.68	49,179	40.13	48,118	39.26
	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	26,182	25.97	33,086	29.92	35,041	31.68
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum...	1,011,453	37,268	42.41	40,923	40.46	39,106	38.66
	12	Dhárwár...	1,050,533	41,618	46.26	46,524	44.29	41,981	39.96
	13	Bijápur ...	796,286	29,259	44.72	35,185	44.19	31,793	39.93
	14	Kánara ...	446,156	13,268	31.22	13,723	30.75	14,109	31.62
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat ...	649,824	23,605	38.21	26,826	41.28	22,874	35.20
	16	Broach ...	341,450	12,071	36.73	14,526	42.54	12,393	36.50
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	29,852	36.79	32,169	36.91	31,355	35.97
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	9,177	35.12	12,815	40.89	11,442	36.51
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	29,926	34.69	33,405	36.27	28,489	30.93
Sind Registration District.	20	Karróhi ...	561,013	12,807	26.30	15,736	28.05	14,369	25.61
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	16,824	21.82	20,213	22.02	18,040	19.65
	22	Thar and Párkar.	298,189	6,182	29.05	6,871	23.04	4,942	16.57
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	23,204	27.01	27,454	30.00	25,821	28.22
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	2,855	22.10	4,660	26.71	3,926	22.50

Abstract.

Western Registration District...	...	4,521,296	134,132	32.51	158,634	35.09	161,710	35.76
Central do. do. ...	...	5,030,733	164,854	37.75	193,013	38.36	188,317	37.43
Southern do. do. ...	...	3,304,428	121,413	42.50	136,355	41.26	126,989	38.43
Gujarát do. do. ...	...	3,097,112	104,631	36.31	119,741	38.66	106,553	34.40
Sind do. do. ...	...	2,866,777	61,872	25.16	74,934	26.14	67,098	23.41
Presidency ...		18,820,346	586,902	*35.16	682,677	36.27	650,667	34.57

* Exclusion of Kárjat Táluka.

† Inclusive of do.

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in the Western Registration District was higher than in the previous year. In the other districts it was lower.

9. Of the 24 collectorates, the number of recorded births in 1892 was higher than in 1891 in the collectorates of Násik, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara. The remaining collectorates show a decrease as compared with 1891. The registration of births throughout the Province of Sind is defective, especially in Thar and Párkar and Hyderabad collectorates. The City of Bombay shows practically the same recorded birth-rate (18.87 per 1,000) as last year and is less than the mean of the past 10 years, which is 19.47 per 1,000, a very low figure.

10. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during 1892 as compared with 1891 is given in the following table:—

Birth registration in urban and rural circles.

Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1891.	1892.
Khándesh ...	Urban ...	56,658	35·19	39·46
	Rural ...	1,403,661	44·25	43·18
Násik ...	Urban ...	49,319	25·24	26·05
	Rural ...	791,768	43·79	48·24
Thána ...	Urban ...	30,063	12·77	19·36
	Rural ...	788,904	*30·10	30·82
City of Bombay ...	Urban ...	806,144	18·86	18·87
	Rural ...	.....	...	...
Kolába ...	Urban ...	23,172	19·94	22·14
	Rural ...	571,607	+32·89	32·82
Ahmednagar ...	Urban ...	50,494	43·35	44·66
	Rural ...	837,162	45·38	43·90
Poona ...	Urban ...	171,445	30·85	31·49
	Rural ...	890,004	37·07	34·64
Sholápur ...	Urban ...	102,069	31·97	35·95
	Rural ...	648,186	44·78	40·51
Sátára ...	Urban ...	50,269	31·13	35·59
	Rural ...	1,175,242	40·49	39·42
Ratnágiri ...	Urban ...	24,394	32·14	37·22
	Rural ...	1,081,468	29·87	31·56
Belgaum ...	Urban ...	61,597	32·01	27·94
	Rural ...	949,856	41·01	39·36
Dhárwár ...	Urban ...	122,354	39·29	40·66
	Rural ...	928,179	44·94	39·87
Bijápur ...	Urban ...	21,371	48·19	40·48
	Rural ...	774,915	44·08	39·91
Kánara ...	Urban ...	25,228	32·19	31·00
	Rural ...	420,928	30·67	31·66
Surat ...	Urban ...	123,345	32·26	26·92
	Rural ...	526,479	43·40	37·14
Broach ...	Urban ...	52,207	30·59	24·13
	Rural ...	289,243	44·70	38·49
Kaira ...	Urban ...	66,109	35·97	35·62
	Rural ...	805,420	36·99	36·01
Panch Maháls ...	Urban ...	27,626	39·75	30·04
	Rural ...	285,755	41·00	37·14
Ahmedabad ...	Urban ...	194,096	33·36	29·68
	Rural ...	726,832	37·05	31·29
Karáchi ...	Urban ...	97,009	43·95	44·28
	Rural ...	464,004	24·73	21·71
Hyderabad ...	Urban ...	54,512	35·09	37·57
	Rural ...	863,536	21·19	18·52
Thar and Párkar ...	Urban ...	3,698	21·90	22·71
	Rural ...	294,491	23·06	16·50
Shikárpur ...	Urban ...	82,936	34·81	33·52
	Rural ...	832,122	29·52	27·69
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban ...	8,258	33·66	19·25
	Rural ...	166,211	26·36	22·66
Presidency ...	Urban ...	2,304,373	28·63	28·24
	Rural ...	16,515,973	37·34	35·46

* Exclusion of Kárjat Táluka.

+ Inclusive of do.

11. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were respectively 28·24 and 35·46 against 28·63 and 37·34 in 1891. Except in the Collectorates of Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur, the birth-rates were higher amongst the rural than in the urban population. It was the same in 1891 except in Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

In the Collectorate of Kánara the birth-rates among the rural and urban populations were 31·00 and 31·66 per 1,000 respectively.

12. The difference is most marked in the following Collectorates :—

			Ratio per 1,000.	
			Rural.	Urban.
Násik	...	...	48·24	26·05
Broach	...	...	38·49	24·13
Thána	...	...	30·82	19·36
Belgaum	...	...	39·36	27·94
Kolába	...	...	32·82	22·14
Surat	...	...	37·14	26·92

Whilst in the undermentioned 5 Collectorates the birth-rates in the rural population were much lower than in the urban, four out of the five Collectorates being in Sind :—

			Urban.	Rural.
Karáchi	...	...	44·28	21·71
Hyderabad	...	...	37·57	18·52
Thar and Párkár	...	...	22·71	16·50
Shikárpur	...	...	33·52	27·69
Ratnágiri	...	...	37·22	31·56

13. The birth-rate for each rural registration circle is shown in a diagram on the opposite page, which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the rate in each Collectorate.

14. It will be seen that 10 talukas record a birth-rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population. In 61 rural registration circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000. In 52 it was between 35 and 40 per 1,000, whilst in 34 it ranged from 30 to 35 per 1,000; in 40 it was between 20 and 30 per 1,000; in 25 it was below 20 per 1,000. Of these 25 circles 22 are in Sind. There was a slight improvement in this Province last year, but it has not been maintained, and the registration is defective. Of the remaining 3 talukas, 1 is situated in the Collectorate of Khándesh, 1 in Sátára and 1 in Kánara.

15. In Khándesh the registration of births is well carried out in all the talukas except Taloda and petha Navápur, but the inhabitants here are in a backward state and improvement will come but slowly.

In Násik the registration of births is well attended to, but more attention should be paid to it in the Igatpuri Taluka.

In Thána the Máhim, Dahanu, Bassein and Sálsette Talukas show a low rate as last year and no improvement has taken place.

In Kolába the registration of births shows still a low rate throughout the Collectorate except in the Alibág, Roha and Pen Talukas, in which it appears to be well carried out.

Throughout the Ahmednagar Collectorate the registration of births is well carried out.

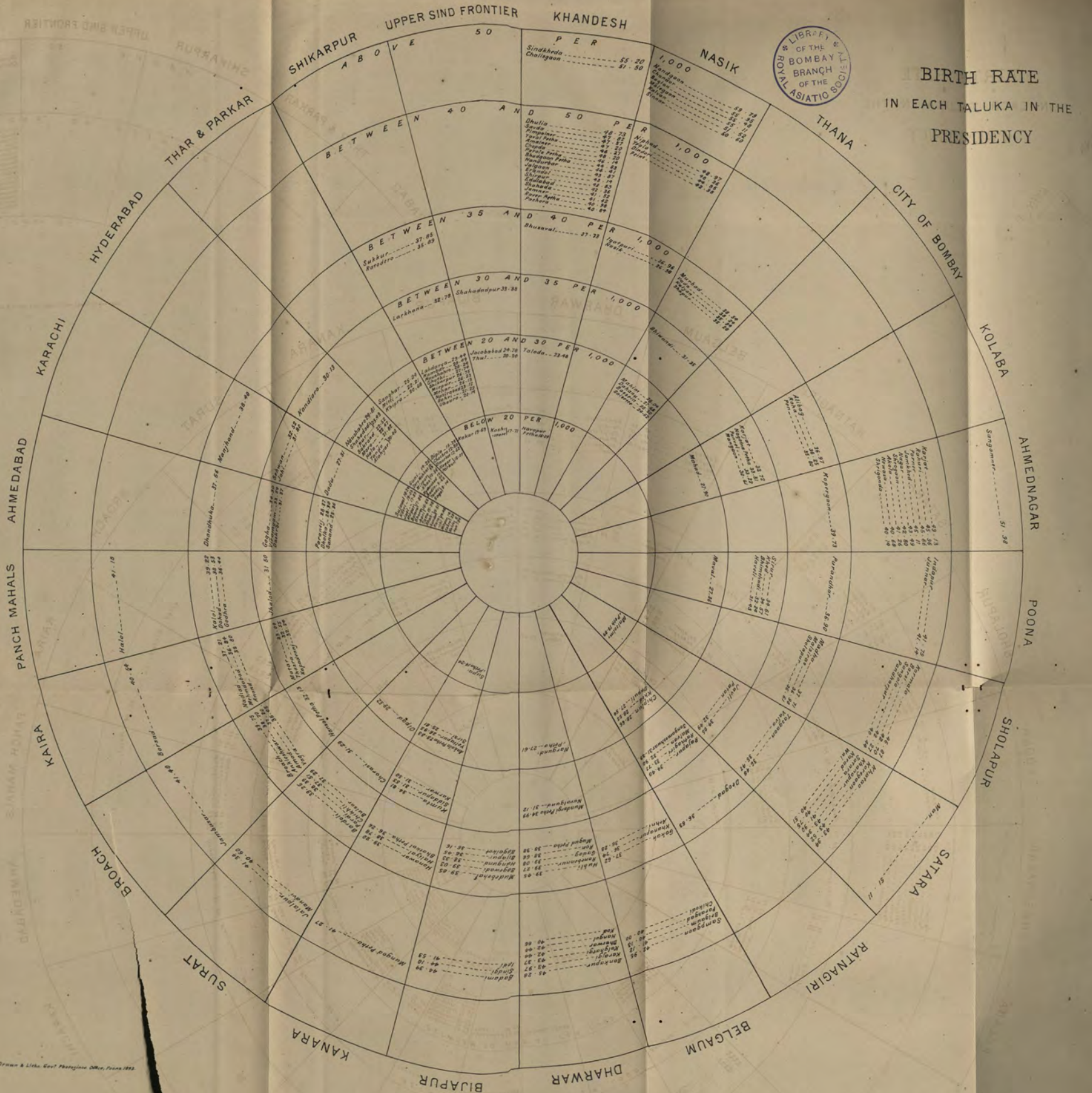
In Poona more attention should be paid to birth registration in the Haveli and Mával Talukas.

In Sholápur birth registration is well attended to.

In Sátára the registration of births is well carried out except in the Patan and Malcolmpeeth talukas.

In Ratnágiri the registration of births shows a low rate in most of the talukas.

BIRTH RATE IN EACH TALUKA IN THE PRESIDENCY



Throughout the Belgaum, Dhárwar and Bijapur Collectorates the birth registration is effectively done, only three talukas in these districts having low rates. The lower rates prevailing during the year as compared with last being due to the scarcity which prevailed in these districts.

In Kanara more attention should be directed to birth registration in the talukas of Sirsi, Yellapur, Kárwar and Siddapur and the pethas of Supa and Ankola.

In Surat birth registration is well attended to in all the talukas with the exception of Chorási and Olpád, in which the birth-rates are low.

In Broach also the birth registration is well attended to. The rate should be higher in Hansot Petha.

In Kaira except in the Mátar, Thásra and Kapadvanj talukas the birth registration is efficiently carried out.

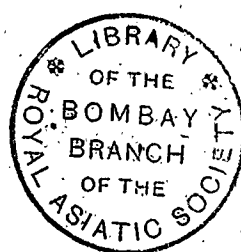
In the Panch Mahals birth registration is well attended to except in Jhalod Taluka, in which there has been a large decline this year as compared with last year.

In Ahmedabad the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the Collectorate except Dhandhuka, in which it is fairly attended to.

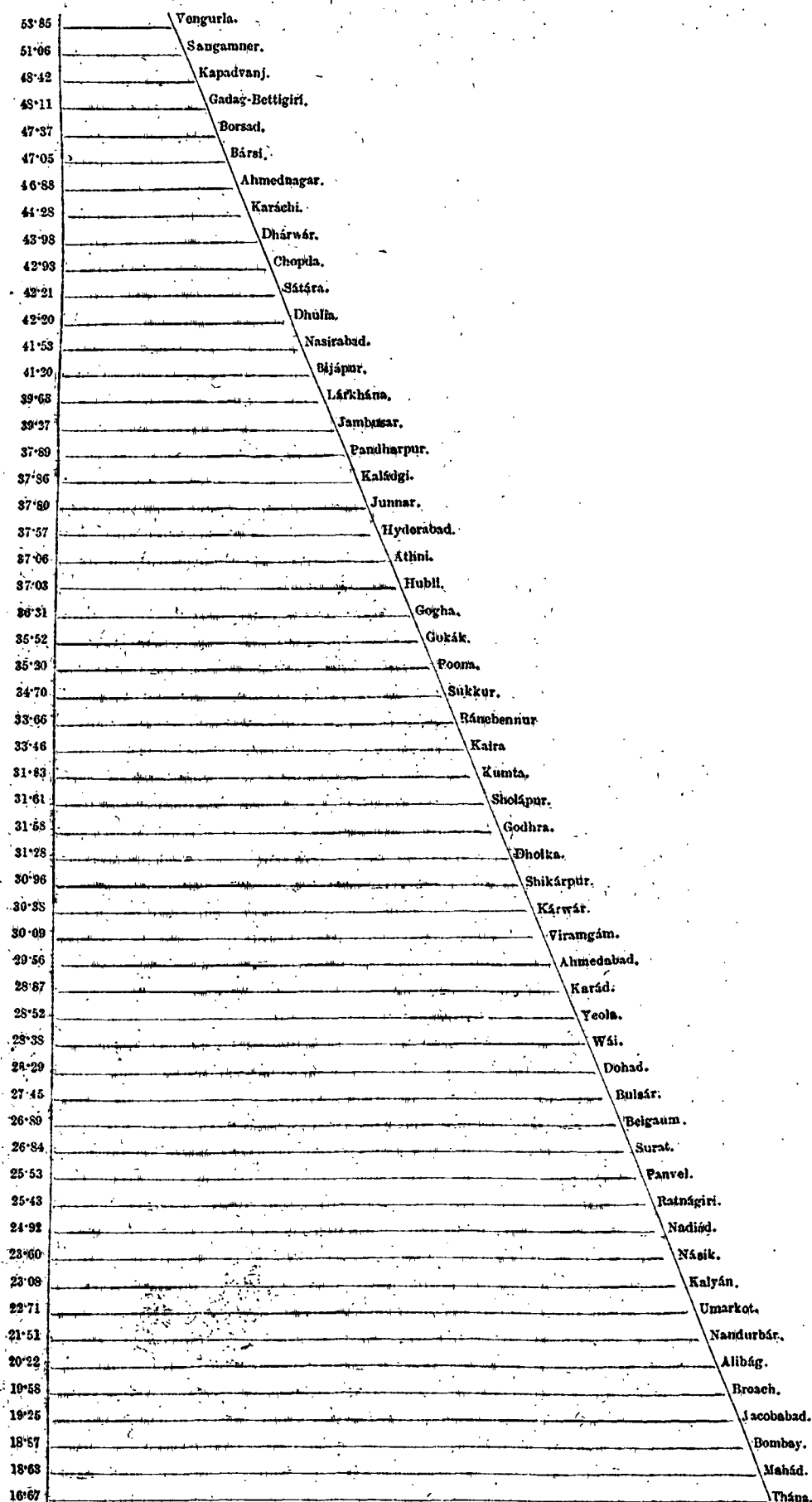
In most of the talukas in Sind the birth registration shows a very low rate. There have however been causes at work through the year which have had an effect upon the birth-rate. Influenza was prevalent in the early part of the year, there was a severe cholera outbreak, and in the Thar and Parkar district the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner writes that the district was "almost completely deserted during a part of the year on account of scarcity," but still registration, especially in regard to births, has always been noticed as defective in Sind, and I trust that especial attention will be bestowed upon it. In most of the talukas of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kanara, low birth rates prevail, and the attention of the Collectors of these districts may be called to the subject with a view of improving the registration.

Birth-rate in sequence of towns.

16. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in each town in the Presidency, arranged in sequence of high birth-rate per 1,000 of population.



[Diagram.]

Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.

17. It will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency 14 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the low birth-rate shown by such towns as Thana, Mahad, Bombay, Alibág, Kalyan and Nasik. Progress has been made, but at a slow rate, and much more attention is required to this important point. Kalyan, owing to some changes in municipal

management, shows this year a great advance, and it is hoped that this will be continuous. I append a table showing the progress made by the last ten Municipalities during the last four years :—

Towns.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Thána ...	7·82	7·54	12·43	16·67
Mahád...	17·19	25·57	17·76	18·63
Bombay	19·71	19·79	18·86	18·87
Jacobabad	21·93	22·37	33·66	19·25
Broach...	24·08	25·88	27·30	19·58
Alibág...	21·33	20·86	14·27	20·22
Nandurbár	17·10	23·83	26·99	21·51
Umarkot	19·09	34·30	21·90	22·71
Kalyán...	14·87	13·55	13·24	23·08
Násik ...	13·85	18·51	22·41	23·60

18. The undermentioned Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births and shows that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency :—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Ratnágiri ...	Vengurla ...	53·85
Ahmednagar ...	Sangamner ...	51·06
Kaira ...	Kapadvanj ...	48·42
Dhárwár ...	Gadag Bettigeri ...	48·11
Kaira ...	Borsad ...	47·37
Sholápur ...	Bársi ...	47·05
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	46·88
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	44·28
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	43·98
Khándesh ...	Chopda ...	42·93
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	42·21
Khándesh ...	{ Dhulia ...	42·20
	{ Nasirabad ...	41·53
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	41·20 .

19. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each cantonment in British territory in 1892 with the results of the previous year :—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1891.	Birth-rate, 1892.
Devláli ...	24·86	22·68
Málegaon ...	30·59	31·68
Ahmednagar ...	21·35	14·59
Poona ...	24·09	20·59
Kirkee ...	9·23	13·44
Belgaum ...	12·76	13·32
Ahmedabad...	6·99	11·74

For the past three years there has been steady improvement as regards the registration of births in the Cantonment of Málegaon only. As regards the other cantonments the birth-rates show that apparently very little attention is paid to the registration of births.

20. During the year 1892, 6,357 children were registered as still-born against 6,176 in 1891. Of these, 3,506 were males and 2,851 females against 3,433 and 2,743, respectively, in 1891. These births occurred in the following collectorates:—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	STILL-BORN.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh	62,844	1	176	177	0·28
Násik	39,479	21	185	206	0·52
Thána	24,900	1	66	67	0·27
City of Bombay	15,213	1,418	...	1,418	9·32
Kolába	19,274	...	164	164	0·85
Ahmednagar	39,004	23	41	64	0·16
Poona	36,227	92	25	117	0·32
Sholápur	29,927	8	2	10	0·03
Sátára	48,118	39	196	235	0·49
Ratnágiri	35,041	22	16	38	0·11
Belgaum	39,106	34	77	111	0·28
Dhárwár	41,981	109	606	715	1·70
Bijápur	31,793	8	166	174	0·55
Kánara	14,109	26	635	661	4·68
Surat	22,874	74	253	327	1·43
Broach	12,393	38	85	123	0·99
Kaira	31,355	65	96	161	0·51
Panch Maháls	11,442	2	41	43	0·38
Ahmedabad	28,489	490	45	535	1·88
Karáchi	14,369	124	129	253	1·76
Hyderabad	18,040	129	35	164	0·91
Thar and Párkar	4,942	2	72	74	1·50
Shikárpur	25,821	174	296	470	1·82
Upper Sind Frontier	3,926	4	46	50	1·27
Presidency	650,667	2,904	3,453	6,357	0·98

21. The City of Bombay shows an increase in the number registered as still-born and also in the percentage to born alive, the figures being 1,418 still-born, and a percentage of 9·32 against 1,392 and a percentage of 9·15 last year. In Kánara the percentage is 4·68 against 4·74 last year.

In the Násik, Kolába and Thar and Párkar Districts there is a considerable increase both in numbers and percentages over last year.

DEATHS.

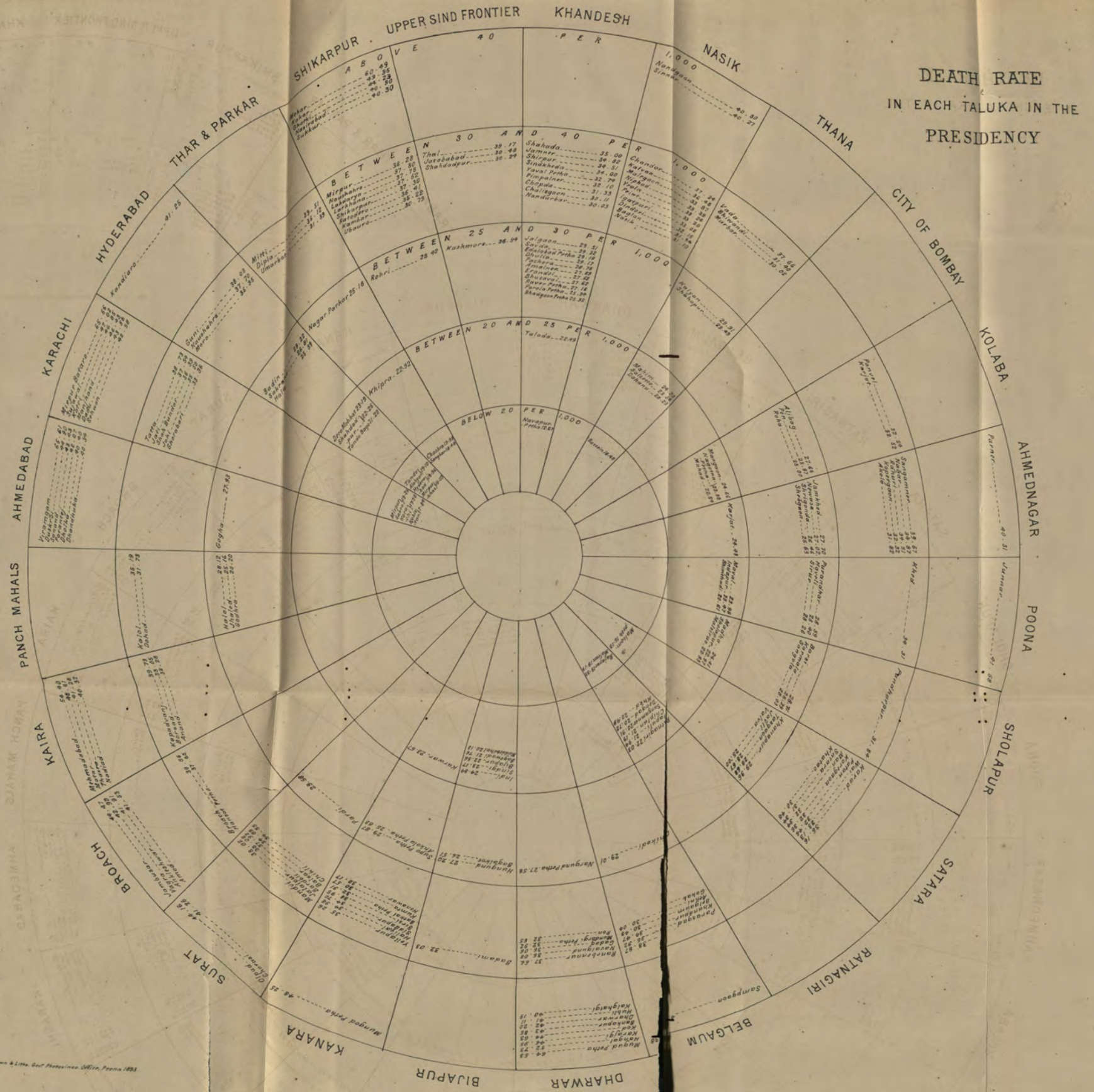
22. Among the civil population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency, 611,742 deaths were registered during the year 1892. In 1891, 513,132 deaths, or 98,610 less than in 1892 were recorded. The year was unhealthy and from the following causes:—In the early part of the year the influenza, which prevailed during the latter part of 1891, still continued in Sind and Gujarát. There was also great scarcity in parts of the Southern District in the first half of the year. Then in April cholera began and prevailed all over the Presidency, reaching its maximum in July. Heavy rain in the month of September caused an outbreak of fever most noticeable in Gujarát.

The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1882:—

1882	343,418	1888	468,039
1883	420,198	1889	518,562
1884	408,409	1890	463,616
1885	473,591	1891	513,132
1886	381,185	1892	611,742
1887	455,261		

23. Of the total deaths registered, 317,031 occurred among males and 294,711 among females against 267,282 and 245,850 respectively in 1891.

DEATH RATE IN EACH TALUKA IN THE PRESIDENCY



24. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1892 was 32·50 against 27·26 in 1891 and a decennial mean of 26·63.
Death-rate.

25. The millesimal ratio of males dying to males living was 32·56 and of females dying to females living 32·45. In 1891 these ratios were respectively 27·46 and 27·07. For every 100 females who died 107·57 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following collectorates:—
Male and female death-rates.

In Kánara the ratio of male to female deaths was 115·54 per cent.

„ Broach	do.	do.	110·96	„
„ Kaira	do.	do.	114·62	„
„ Karáchi	do.	do.	119·31	„
„ Hyderabad	do.	do.	121·69	„
„ Thar and Párkar	do.	do.	120·60	„
„ Shikárpur	do.	do.	113·46	„

26. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1892 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (40·03 per 1,000) occurred in the Gujarát Registration District and the lowest (28·12) in Central:—
Deaths by districts.

Registration Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District ...	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	69,690	65,528	135,218	28·92	31·04	29·91
Central do. do. ...	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	72,898	68,537	141,435	29·16	27·10	28·12
Southern do. do. ...	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	56,451	54,189	110,640	33·80	33·16	33·48
Gujarát do. do. ...	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	63,768	60,230	123,998	40·05	40·01	40·03
Sind do. do. ...	1,564,946	1,301,831	2,866,777	54,224	46,227	100,451	34·65	35·51	35·04
Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	317,031	294,711	611,742	32·56	32·45	32·50

27. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each Collectorate in 1892 as compared with 1891 and the mean of the previous ten years:—
Deaths by Collectorates.

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS 1882-91.		1891.		1892.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,460,319	39,413	31·29	50,698	34·72	42,794	29·30
	2	Násik ...	841,087	25,014	31·77	30,232	36·00	28,870	34·32
	3	Thána ...	818,967	20,461	25·04	18,331	22·38	21,247	25·94
	4	City of Bombay ...	806,144	21,630	27·85	23,501	29·15	26,178	32·47
	5	Kolába ...	594,779	10,329	21·27	14,501	24·38	16,129	27·12
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	24,044	31·43	30,163	33·97	29,145	32·83
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	24,312	26·52	29,117	27·43	30,407	28·65
	8	Sholápur ...	750,255	18,028	30·08	22,168	29·54	21,263	28·34
	9	Satára ...	1,225,511	30,590	28·36	31,268	25·51	37,485	30·59
Southern Registration District.	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	17,084	16·92	21,864	19·77	23,135	20·93
	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	24,572	27·96	24,186	23·91	34,425	34·04
	12	Dhárwár ...	1,050,533	26,978	29·99	27,875	26·53	42,458	40·42
	13	Bijápur ...	796,286	17,214	26·31	24,875	31·24	19,894	24·98
Gujarát Registration District.	14	Kánara ...	446,156	11,879	28·00	11,654	26·12	13,363	31·07
	15	Surat ...	649,824	18,557	30·04	19,567	30·11	23,112	35·56
	16	Broach ...	341,450	11,721	35·69	14,379	42·11	13,280	38·89
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	24,285	29·92	25,623	29·40	35,008	40·16
Sind Registration District.	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	5,682	21·75	6,740	21·50	8,836	28·19
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	27,582	31·97	33,094	35·93	48,762	47·51
	20	Karáchi ...	561,013	10,121	20·79	11,985	21·36	23,245	41·43
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	13,003	16·86	14,190	15·46	27,529	29·99
Sind Registration District.	22	Thar and Párkar ...	293,189	3,750	17·62	5,265	17·66	8,235	27·62
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	16,551	19·26	19,190	20·97	35,806	39·13
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	1,760	13·62	2,616	14·99	6,636	32·30

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	...	...	4,521,296	116,847	28.32	137,313	30.37	135,218	29.91
Central do.	do.	...	...	5,030,733	114,038	26.11	134,580	26.75	141,435	28.12
Southern do.	do.	...	...	3,304,428	80,643	28.23	88,590	26.81	110,640	33.48
Gujarát do.	do.	...	...	3,097,112	87,827	30.48	99,403	32.09	123,998	40.03
Sind do.	do.	...	...	2,866,777	45,185	18.37	53,246	18.54	100,451	35.04
Presidency	...	...	...	18,820,346	444,540	26.63	513,132	27.26	611,742	32.50

* Exclusive of Karjat Taluka.
† Inclusive of do.

It will be seen from the above table that in 1892 the recorded death-rates per 1,000 of population were lower than in 1891 in the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Bijápur and Broach. A large increase in the death-rate has occurred in the collectorates of Belgaum and Dhárwár, in the Sind District and the Gujarát District except Broach. In Sind the increase is due to cholera and fever, and in Broach the increase is almost entirely due to deaths returned under the head "Fever."

The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1892 was higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in all the collectorates except Khándesh, Sholápur and Bijápur. The death-rate (25.94 per 1,000 of population) in Thána was nearly the same as that of the annual mean of the preceding ten years (25.04 per 1,000).

28. The next statement shows the deaths in 1892 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates which range from 47.51 per 1,000 in Ahmedabad to 20.93 in Ratnágiri. In 1891 the maximum and minimum ratios (42.11 and 14.99 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Broach and Upper Sind Frontier:—

Collectorates.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ahmedabad	22,165	21,597	43,762	46.86	48.21	47.51
Karáchi	12,646	10,599	23,245	40.75	42.28	41.43
Dhárwár	21,591	20,867	42,458	40.92	39.91	40.42
Kaira	18,697	16,311	35,008	40.59	39.68	40.16
Shikárpur	19,032	16,774	35,806	38.56	39.80	39.13
Broach	6,985	6,295	13,280	39.92	37.80	38.89
Surat	11,362	11,750	23,112	35.33	35.79	35.56
Násik	14,937	13,933	28,870	34.71	33.92	34.32
Belgaum	17,526	16,899	34,425	34.34	33.73	34.04
Ahmednagar	15,246	13,899	29,145	33.81	31.82	32.83
City of Bombay	13,416	12,762	26,178	26.42	42.76	32.47
Upper Sind Frontier	2,933	2,703	5,636	30.48	34.55	32.30
Kánara	7,431	6,432	13,863	31.72	30.35	31.07
Sátára	19,236	18,249	37,485	31.35	29.03	30.59
Hyderabad	15,111	12,418	27,529	30.25	29.67	29.99
Khándesh	22,280	20,514	42,794	29.88	28.70	29.30
Poona	15,907	14,500	30,407	29.41	27.86	28.65
Sholápur	11,008	10,255	21,263	28.88	27.78	28.34
Panch Maháls	4,559	4,277	8,836	28.12	28.26	28.19
Thar and Párkar	4,502	3,733	8,235	27.25	28.07	27.62
Kolába	8,208	7,921	16,129	27.46	26.77	27.12
Thána	10,849	10,398	21,247	25.38	26.56	25.94
Bijápur	9,903	9,991	19,894	24.88	25.09	24.98
Ratnágiri	11,501	11,634	23,135	22.39	19.64	20.93
Presidency	317,031	294,711	611,742	32.56	32.45	32.50

29. This statement shows that in the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Thána, and the City of Bombay the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Surat, Bijápur and the Panch Maháls the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the

remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1891 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in Thána, City of Bombay, Karáchi and Shikárpur.

30. Comparing the birth and death-rates in each collectorate for 1892, it appears that the birth-rates in the following collectorates were much below the registered death-rates; the difference may be partly ascribed to defective registration of births in the City of Bombay and Ahmedabad :—

Collectorates.			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
City of Bombay	...	...	18·87	32·47
Ahmedabad	...	...	30·93	47·51
Karáchi	...	...	25·61	41·43
Hyderabad	...	...	19·65	29·99
Thar and Párkar	...	...	16·57	27·62
Shikárpur	...	...	28·22	39·13
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	22·50	32·30

As regards the low birth-rate (16·57 per 1,000 of population) than the death-rate (27·62). In the district of Thar and Párkar the low rates are ascribed by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, to the Thar having been almost completely deserted during a part of the year on account of scarcity.

In the collectorates of Dhárwár, Broach and Kaira the recorded birth-rates (39·96, 36·30 and 35·97 per 1,000) were slightly below the registered death-rates (40·42, 38·89 and 40·16 respectively). In the collectorates of Kánara and Surat the recorded birth-rates (31·62 and 35·20 per 1,000) and death-rates (31·07 and 35·56 respectively) were nearly equal. In all other collectorates the recorded birth-rates were higher than the registered death-rates. This is noticeable in the following collectorates :—

			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Bijápur	...	...	39·93	24·98
Khándesh	...	...	43·03	29·30
Násik	...	...	46·94	34·32
Sholápur	...	...	39·89	28·34
Ahmednagar	...	...	43·94	32·83
Ratnágiri	...	...	31·68	20·93

31. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1892 under different ages, as also the ratios per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths :—

Age periods.				Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	680,472	122,072	179·39	19·95
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	2,178,646	127,989	58·75	20·92
5 do. 10 do.	...	...	...	2,615,588	34,892	13·34	5·70
10 do. 15 do.	...	...	...	1,820,754	17,220	9·46	2·82
15 do. 20 do.	...	...	...	1,470,976	17,955	12·21	2·94
20 do. 30 do.	...	...	...	3,410,817	52,976	15·53	8·66
30 do. 40 do.	...	...	...	2,765,949	55,141	19·94	9·01
40 do. 50 do.	...	...	...	1,841,976	48,705	26·44	7·97
50 do. 60 do.	...	...	...	1,117,120	48,718	43·61	7·96
60 years and upwards	...	...	...	918,048	86,074	93·76	14·07
Total				18,820,346	611,742	32·50	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life, the death-rate amounting to 40·87 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was as last year in the age period of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 9·46 living or 2·82 per cent. on the total deaths per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year was 19·95 against 22·18 in 1891. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths was 20·92 against 21·61 in 1891. Among old people of 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 14·07 against 14·29 in 1891. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1892 in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. IV in the Appendix.

32. The deaths by caste in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V in the Appendix. According to the census of

Deaths by caste or class.

1891 the Mahomedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom, in 1892, 116,987 deaths were recorded against 76,401 in 1891, the death-rate being 33·41 per 1,000 of population against 21·82 in 1891. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 487,917 deaths or 32·75 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1891 the total deaths amongst this race were 431,153, equal to a death-rate of 28·94 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,711 deaths were reported during the year against 2,433 in 1891, the death-rate being 22·21 against 19·93 per 1,000 in 1891. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects who by the census of 1891 numbered 298,713 persons, amongst whom during 1892 there were 4,127 deaths against 3,145 in 1891, the death-rate being 13·82 per 1,000 against 10·53 in 1891. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (44·51 per 1,000) took place in the collectorate of Ahmedabad and the minimum (17·81 per 1,000) in Khándesh. In 1891 the maximum death-rate was 38·68 per 1,000 in Násik and the minimum 14·34 per 1,000 in the Upper Sind Frontier. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (47·91 per 1,000) was in the collectorate of Ahmedabad, and the minimum (20·82 per 1,000) in Ratnágiri. In 1891 these rates were in Broach (46·83 per 1,000) and Hyderabad (19·10 per 1,000) respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 36·14 and was reported from the collectorate of Shikárpur, and the minimum (3·11) from Khándesh. In the collectorates of Broach, Panch Maháls, Thar and Pákar and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1892.

33. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1892 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of

Deaths by causes.

India, and contrasted with the results for 1891 and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section :—

Causes of Deaths.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1882—1891.		1891.		1892.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	21,286	1·27	17,850	0·95	42,900	2·28
Small-pox... ..	5,183	0·31	1,491	0·08	2,770	0·15
Fevers	305,672	18·32	368,913	19·60	438,038	23·27
Dysentery and diarrhoea...	39,133	2·34	37,728	2·00	35,406	1·88
Injuries	5,773	0·35	5,887	0·31	5,432	0·29
Other causes	67,493	4·04	81,263	4·32	87,196	4·63
All causes	444,540	26·63	513,132	27·26	611,742	32·50

34. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1892 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1891 and the mean for ten years. During 1892 the greatest number of deaths (69,044) took place in January and the least (41,517) in May. In 1891 the greatest and least numbers occurred in December (61,917) and February (34,493) :—

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for ten years, 1882—1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	34,147	2.05	39,201	2.08	69,044	3.67
February ...	30,798	1.85	34,493	1.83	45,142	2.39
March ...	34,312	2.05	35,120	1.86	49,156	2.61
April ...	35,700	2.14	39,674	2.11	41,729	2.22
May ...	35,570	2.13	39,891	2.12	41,517	2.21
June ...	35,800	2.14	38,179	2.03	44,243	2.35
July ...	40,168	2.41	41,024	2.18	60,342	3.21
August ...	42,537	2.55	47,207	2.51	51,979	2.76
September ...	38,855	2.33	48,313	2.57	48,023	2.55
October ...	38,577	2.31	43,636	2.32	51,317	2.73
November ...	38,785	2.32	44,477	2.36	60,052	3.19
December ...	39,201	2.35	61,917	3.29	49,198	2.61
Year ...	444,540	26.63	513,132	27.26	611,742	32.50

35. The high mortality in January, continuing on from the December previous, is attributable to the influenza which began in November 1891. The increase again noticed in July marks the time when the cholera was most severe, and then the number reached in November shows the mortality from fever due to the late and heavy rain.

36. Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399 and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

37. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1892 as compared with 1891 is given in the following table :—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1891.	1892.
Khándesh ...	Urban ...	56,658	31.90	27.18
	Rural ...	1,403,661	34.83	29.39
Násik ...	Urban ...	49,319	32.97	33.92
	Rural ...	791,768	36.19	34.35
Thána ...	Urban ...	30,063	13.07	20.12
	Rural ...	788,904	*22.74	26.17
City of Bombay	Urban ...	806,144	29.15	32.47
	Rural ...	.....	...	...
Kolába ...	Urban ...	23,172	17.91	23.82
	Rural ...	571,607	†24.64	27.25

* Exclusive of Karjat Táluka.

† Inclusive of Karjat Táluka.

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1891.	1892.
Ahmednagar ... {	Urban ...	50,494	43·60	56·76
	Rural ...	837,162	33·40	31·39
Poona ... {	Urban ...	171,445	25·22	26·38
	Rural ...	890,004	27·85	29·08
Sholapur ... {	Urban ...	102,069	36·57	39·47
	Rural ...	648,186	28·44	26·59
Sátára ... {	Urban ...	50,269	25·52	29·60
	Rural ...	1,175,242	25·51	30·62
Ratnágiri ... {	Urban ...	24,394	22·09	27·42
	Rural ...	1,081,468	19·71	20·77
Belgaum ... {	Urban ...	61,597	25·44	30·75
	Rural ...	949,856	23·81	34·25
Dhárwár ... {	Urban ...	122,354	23·84	35·09
	Rural ...	928,179	26·92	41·12
Bijápur ... {	Urban ...	21,371	27·84	25·41
	Rural ...	774,915	31·33	24·97
Kánara ... {	Urban ...	25,228	19·54	20·73
	Rural ...	420,928	26·52	31·69
Surat ... {	Urban ..	123,345	24·27	27·68
	Rural ...	526,479	31·47	37·40
Broach ... {	Urban ...	52,207	25·51	24·58
	Rural ...	289,243	45·10	41·48
Kaira ... {	Urban ...	66,109	30·37	47·12
	Rural ...	805,420	29·32	39·60
Panch Maháls ... {	Urban ...	27,626	35·00	41·48
	Rural ...	285,755	20·20	26·91
Ahmedabad... {	Urban ...	194,036	41·97	54·25
	Rural ...	726,832	34·32	45·72
Karáchi ... {	Urban ...	97,009	32·26	53·06
	Rural ...	464,004	19·03	39·00
Hyderabad ... {	Urban ...	54,512	27·15	62·61
	Rural ...	863,536	14·61	27·93
Thar and Párkar ... {	Urban ...	3,698	45·70	63·82
	Rural ...	294,491	17·30	27·16
Shikárpur ... {	Urban ...	82,936	23·38	38·95
	Rural ...	832,122	20·73	39·15
Upper Sind Frontier ... {	Urban ...	8,258	25·91	45·77
	Rural ...	166,211	14·45	31·63
Presidency ... {	Urban ...	2,304,373	29·45	36·13
	Rural ...	16,515,973	26·96	32·00

38. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population of the Presidency were respectively 36·13 and 32·00 per 1,000 of population against 29·45 and 26·96 in 1891. Among the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following collectorates :—

Khándesh.	Dhárwár.
Thána.	Kánara.
Kolába.	Surat.
Poona.	Broach.
Sátára.	Shikárpur.
Belgaum.	

39. The difference is most marked in Broach and Kánara, where the rural death-rate exceeds the urban by 16·90 and 10·96 per 1,000 respectively.

40. In the undermentioned 10 collectorates the death-rates in the rural population are lower than in the urban; the range is however much wider, the most noticeable being the Thar and Párkar and Hyderabad Collectorates in which the differences are 36·66 and 34·68 respectively :—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Ahmednagar . . .	56·76	31·39
Sholápur . . .	39·47	26·59
Ratnágiri . . .	27·42	20·77
Kaira . . .	47·12	39·60
Panch Maháls . . .	41·48	26·91
Ahmedabad . . .	54·25	45·72
Karáchi . . .	53·06	39·00
Hyderabad . . .	62·61	27·93
Thar and Párkar . . .	63·82	27·16
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	45·77	31·63

41. The death-rate in each táluka (rural registration circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 42 tálukas recorded a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000. Among 90 rural circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000; and in 47 talukas between 25 and 30, whilst 30 show death-rates between 20 and 25 and in 13 the recorded death-rate was below 20 per 1,000.

42. In Khándesh the registration of deaths is well attended to except in Taloda and Navápur.

In Násik district also the registration of deaths is carefully carried out.

In Thána death registration requires more attention in the tálukas of Máhim, Dáhnau, Bassein and Sálsette. It is in these tálukas also that the birth registration is noted as defective.

In Kolába the registration of deaths should be paid more attention to in the tálukas of Mángaon and Mahád and the Nágothna Petha.

In Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára the registration of deaths is efficiently looked after in most of the tálukas. In Malcolm peth in the Sátára Zilla the death-rate is very low, as is the case with the birth-rate.

In Ratnágiri the registration of deaths appears much neglected in all the tálukas in the collectoraté, and in this collectorate also the birth-rate is noted as low throughout the collectorate.

In Belgaum and Dhárwár the registration of deaths is carefully attended to as well as the birth registration.

In Bijápur death registration requires more attention in the majority of the tálukas.

In Kánara the registration of deaths is well carried out. More attention should be paid to it in Kárwár.

In Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad the registration of deaths is properly attended to.

In Sind generally the death registration has been efficiently done, but in Karáchi district the tálukas of Mirpur Sákro, Karáchi and Kohistán show low rates.

In Hyderabad Collectorate the tálukas of Tando Alahyar, Hyderabad and Mirpur Khás require more attention being devoted to this point, and also the Cháchra and Sámghar tálukas in Thar and Párkar.

The attention of the Collectors of Thána, Ratnágiri and Bijápur may be drawn to the low rates prevailing in certain parts of their districts, so that the registration of deaths may be improved.

43. It may be useful to show, side by side, the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them, and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others.

*Birth rate per 1,000.**Death rate per 1,000.*

53.85	Vengurla.
51.08	Sangamner.
48.42	Kapadvanj.
48.11	Gadag Bettigeri.
47.37	Borsad.
47.05	Bársi.
46.88	Ahmednagar.
44.28	Karáchi.
43.98	Dhárwár.
42.93	Chopda.
42.21	Sátára.
42.20	Dhulía.
41.53	Nasirabad.
41.20	Bijápur.
39.63	Láarkhána.
39.27	Jambusar.
37.89	Pandharpur.
37.86	Kaládgi.
37.80	Junnar.
37.57	Hyderabad.
37.06	Athni.
37.03	Hubli.
36.31	Gogha.
35.52	Gokák.
35.20	Poona.
34.70	Sukkur.
33.66	Ránebennur.
33.46	Kaira.
31.83	Kumta.
31.61	Sholápur.
31.58	Godhra.
31.28	Dholka.
30.96	Shikárpur.
30.38	Kárwár.
30.09	Virangám.
29.56	Ahmedabad.
28.87	Karád.
28.62	Yeola.
28.38	Wái.
28.29	Dohad.
27.45	Bulsár.
26.89	Belgaum.
26.84	Surat.
25.53	Panvel.
26.43	Ratnágiri.
24.92	Nadiád.
23.60	Násik.
23.08	Kalyán.
22.71	Umarkot.
21.51	Nandurbár.
20.22	Alibág.
19.58	Broach.
19.25	Jacobabad.
18.87	Bombay.
18.63	Mahád.
16.67	Thána.

63.82	Umarkot.
63.59	Ahmednagar.
62.80	Virangám.
62.61	Hyderabad.
55.39	Ahmedabad.
54.54	Kaira.
53.06	Karáchi.
51.40	Kapadvanj.
46.93	Dhárwár.
46.86	Dhotka.
46.75	Nadiád.
45.77	Jacobabad.
45.62	Sangamner.
45.61	Dohad.
42.09	Vengurla.
41.65	Bársi.
40.03	Shikárpur.
39.71	Sholápur.
38.91	Sukkur.
38.11	Gogha.
37.84	Godhra.
37.54	Athni.
36.87	Junnar.
36.59	Borsad.
36.48	Pandharpur.
35.45	Jambusar.
35.36	Násik.
35.22	Láarkhána.
32.47	Bombay.
32.29	Gokák.
32.24	Yeola.
32.11	Belgaum.
31.69	Hubli.
30.91	Sátára.
30.23	Gadag Bettigeri.
29.02	Wái.
28.61	Surat.
28.56	Kaládgi.
23.55	Chopda.
28.42	Ránebennur.
28.12	Dhulía.
27.48	Nasirabad.
27.39	Karád.
27.26	Panvel.
26.77	Poona.
26.32	Kumta.
24.52	Bijápur.
23.28	Alibág.
21.30	Broach.
21.25	Nandurbár.
20.72	Bulsár.
20.22	Kalyán.
20.05	Thána.
19.07	Mahád.
17.02	Ratanágiri.
16.60	Karwar.

Deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each collectorate; also the births.

44. The following tables show the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each collectorate, comparing the zilla rate with the results of the preceding year and the mean of the previous ten years, as well as the birth-rate.

WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Khándesh.
2. Násik.
3. Thána.
4. City of Bombay.
5. Kolába.

45. In Khándesh during the year 1892 cholera appeared in each of the registration circles in the collectorate except the tálukas of Dhulia, Pimpalner, Nandurbár, Taloda, petha Navápur and the towns of Nandurbár and Nasirabad. There were 442 deaths or 0·30 per 1,000 of population against 1,979 or 1·36 in 1891. The death-rate (2·05 per 1,000) from this cause in the petha of Yával was high. Small-pox also prevailed in each táluka and town in the collectorate except the pethas of Navápur, Ráver and Edalabad and the towns of Nandurbár and Nasirabad. The recorded deaths from this disease for the collectorate were 292 or 0·20 per 1,000 of population against 357 or 0·24 in 1891. The death-rate (1·05 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Dhulia was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 24·11 per 1,000 of population against 27·21 in 1891. The death-rates from this cause in the Jamner, Pimpalner, Sháháda, and Nandurbár tálukas (29·76, 28·50, 28·15 and 27·30 per 1,000) are high and also in the Chopda and Nasirabad town circles :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.											Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.			
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Khandesh.	Dhulia R. C....	76,257	757·16	100·71	154	3,716	48·73	52·69	...	...	3	0·04	1,818	23·84	278	3·65	16	0·21	109	1·43	2,224	29·17	40·39
	Amalner "	70,988	527·	134·43	166	3,243	46·27	47·08	2	0·03	14	0·20	1,713	24·44	150	2·14	13	0·18	63	0·90	1,955	27·89	35·92
	Fárola Petha "	39,753	...	...	62	1,834	46·14	50·21	1	0·03	8	0·20	942	23·70	27	0·38	8	0·20	21	0·53	1,007	25·34	30·49
	Erandol "	105,806	460·	230·01	194	4,564	43·14	46·11	41	0·39	83	0·73	2,277	21·52	351	3·31	18	0·17	153	1·45	2,923	27·62	34·03
	Páchora "	73,532	535·	215·44	126	3,003	40·34	44·13	14	0·20	7	0·09	1,787	24·30	152	2·07	12	0·16	142	1·93	2,114	28·75	34·99
	Bhadgaon Petha "	41,730	...	...	66	1,871	44·33	45·48	22	0·53	1	0·02	922	22·09	45	1·08	7	0·17	60	1·43	1,057	25·32	32·01
	Chálisgaon "	74,869	504·	148·55	128	3,857	51·50	53·72	15	0·20	10	0·13	1,900	25·53	145	1·94	12	0·16	172	2·30	2,254	30·11	39·39
	Pimpalner "	59,192	1,022·	57·92	153	2,816	47·57	42·24	...	...	6	0·10	1,687	28·50	166	2·80	10	0·17	31	0·53	1,900	32·10	39·04
	Nandurbár "	67,565	...	...	197	3,001	44·41	43·37	...	...	7	0·10	1,845	27·30	145	2·15	10	0·15	22	0·33	2,029	30·03	33·49
	Navápur Petha "	30,627	990·54	105·13	82	493	16·99	11·07	...	...	...	...	350	11·43	19	0·62	1	0·03	18	0·69	388	12·67	7·02
	Sháháda "	64,733	479·	135·14	155	2,688	41·52	40·13	4	0·06	20	0·30	1,322	28·15	313	4·34	11	0·17	96	1·48	2,260	35·00	39·87
	Taloda "	82,910	1,177·	70·43	394	1,947	23·48	22·63	...	...	10	0·12	1,630	20·26	125	1·51	15	0·18	35	0·42	1,865	22·49	16·14
	Sindkheda "	73,379	501·	145·59	140	4,051	55·20	50·03	3	0·04	29	0·39	1,808	24·64	525	7·15	13	0·18	117	1·60	2,495	34·00	46·97
	Shirpur "	66,012	651·	86·04	100	2,388	42·63	42·42	33	0·58	6	0·10	1,493	26·47	300	5·35	11	0·19	100	1·82	1,933	34·51	36·29
	Chopda "	57,164	367·52	155·54	93	2,641	46·20	46·97	20	0·35	35	0·61	1,454	25·43	217	3·80	10	0·17	55	0·96	1,791	31·33	35·09
	Sánda "	80,326	...	...	82	3,341	47·82	50·07	73	0·91	2	0·03	1,639	20·40	449	5·60	11	0·13	181	2·25	2,355	29·32	33·31
Yával Petha "	44,767	553·	283·49	54	2,113	47·20	47·78	92	2·05	4	0·09	1,200	26·30	153	3·42	7	0·16	10	0·22	1,466	32·74	33·08	
Ráver Petha "	31,676	...	...	47	1,298	40·98	47·73	1	0·03	...	...	787	24·85	48	1·51	6	0·19	19	0·60	861	27·18	33·81	
Bhusával "	77,911	571·	138·84	107	2,940	37·73	41·56	33	0·42	1	0·01	1,774	22·77	266	3·42	13	0·17	65	0·83	2,152	27·62	35·39	
Edalabad Petha "	35,627	...	...	78	1,509	42·36	49·26	8	0·22	...	...	832	23·35	178	5·00	2	0·06	20	0·56	1,040	29·19	49·77	
Jalgaon "	72,507	317·83	228·13	90	3,181	49·37	45·79	6	0·08	14	0·20	1,679	23·15	298	4·11	11	0·15	132	1·82	2,140	29·51	35·93	
Jamner "	87,230	525	166·15	156	2,613	41·42	43·43	62	0·70	6	0·07	2,596	29·76	247	2·83	18	0·20	110	1·26	3,039	34·82	39·21	
Dhulia T. C....	21,871	1·84	11,836·41	1	923	42·20	48·97	7	0·32	23	1·05	364	16·64	112	5·12	10	0·46	99	4·53	615	28·12	46·37	
Nandurbár "	7,670	0·46	16,673·91	1	165	21·51	26·99	...	...	...	...	102	13·30	49	6·39	10	1·30	2	0·26	163	21·25	36·64	
Chopda "	15,655	0·48	32,614·58	1	672	42·93	29·60	5	0·32	3	0·19	432	27·60	1	0·06	4	0·25	2	0·13	447	28·55	21·72	
Nasirabad "	11,462	0·17	67,423·53	1	476	41·53	22·85	...	...	...	...	311	27·63	...	...	4	0·35	...	...	315	27·48	26·44	
1892 ...		1,460,319	9,944·	146·85	2,828	62,344	43·03	...	442	0·30	292	0·20	35,204	24·11	4,759	3·25	263	0·18	1,834	1·26	42,794	29·30	...
1891 ...		64,111	43·90	...	1,079	1·36	357	0·24	39,732	27·21	6,161	4·22	336	0·23	2,138	1·46	50,698	34·72	...	...	...	...	...
Mean for ten years, 1882-1891 ...		49,819	39·58	...	2,416	1·92	678	0·54	29,115	23·12	5,576	4·42	291	0·23	1,337	1·06	39,413	31·29	...	...	...	...	...

46. In Násik during 1892 the deaths from cholera were slightly in excess of the number last year. The disease was present in every táluka and only the town circle of Yeola and the cantonment of Devláli escaped. There were 1,041 deaths or 1·22 per 1,000 of population against 971 or 1·15 in 1891. The death-rate (8·36 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Násik was very high. Small-pox was more prevalent than last year and appeared in each táluka of the collectorate except the tálukas of Málegaon and Peint. Among the town and cantonment circles only one death was recorded. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 182 or 0·22 per 1,000 of population against 88 or 0·10 in 1891. The death-rate (0·54 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Násik was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 24·44 per 1,000 of population against 25·95 in 1891; a high death-rate (30·94 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Nándgaon. The death-rate (29·17) per 1,000 from fevers in each of the tálukas of Kalvan and Peint was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.												Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.		
							Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.		Other Causes.			All Causes.	
										Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Násik.	Násik	R. C. ...	74,436	464·44	160·27	133	2,708	36·38	33·25	171	2·30	40	0·54	1,454	19·53	162	2·18	13	0·17	475	6·38	2,315	31·10	28·16
	Sinnar	„ ...	73,137	519	140·92	100	3,701	50·60	50·83	155	2·12	18	0·25	1,974	26·99	295	4·03	14	0·19	489	6·69	2,945	40·27	39·35
	Igatpuri	„ ...	69,072	376	183·70	128	2,553	36·96	31·01	141	2·04	28	0·41	1,632	23·63	177	2·56	22	0·32	281	4·07	2,231	33·02	24·13
	Dindori	„ ...	82,624	529	156·19	128	3,706	44·85	34·87	73	0·88	31	0·38	1,771	21·43	374	4·53	11	0·13	397	4·80	2,657	32·15	37·75
	Niphád	„ ...	92,363	411	224·73	121	4,523	48·97	44·40	31	0·34	36	0·39	1,916	20·74	409	4·43	9	0·10	633	7·39	3,084	38·39	33·63
	Chándor	„ ...	51,476	385	133·70	105	2,880	55·95	48·16	42	0·82	8	0·15	1,342	26·07	303	5·89	13	0·25	209	4·06	1,917	37·24	40·69
	Yeola	„ ...	46,945	411·78	114·00	119	2,266	48·26	51·76	109	2·32	6	0·13	1,020	21·73	148	3·15	8	0·17	269	5·73	1,560	33·24	39·13
	Nándgaon	„ ...	33,583	437	76·84	88	2,008	59·79	61·76	35	1·04	2	0·00	1,039	30·91	70	2·09	5	0·15	219	6·52	1,370	40·60	49·04
	Málegaon	„ ...	82,469	775	106·41	145	4,545	55·11	49·72	39	0·47	...	...	2,351	28·51	240	2·91	16	0·19	147	1·78	2,793	33·87	41·35
	Báglán	„ ...	65,647	619	106·05	155	3,642	55·48	48·84	13	0·20	9	0·14	1,608	24·50	367	5·59	10	0·15	90	1·37	2,097	31·94	39·48
	Kalvan	„ ...	58,964	554	106·43	182	3,038	51·52	47·95	1	8·02	3	0·05	1,720	29·17	252	4·27	15	0·26	160	2·71	2,151	36·48	38·34
	Peint	„ ...	61,052	458	133·30	239	2,624	42·98	37·73	23	0·38	...	...	1,781	29·17	40	0·05	13	0·21	170	2·73	2,027	33·20	23·65
	Násik	T. C. ...	24,406	0·56	43,582·14	1	576	23·60	22·41	204	8·36	1	0·04	412	16·88	125	5·12	11	0·46	110	4·51	863	35·36	30·06
Yeola	„ ...	18,861	0·22	85,731·81	1	538	28·52	27·89	...	...	...	...	469	24·87	46	2·44	6	0·32	87	1·61	608	32·24	37·22	
Devláli Cantonment	„ ...	2,293	...	...	1	52	22·68	24·86	...	...	...	...	17	7·41	1	0·44	...	...	37	16·14	55	23·99	13·52	
Málegaon	„ ...	3,759	...	...	1	119	31·66	30·59	4	1·06	...	...	49	13·04	...	...	1	0·27	93	24·74	147	39·11	42·30	
1892 ...			841,087	5,940	141·59	1,647	39,479	46·94	...	1,041	1·22	182	0·22	20,555	24·44	3,009	3·58	167	0·20	3,916	4·69	23,870	34·32	...
1891 ...			...	...	...	...	35,919	42·71	...	971	1·15	88	0·10	21,824	25·95	3,519	4·18	161	0·19	3,722	4·43	30,282	36·00	...
Mean for 10 years, 1882—1891 ...			...	...	...	...	30,012	38·13	...	1,428	1·81	267	0·34	17,699	22·48	2,758	3·50	153	0·20	2,709	3·44	25,014	31·77	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonments of Devláli and Málegaon is included in the town of Násik and táluka of Málegaon respectively.

47. In Thána during 1892 cholera was prevalent in each táluka and town in the collectorate except the táluka of Máhim and caused 648 deaths or 0·79 per 1,000 of population against 141 or 0·17 in 1891. The death-rate (4·78 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Váda was very high. The death-rates (2·22 and 1·15 per 1,000) from cholera in the towns of Kalyán, and Thána respectively were also high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the collectorate to a greater extent than last year and caused 189 deaths or 0·23 per 1,000 of population against 78 or 0·10 in 1891; high death-rates (0·83 and 0·54 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the tálukas of Bhiwndi and Máhim. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 20·44 per 1,000 of population against 18·51 in 1891; a high death-rate (29·27 per 1,000) from this cause occurred in the táluka of Váda. The death-rates (27·22 and 26·49 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Bhiwndi and Shábápur were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Thána.	Dáhanu R. C. ...	134,388	643'	209'00	212	3,720	27'68	25'91	30	0'22	6	0'04	2,271	16'90	52	0'39	97	0'72	264	1'96	2,720	20'23	17'26
	Máhim ..	85,832	419'	204'85	188	2,406	28'04	28'33	...	...	46	0'54	1,532	17'85	104	1'21	36	0'42	362	4'22	2,080	24'23	18'87
	Váda ..	39,327	310'	126'86	154	1,504	38'21	28'70	188	4'78	6	0'15	1,151	29'27	37	0'94	20	0'51	79	2'01	1,481	37'66	80'74
	Sháhápur ..	124,020	870'	142'55	268	4,375	35'28	31'83	104	0'84	13	0'10	3,285	26'49	44	0'35	57	0'46	155	1'25	3,658	29'49	25'33
	Murbád ..	65,640	351'	187'01	170	2,530	38'54	35'73	63	0'96	6	0'09	1,576	24'01	98	1'49	31	0'47	197	3'00	1,971	30'02	27'38
	Kalyán ..	67,497	275'50	244'99	224	2,426	35'94	38'25	62	0'92	24	0'36	1,492	22'10	159	2'35	24	0'36	258	3'82	2,019	29'91	29'57
	Bhiwandi ..	87,444	250'	349'78	195	2,741	31'35	31'94	17	0'19	73	0'83	2,380	27'22	103	1'18	31	0'36	142	1'62	2,746	31'40	26'67
	Bassein ..	76,092	221'	244'31	91	1,941	25'50	25'55	4	0'05	6	0'08	971	12'76	86	1'13	32	0'42	307	4'03	1,406	18'48	18'14
	Sálsette ..	108,664	234'02	464'33	122	2,675	24'62	24'85	132	1'21	5	0'05	1,741	16'02	194	1'79	34	0'31	455	4'19	2,561	23'58	19'71
	Thána T. C. ...	17,455	6'98	2,500'71	1	291	16'67	12'43	20	1'15	1	0'05	216	12'37	37	2'12	9	0'52	67	3'84	350	20'05	15'12
Kalyán ..	12,608	2'50	5,043'20	1	291	23'08	13'24	28	2'22	3	0'24	126	9'99	26	2'06	4	0'32	68	5'89	255	20'22	10'23	
1892 ...		618,967	35'83	228'57	1,626	24,900	30'40	...	648	0'79	189	0'23	16,741	20'44	940	1'15	375	0'46	2,354	2'87	21,247	25'94	...
1891 ...						24,131	29'46	...	141	0'17	78	0'10	15,159	18'51	639	0'78	359	0'44	1,955	2'39	18,331	22'38	...
Mean for ten years, 1882- 1891 ...						25,212	30'86	...	1,426	1'75	373	0'45	15,586	19'08	698	0'85	397	0'49	1,981	2'42	20,461	25'04	...

N.B.—The vital statistics for the year 1891 of this collectorate are altered owing to the transfer of Karjat Taluka to Kolába Collectorate.

48. In the City of Bombay during 1892 there were 169 deaths or 0.20 per 1,000 of population from cholera against 146 or 0.18 in 1891. Small-pox prevailed more or less throughout the year except in the months of October and December, in which no deaths from this cause were recorded. The recorded deaths from this cause were 539 or 0.67 per 1,000 against 118 or 0.15 in 1891. The death-rate from fevers was 9.56 per 1,000 against 8.46 in 1891, and the death-rate from all causes was 32.47 per 1,000 of population against 29.15 in 1891 and a decennial mean of 27.85.

Year.	Population according to Census of 1891.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVERS.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		INJURIES.		OTHER CAUSES.		ALL CAUSES.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892 ...	806,144	169	0.20	539	0.67	7,708	9.56	1,773	2.20	377	0.47	15,612	19.37	26,178	32.47
1891 ...		146	0.18	118	0.15	6,823	8.46	1,467	1.81	337	0.42	14,620	18.13	23,501	29.15
Mean for ten years 1882-1891 ...		370	0.48	287	0.37	6,308	8.12	1,578	2.03	344	0.44	12,743	16.41	21,630	27.85

49. In Kolába during 1892 cholera prevailed to a great extent in the talukas of Panvel, Karjat and in the towns of Panvel and Alibág. The talukas of Mahád, Mángaon, Roha, the Nágothna Petha and the town of Mahád were free from this disease. The total deaths from cholera for the collectorate were 728 or 1.22 per 1,000 of population against 122 or 0.21 in 1891. The death-rates (3.57, 3.23 and 3.07 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Alibág and in the taluka and town of Panvel respectively were high. Small-pox was also more prevalent this year and appeared in each taluka and town in the collectorate except the Petha Nágothna and the taluka of Roha. There were 208 deaths or 0.35 per 1,000 of population against 34 or 0.06 in 1891. The death-rates (2.50 and 1.01 per 1,000) from this cause in the towns of Panvel and Mahád respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19.40 per 1,000 of population against 18.98 in 1891. The death-rates (23.85 and 22.92 per 1,000) from this cause in the talukas of Karjat and Panvel respectively were high:—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.						
												Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Kolaba.	Panvel ... R.C.	97,415	304	320.44	220	3,236	33.22	32.72	315	3.23	45	0.46	2,233	22.92	226	2.31	30	0.31	321	3.30	3,170	32.54	25.40
	Alibâg ... "	72,235	193.40	373.50	175	2,671	36.97	33.86	85	1.17	53	0.73	1,176	16.28	177	2.45	16	0.22	491	6.80	1,998	27.65	22.83
	Pen ... "	51,817	298	250.03	129	1,855	35.80	34.35	23	0.45	11	0.21	970	18.72	133	2.57	19	0.37	189	3.65	1,346	25.97	24.53
	Nagothna Petha ... "	22,691			72	756	33.31	35.34					437	19.26	31	1.37	7	0.30	67	2.95	542	23.88	23.58
	Roha ... "	46,063	200	230.31	131	1,670	30.25	27.75					893	19.33	62	1.35	17	0.37	160	3.90	1,152	25.00	29.63
	Mangaoon ... "	83,837	353	237.49	225	2,566	30.61	31.12			6	0.07	1,604	19.13	143	1.71	34	0.41	280	3.34	2,067	24.66	22.19
	Mahad ... "	112,313	458.57	244.92	246	3,133	27.90	27.93			52	0.46	1,925	17.14	86	0.77	53	0.47	415	3.70	2,531	22.54	28.02
	Karjat ... "	85,236	353	241.46	265	2,874	33.72	36.39	252	2.95	6	0.07	2,033	23.85	160	1.88	33	0.39	283	3.38	2,772	32.52	27.50
	Panvel ... T.C.	10,417	3	3,472.33	1	266	25.53	24.57	32	3.07	26	2.50	140	13.44	24	2.30	2	0.76	54	5.19	284	27.26	15.35
	Alibâg ... "	5,886	0.60	9,810.00	1	119	20.22	14.27	21	3.57	2	0.34	69	11.72	16	2.72	1	0.17	28	4.76	137	23.28	16.63
Mahad ... "	6,369	0.43	15,074.42	1	128	18.63	17.76			7	1.01	56	8.14	17	2.48	4	0.60	47	6.84	131	19.07	23.73	
1892 ...		594,779	2,164	274.85	1,466	19,274	32.41	...	728	1.22	208	0.35	11,536	19.40	1,075	1.31	222	0.37	2,360	3.97	16,129	27.12	...
1891 ...						19,264	32.39	...	122	0.21	34	0.06	11,291	18.98	779	1.31	229	0.38	2,046	3.44	14,501	24.38	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891		...			...	13,943	28.72	...	471	0.97	150	0.31	7,423	15.29	580	1.19	174	0.36	1,531	3.15	10,329	21.27	...

N.B.—The vital statistics for Karjat taluka for 1891 are included in this collectorate.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Ahmednagar.
2. Poona.
3. Sholapur.
4. Sátara.
5. Ratnágiri.

50. In Ahmednagar during 1892 cholera caused 2,557 deaths or 2.88 per 1,000 of population against 2,284 or 2.57 in 1891.

Ahmednagar.

The death-rate (9.35 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Sangamner is very high. The death-rates (6.16, 4.98, 4.86 and 4.13 per 1,000) from cholera in the talukas of Párner, Sangamner, Kopargaoon and Akola respectively are also high. The outbreak commenced in April and the greatest mortality took place in July, after which month the epidemic subsided and by the end of November ceased. Small-pox caused 16 deaths, of which 10 were recorded in the taluka of Ráhuri, 4 in Akola and 1 in Jámkhed. Among the town circles only 1 death was recorded from this cause in the town of Ahmednagar. In 1891 the recorded deaths from this disease were only 2. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 22.03 per 1,000 of population against 21.75 in 1891; a high death-rate (27.92 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Párner. The death-rates (26.37 and 25.90 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Ráhuri and Sangamner respectively were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.							
														Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Ahmednagar.	Nagar ... R.C.	82,598	618.50	133.55	116	3,592	43.49	45.52	222	2.69	...	...	2,013	24.37	161	1.95	12	0.14	472	5.72	2,880	34.87	37.31
	Akola ... "	68,002	588	115.65	165	2,806	41.26	36.91	281	4.13	4	0.06	1,453	21.44	80	1.18	9	0.13	332	4.88	2,164	31.82	29.40
	Jamkhed ... "	76,208	482	158.11	77	3,438	45.11	50.07	103	1.35	1	0.01	1,604	21.81	69	0.91	7	0.09	267	3.50	2,111	27.70	43.17
	Pärner ... "	78,971	779	101.37	117	3,622	45.86	43.45	486	6.16	...	...	2,205	27.92	69	0.87	10	0.13	413	5.23	3,153	40.31	27.49
	Shrigonda ... "	66,657	625	106.65	85	2,676	40.14	40.19	40	0.60	...	...	1,366	20.49	110	1.65	9	0.13	230	3.59	1,764	26.46	28.13
	Karjat ... "	48,828	580	84.19	80	2,399	49.13	49.97	3	0.06	...	...	997	20.42	118	2.42	6	0.12	69	1.41	1,193	24.43	36.12
	Nevāsa ... "	88,145	607	145.21	146	3,586	40.69	45.62	157	1.78	...	...	1,630	17.36	132	1.50	10	0.11	553	6.27	2,362	27.02	32.06
	Kopargaoon ... "	89,337	511	174.83	122	3,549	39.73	42.51	434	4.86	...	...	1,857	20.79	228	2.55	10	0.11	358	4.01	2,887	32.32	32.27
	Sangamner ... "	73,199	707.41	103.47	152	3,805	51.98	48.37	365	4.98	...	...	1,896	25.90	134	1.83	5	0.07	504	6.89	2,904	39.67	31.41
	Rāhūrī ... "	64,844	497	130.47	114	2,980	45.96	47.47	235	3.62	10	0.15	1,710	26.37	58	0.90	4	0.06	221	3.41	2,238	34.51	29.96
Shevgaon ... "	100,373	670	149.81	131	4,298	42.80	48.94	3	0.03	...	...	2,094	20.86	190	1.95	9	0.09	271	2.70	2,573	25.63	36.16	
Ahmednagar. T.C.	36,681	0.50	72,662.00	1	1,689	46.88	42.57	123	3.41	1	0.03	572	15.87	248	6.88	16	0.44	1,331	36.95	2,291	63.56	49.17	
Sangamner...	9,733	0.59	16,496.61	1	497	51.06	56.92	91	9.35	...	...	130	13.36	3	0.31	7	0.72	213	21.88	444	46.62	34.72	
Ahmednagar. Ct.C.	4,730	...	...	1	69	14.59	21.35	14	2.96	...	...	67	14.10	13	2.75	...	...	37	7.82	131	27.69	19.23	
1892 ...		887,656	6,666	133.16	1,348	39,004	43.94	...	2,557	2.88	16	0.02	19,559	22.03	1,619	1.82	114	0.13	5,280	5.95	29,145	32.83	...
1891 ...						40,177	45.26	...	2,284	2.57	2	...	19,308	21.75	2,765	3.11	180	0.20	5,624	6.34	30,163	33.97	...
Mean for ten years, 1882-1891 ...						33,861	44.27	...	1,751	2.29	92	0.12	16,190	21.16	2,211	2.89	123	0.16	3,677	4.81	24,044	31.43	...

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Ahmednagar is included in the town of Ahmednagar.

51. In Poona during 1892 cholera was prevalent throughout the collectorate, except in the cantonment of Kirkee, and caused 2,434 deaths or 2·29 per 1,000 of population against 2,316 or 2·18 in 1891. The death-rates (10·03 and 7·90 per 1,000 of population) from this cause in the taluka and town of Junnar respectively were very high. The outbreak commenced in June, was most intense in July, and after that there was a gradual subsidence, but the disease was still present in December. Small-pox appeared in all the talukas except Sirur and Bhimthadi. Among the town and cantonment circles 38 deaths from this disease were reported from the city of Poona and 1 from the cantonment of Poona. The town of Junnar and the cantonment of Kirkee were free from the disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 82 or 0·08 per 1,000 of population against 23 or 0·02 in 1891. The death-rate (0·32 per 1,000) from this cause in the city of Poona was high. The death-rate (0·14 per 1,000) from small-pox in the taluka of Khed was also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 20·41 per 1,000 of population against 19·75 in 1891; a high death-rate (26·43 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the taluka of Junnar. The death-rates (24·95 and 23·78 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Khed and Purandhar were also high—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population, per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.			
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.							
															Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						
Poona.	Junnar R.C. ...	103,857	610·64	170·08	152	4,273	41·14	43·15	1,042	10·03	1 ...	2,744	26·43	64	0·62	18	0·17	460	4·43	4,329	41·63	27·16
	Khed „ ...	162,389	888·	182·87	244	5,613	34·57	36·39	699	4·31	23·04	4,052	24·95	158	0·97	47	0·29	593	3·65	5,572	34·31	29·61
	Indápur „ ...	70,948	567·	125·13	87	2,965	41·74	42·81	2	0·02	4·06	1,422	20·05	72	1·01	14	0·20	161	2·13	1,665	23·47	25·58
	Sirur „ ...	85,202	577·	147·66	80	2,949	34·61	38·00	61	0·72	... ..	1,855	21·77	109	1·28	17	0·20	366	4·29	2,408	28·26	31·46
	Purandhar „ ...	88,976	470·	189·31	93	3,233	36·90	39·55	66	0·74	6·07	2,116	23·78	105	1·18	33	0·37	218	2·46	2,544	28·59	29·14
	Bhimthadi „ ...	140,203	1,037·	135·20	130	4,521	32·24	34·95	24	0·17	... ..	2,417	17·24	166	1·18	24	0·17	259	1·85	2,890	20·61	24·66
	Haveli „ ...	171,950	799·23	215·14	236	5,405	31·43	33·96	229	1·33	4·02	3,549	20·64	337	1·96	58	0·34	706	4·11	4,883	28·40	30·11
	Mával „ ...	66,481	385·	172·63	165	1,819	27·36	31·21	48	0·72	6·08	1,312	19·73	79	1·19	7	0·10	143	2·16	1,594	23·98	21·62
	Poona City T.C. ...	118,657	5·	23,731·40	1	4,177	35·20	33·47	169	1·42	38·32	1,682	14·18	158	1·33	39	0·33	1,091	9·19	3,176	26·77	25·67
	Junnar „ „	11,905	0·38	33,069·44	1	450	37·80	40·15	94	7·90	... ..	83	6·97	6	0·50	1	0·08	255	21·42	439	36·87	33·77
	Poona Ct. „ ...	31,134	4·55	6,827·63	1	641	20·59	24·09	1	0·03	1·03	373	11·98	57	1·84	6	0·19	275	8·83	713	22·90	23·54
	Kirkee „ „	9,740	4·22	2,310·18	1	131	13·44	9·23	...	...	... ..	66	6·77	9	0·92	.. ..	.. ..	119	12·21	194	19·90	14·77
1892 ...		1,061,449	5,348·	198·48	1,191	36,227	34·13	...	2,434	2·29	82·08	21,671	20·41	1,320	1·24	264	0·25	4,636	4·38	30,407	28·65	...
1891 ...						33,282	36·06	...	2,316	2·18	23·02	20,960	19·75	1,282	1·20	208	0·20	4,328	4·08	29,117	27·43	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...						32,403	35·05	...	1,613	1·76	357·39	16,758	18·28	1,592	1·73	290	0·32	3,702	4·04	24,312	26·52	...

52. In Sholápur during 1892 cholera prevailed to a slight extent throughout the collectorate and caused 443 deaths or 0·59 per 1,000 of population against 2,442 or 3·25 in 1891. The death-rates (1·35 per 1,000) in the town of Pandharpur and (1·29) in the taluka of Sangola were high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in all the talukas except Madha and Málsiras. Among the town circles 10 deaths from this cause were reported from the town of Sholápur. The remaining towns were free from the disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 34 or 0·05 per 1,000 of population against 8 or 0·01 in 1891; a high death-rate (0·16 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Sholápur. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 22·66 per 1,000 of population against 19·73 in 1891. A high death-rate (30·49 per 1,000) took place in the town of Sholápur from this cause. The death-rates (29·92 and 26·32 per 1,000) from fevers in the town of Bársi and in the taluka of Pandharpur respectively were also high—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of death from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.			
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Sholapur.	Sholapur R. C....	118,658	845.67	140.31	149	4,344	36.61	43.63	46	0.39	7	0.06	2,198	18.52	189	1.59	28	0.24	257	2.17	2,725	22.97	27.99
	Barshi	119,753	595.62	201.66	122	5,114	42.70	44.38	31	0.25	9	0.07	2,721	22.72	405	3.38	25	0.21	243	2.08	3,439	28.71	29.11
	Madha	92,658	619.	149.69	89	3,494	37.71	41.79	76	0.82	...	...	1,724	18.61	295	3.18	14	0.15	153	1.65	2,262	24.41	28.18
	Karmala	93,352	766.	121.87	123	4,375	46.87	50.08	63	0.67	3	0.03	2,217	23.75	148	1.59	10	0.11	200	2.14	2,641	28.29	31.74
	Pandharpur	71,307	469.49	152.09	85	2,884	40.44	41.90	34	0.48	1	0.01	1,877	26.32	184	2.58	18	0.25	157	2.20	2,271	31.84	28.10
	Sangola	78,420	649.	120.83	76	3,315	42.27	48.30	101	1.29	4	0.05	1,780	22.69	117	1.49	17	0.22	179	2.28	2,198	28.03	28.96
Sholapur T. C....	Malsiras	74,038	574.	128.98	69	2,732	36.90	42.34	39	0.53	...	...	1,490	20.12	51	0.69	10	0.13	108	1.46	1,698	22.93	24.01
	Sholapur T. C....	61,564	1.33	462.88	1	1,946	31.61	29.40	23	0.37	10	0.16	1,877	30.49	100	1.63	21	0.34	414	6.72	2,445	39.71	37.67
	Barshi	20,552	0.38	54,084.21	1	967	47.05	31.58	3	0.15	...	...	615	29.92	135	6.57	6	0.29	97	4.72	856	41.65	33.57
	Pandharpur	19,953	0.51	39,123.53	1	756	37.89	40.29	27	1.35	...	...	508	25.46	105	5.26	11	0.55	77	3.38	728	36.48	36.28
1892 ...		750,255	4,521.	165.95	716	29,927	39.89	...	443	0.59	34	0.05	17,007	22.66	1,729	2.30	160	0.21	1,890	2.52	21,263	28.34	...
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	32,289	43.04	...	2,442	3.25	8	0.01	14,806	19.73	1,377	1.84	164	0.22	3,371	4.49	22,168	29.54	...
Mean for ten years, 1882-1891 ...		...	...	...	...	26,369	44.00	...	1,469	2.45	90	0.15	12,627	21.07	1,334	2.23	144	0.24	2,364	3.94	18,028	30.08	...

53. In Sâtara during 1892 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate, except in the táluka of Malcolmpeth, and caused 2,565 deaths or 2.09 per 1,000 of population, against 855 or 0.70 in 1891. The death-rate (6.29 per 1,000) from this disease in the town of Karad was very high. The death-rates (5.09 and 4.13 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in the tálukas of Karád and Pátan were also high. The outbreak commenced in May and attained its highest intensity in July and then gradually lessened in severity, but deaths were still reported in December. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in all the tálukas in the collectorate, except Sâtara. Among the town circles, no deaths from this disease were recorded. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 73, against 101 in 1891; the death-rate being 0.06 per 1,000 of population, against 0.08 in 1891. A high death-rate (0.19 and 0.12 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the tálukas of Khánapur and Karád. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 23.07 per 1,000 of population, against 19.86 in 1891. The death-rates, 26.69 per 1,000 in the tálukas of Khatáv, 26.30 in Wái, 26.28 in Mán and 26.17 in Koregaon, were high:—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
							Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Po- pulation.	Ratio per 1,000 of Po- pulation for 1891.	Cholera.		Small- pox.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.			
										Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.
Sátara.	Sátara R. C.	107,330	335.18	320.02	147	4,498	41.90	41.28	143	1.33	...	...	2,774	25.85	81	0.75	27	0.25	339	3.15	3,364	31.34	27.82	
	Jávli " "	59,375	419.	141.71	197	2,022	34.05	34.64	23	0.38	1	0.02	1,406	25.20	26	0.44	12	0.20	144	2.43	1,702	28.67	23.14	
	Wái " "	85,721	390.	219.80	124	3,473	40.51	44.39	231	2.70	1	0.01	2,255	26.30	101	1.18	20	0.23	232	2.71	2,840	33.13	29.33	
	Karád " "	143,783	394.63	377.02	103	6,064	40.75	40.43	757	5.09	18	0.12	3,661	24.61	377	2.53	35	0.23	632	3.58	5,880	36.16	25.69	
	Válva " "	192,252	543.	354.05	137	6,820	35.47	34.57	312	1.63	7	0.04	3,419	17.78	446	2.32	45	0.23	577	3.00	4,806	25.00	18.77	
	Tásgaon " "	93,185	341.	273.27	49	3,399	36.48	40.18	116	1.23	8	0.08	1,646	17.66	163	1.75	19	0.20	724	7.76	2,676	28.68	25.57	
	Khánápur " "	95,930	531.	180.66	91	4,158	43.34	44.42	119	1.24	18	0.19	2,300	23.98	127	1.32	24	0.25	285	2.98	2,873	29.96	28.17	
	Khatáv " "	95,217	497.	191.58	85	4,184	43.94	46.14	45	0.47	5	0.05	2,541	26.69	88	0.92	23	0.24	200	2.11	2,902	30.48	26.37	
	Mán " "	62,857	649.	96.85	78	3,213	51.11	55.35	30	0.43	4	0.06	1,652	26.28	88	1.40	12	0.19	247	3.93	2,033	32.34	31.89	
	Malcolmpeth, " "	11,309	...	...	56	225	19.89	23.81	...	...	1	0.08	154	13.63	6	0.53	...	...	22	1.94	183	16.18	21.54	
Koregaon " "	92,249	349.	264.32	74	4,015	43.52	42.10	195	1.56	2	0.02	2,412	26.17	123	1.33	22	0.23	281	3.05	2,995	32.36	32.37		
Pátan " "	131,034	536.	244.47	202	4,258	32.49	35.12	540	4.13	8	0.08	3,215	24.54	67	0.51	14	0.10	409	3.12	4,253	32.46	21.83		
Sátara T. C.	25,748	0.82	31,400.00	1	1,087	42.21	35.34	3	0.31	...	...	433	16.32	89	3.46	11	0.42	255	9.90	796	30.91	27.89		
Wái " "	12,436	2.	6,218.	1	353	28.38	34.23	20	1.61	...	...	154	12.38	25	2.01	1	0.03	161	12.94	361	29.02	22.91		
Karád " "	12,085	0.87	32,662.16	1	349	28.87	25.57	76	6.29	...	...	157	12.99	55	4.55	4	0.33	39	3.23	831	27.39	23.17		
1892 ...			1,225,511	4988.	245.69	1,346	49,118	39.26	...	2,565	2.09	73	0.06	23,269	23.07	1,862	1.52	269	0.22	4,447	3.63	37,435	30.59	...
1891 ...			...	...	...	...	49,179	40.13	...	855	0.70	101	0.08	24,342	19.86	1,822	2.49	282	0.23	3,866	3.15	31,368	25.51	...
Mean for ten years, 1882-1891 ...			...	...	...	...	46,039	42.68	...	1,880	1.74	195	0.18	22,048	20.44	2,306	2.14	299	0.28	3,862	3.58	30,590	28.36	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of Malcolmpeth is included in Jávli Táluka.

54. In Ratnágiri during 1892 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Málvan, Devgad, Ratnágiri, Chiplún and Dápoli; the remaining tálukas and towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate

were 94 or 0·08 per 1,000 of population against 130 or 0·12 in 1891. The death-rates (0·19 and 0·15 per 1,000) from cholera in the talukas of Dápoli and Ratnágiri were high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate except in the town of Ratnágiri, in which no deaths from this disease were reported during the year. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 275 or 0·25 per 1,000 of population against 133 or 0·12 in 1891; a high death-rate (0·46 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Dápoli. The death-rate (0·32 per 1,000) from this cause in each of the talukas of Devgad and Sangameshvar was also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 11·05 per 1,000 of population against 10·56 in 1891; a high death-rate (15·00 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Khed. The death-rate (14·52 per 1,000) from fevers in the town of Vengurla was also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.												Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.		
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.			All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Ratnágiri.	Málvan R. C.	121,718	431·96	281·73	68	4,004	32·90	29·15	27	0·22	2	0·02	596	4·90	66	0·54	23	0·27	1,612	13·24	2,336	19·19	16·19
	Devgad „	128,695	543·	237·01	121	4,714	36·63	34·61	2	0·02	41	0·32	941	7·31	125	0·97	47	0·36	1,511	11·74	2,667	20·72	18·98
	Rájapur „	140,941	512·	275·47	182	4,848	34·40	31·00	...	...	23	0·16	1,293	9·17	197	1·40	59	0·42	1,153	8·18	2,725	19·33	18·33
	Ratnágiri „	122,536	302·97	404·45	146	4,138	33·77	30·79	18	0·15	23	0·23	1,516	12·37	254	2·07	31	0·25	813	6·96	2,700	22·08	21·19
	Sangameshvar „	126,700	557·	227·29	191	3,977	31·39	30·26	...	...	41	0·32	1,467	11·58	280	2·21	20	0·16	841	6·64	2,649	20·91	19·17
	Chiplán „	185,340	670·	276·03	210	5,313	28·66	27·63	18	0·10	49	0·26	2,547	13·74	222	1·20	26	0·14	1,040	5·75	3,928	21·19	19·87
	Khed „	100,550	400·	251·12	146	2,871	28·55	30·44	...	...	18	0·18	1,508	15·00	110	1·09	11	0·11	413	4·11	2,060	20·49	21·64
	Dápoli „	184,988	505·	306·91	244	4,278	27·54	26·72	26	0·19	72	0·46	2,100	13·55	151	0·97	26	0·17	1,023	6·60	3,401	21·91	22·23
	Vengurla T. C.	10,120	0·03	337,333·33	1	545	53·85	38·24	...	...	1	0·10	147	14·52	3	0·30	3	0·30	272	26·87	426	42·09	29·95
Ratnágiri „	14,274	0·04	356,850·00	1	363	25·43	27·81	...	...	...	...	106	7·42	18	1·26	1	0·07	118	8·27	243	17·02	17·23	
1892 ...		1,105,862	3,922·	281·96	1,310	35,041	31·68	...	94	0·08	275	0·25	12,221	11·05	1,426	1·29	257	0·4	8,862	8·02	23,135	20·93	...
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	33,086	29·92	...	130	0·12	133	0·12	11,673	10·56	1,723	1·50	290	0·26	7,915	7·15	21,864	19·77	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		...	...	...	...	26,182	25·97	...	127	0·13	311	0·31	9,004	8·93	1,556	1·54	297	0·29	5,769	5·72	17,064	16·92	...

SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Belgaum. | 3. Bijápur. |
| 2. Dhárwár. | 4. Kánara. |

55. In Belgaum during 1892 cholera prevailed extensively throughout the collectorate and caused 5,259 deaths or 5·20 per 1,000 of population against 295 or 0·29 in 1891. The death-rate (15·51 per 1,000) from this disease in the taluka of Sampgaon was very high. The death-rates (9·64 and 7·04 per 1,000) from cholera in the talukas of Parasgad and Belgaum respectively were also high. The outbreak began in March and was at its height in May. Deaths however continued to be reported up to and including December. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the collectorate except in the talukas of Khánápur, town of Gokak and the cantonment of Belgaum, and caused 155 deaths or 0·15 per 1,000 of population against 148 or 0·15 in 1891. The death-rates (0·37 and 0·31 per 1,000) from this cause in the talukas of Gokak and Athni respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 17·05 per 1,000 of population against 12·35 in 1891; a high death-rate (24·27 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Khánápur. The death-rates (19·95 and 19·46 per 1,000) from this cause in the talukas of Sampgaon and Belgaum respectively were also high. The talukas of Athni, Gokak and Parasgad of this collectorate were included in the famine area. The death-rates were very high in the Parasgad Taluka and the Athni town circle, but the taluka showing the highest rate is Sampgaon.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.					
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.						
												Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Belgaum.	Belgaum R. C. ...	106,308	661.35	160.69	200	4,371	41.12	41.95	748	7.04	4	0.04	2,069	19.46	487	4.58	24	0.23	332	3.12	3,664	34.47	21.37	
	Sampgaon " ...	132,631	425	312.07	122	5,696	42.05	45.48	2,057	15.51	18	0.14	2,646	19.95	735	5.54	41	0.31	788	5.94	6,295	47.38	26.86	
	Khanapur " ...	85,577	632	135.41	217	3,144	36.74	38.20	323	3.77	...	...	2,077	24.27	274	3.20	26	0.30	374	4.37	3,074	35.92	23.40	
	Chikodi " ...	295,303	840	351.55	211	11,632	39.39	38.16	402	1.36	26	0.08	4,316	14.62	1,960	6.66	89	0.30	1,764	5.99	8,567	29.01	22.42	
	Athni " ...	113,021	788.08	143.78	84	4,100	36.28	40.29	303	2.68	35	0.31	1,700	15.04	902	7.98	26	0.23	479	4.24	3,446	30.48	25.59	
	Gokak " ...	106,434	670.61	158.71	113	4,004	37.62	43.40	222	2.09	39	0.37	1,868	15.67	557	5.23	29	0.27	683	6.42	3,198	30.04	25.26	
	Parasgad " ...	110,582	640	172.78	125	4,438	40.13	42.95	1,067	9.64	26	0.24	1,843	16.67	693	6.27	20	0.18	619	5.87	4,298	38.87	23.60	
	Belgaum T. C. ...	28,342	0.45	62,982.22	1	762	26.89	29.53	62	2.19	5	0.18	505	17.82	168	5.67	10	0.35	170	6.00	910	32.11	26.56	
	Gokak " ...	12,103	0.39	31,041.03	1	480	35.62	39.65	49	4.05	...	...	182	15.03	81	6.69	5	0.41	74	6.11	391	32.29	25.45	
	Athni " ...	10,416	0.92	11,321.74	1	336	37.06	49.73	17	1.63	2	0.19	148	14.21	138	13.25	8	0.77	78	7.49	391	37.54	34.56	
	Belgaum Ct. C. ...	10,733	...	...	1	143	13.32	12.76	9	0.84	...	...	94	8.76	24	2.23	2	0.19	73	6.80	202	18.82	13.14	
1892	...	1,011,453	4,657	217.19	1,076	39,106	38.66	...	5,259	5.20	155	0.15	17,248	17.05	6,015	5.95	280	0.28	5,468	5.41	34,425	34.04	...	
1891	...	...	...	...	...	40,923	40.46	...	295	0.29	148	0.15	12,458	12.35	5,758	5.69	283	0.28	5,213	5.15	24,186	23.91	...	
Mean for ten years, 1882-1891						...	37,268	42.41	...	1,440	1.64	357	0.41	11,901	13.54	5,386	6.13	292	0.33	5,196	5.91	24,572	27.96	...

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Belgaum is included in the town of Belgaum.

56. In Dhárwár during 1892 cholera was prevalent throughout the collectorate to a great extent and caused 8,314 deaths or 7.91 per 1,000 of population against 1,031 or 0.98 in 1891; a very high death-rate (24.22 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the petha of Mugud. The death-rates (18.16, 14.87 and 13.56 per 1,000) from this disease in the talukas of Hangal, Karajgi and Kod respectively were also high. The outbreak continued on from the last year, gradually increasing in intensity till April: after this month the number of deaths gradually lessened, till by the end of August it ceased. One death was reported in October. Small-pox also prevailed to a great extent in each taluka and town in the collectorate and caused 484 deaths or 0.46 per 1,000 against 133 or 0.13 in 1891. The death-rates (3.10 and 1.53 per 1,000) from this disease in the towns of Dhárwár and Ranebennur respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 20.49 per 1,000 of population against 15.62 in 1891, a high death-rate (28.04 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Hubli. The death-rates (27.72 per 1,000) from this cause in the Mugud Petha was also high. The areas notified under the Famine Code were Navalgund, Gadag and Ron Talukas. The highest death-rate occurred in the Mugud Petha, which suffered from cholera and fever.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.					
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Dhárwár.	Dhárwár R. C. ...	72,478	423.85	222.32	{	79	3,076	42.44	47.60	428	5.01	11	0.15	1,313	18.53	449	6.19	24	0.33	804	11.09	3,059	42.20	29.31
	Mugud Petha " ...	21,756		48		835	38.38	43.71	527	24.22	2	0.09	603	27.72	112	5.15	8	0.37	132	6.08	1,404	64.53	32.27	
	Hubli " ...	65,584		69		2,587	39.45	45.80	158	2.41	19	0.11	1,839	28.04	407	6.21	16	0.24	268	4.06	41.71	25.99		
	Navalgund " ...	76,538	562	188.39	{	57	2,382	31.12	43.96	321	4.19	30	0.39	1,593	20.81	495	6.47	17	0.22	306	4.00	2,762	36.05	22.09
	Nargund Petha " ...	29,337		30		810	27.61	40.40	37	1.26	10	0.34	478	16.29	177	6.03	4	0.14	103	3.51	800	27.59	22.27	
	Gadag " ...	65,584		57		2,563	39.08	48.33	269	4.10	7	0.11	1,367	20.84	182	2.78	24	0.37	518	7.86	2,465	36.06	25.25	
	Mundargi Petha " ...	35,229	698.72	144.28	{	42	1,233	34.99	45.27	85	2.41	21	0.59	829	23.53	95	2.69	9	0.25	121	3.14	1,160	32.92	27.19
	Karajgi " ...	90,199		130		3,966	43.97	49.62	1,341	14.87	44	0.49	1,772	19.04	347	3.85	12	0.13	719	7.17	4,235	46.95	30.99	
	Bankapur " ...	85,602		143		3,876	45.28	46.95	846	9.88	41	0.48	2,015	23.56	609	7.82	14	0.16	121	3.14	1,160	32.92	27.19	
	Ron " ...	92,365	370	249.63	{	86	3,571	38.66	44.88	146	1.58	79	0.86	2,006	21.72	365	3.95	16	0.17	169	1.97	3,754	43.85	26.38
	Kalghatgi " ...	65,389		105		2,401	43.37	41.90	368	6.05	13	0.23	1,191	21.51	413	7.51	10	0.29	403	4.36	3,015	32.65	21.45	
	Ranebennur " ...	79,214		116		3,111	39.27	44.75	769	9.96	11	0.14	1,347	17.00	350	4.42	14	0.18	221	3.99	2,225	40.19	27.03	
	Kod " ...	84,427	400	211.07	{	177	3,433	40.60	41.97	1,145	13.56	26	0.31	1,670	19.78	463	5.48	28	0.31	448	5.19	3,764	44.03	33.18
	Hángal " ...	74,506		169		3,162	42.44	39.31	1,353	18.16	43	0.58	1,673	22.45	402	5.49	16	0.21	442	5.93	3,929	52.73	26.97	
	Dhárwár T. C. ...	32,583		1		1,433	43.98	44.07	224	6.87	101	3.10	1,010	15.65	11	0.34	13	0.46	670	29.56	1,529	46.93	27.84	
	Hubli " ...	52,194	0.28	44,232.20	{	1	1,933	37.03	35.14	165	3.16	5	0.10	805	15.42	185	3.54	24	0.46	470	9.00	1,654	31.69	20.60
	Gadag Bettigeri " ...	23,821		1		1,146	48.11	42.95	26	1.03	9	0.38	355	14.90	87	8.65	3	0.13	240	10.08	720	30.23	27.79	
	Ranebennur " ...	13,756		1		463	39.60	37.44	86	6.25	21	1.53	129	9.38	10	0.73	5	0.36	140	10.17	391	28.42	20.21	
1892 ...		1,050,533	4,535	231.65	1,303	41,981	39.96	...	8,314	7.91	484	0.46	21,525	20.49	5,222	4.97	261	0.25	6,652	6.33	42,456	40.42	...	
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	46,524	44.29	...	1,031	0.98	133	0.13	16,411	15.62	5,069	4.82	282	0.27	4,949	4.71	27,875	26.53	...	
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		...	...	...	...	41,618	46.26	...	1,329	1.48	471	0.52	14,388	16.55	4,962	5.52	278	0.31	5,050	5.01	26,978	29.99	...	

57. In Bijápur during 1892 cholera appeared in the collectorate but to a much less extent than in the previous year and caused 666 deaths or 0·84 per 1,000 of population against 5,064 or 6·36 in 1881. The heaviest mortality from this disease occurred in the Hungund and Bádámi rural circles. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from small-pox, the increase being mostly in Bágalkot and Bádámi Tálukas. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 108 or 0·14 per 1,000 of population against 71 or 0·09 in 1891. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 16·57 per 1,000 of population against 15·64 in 1891. The highest death-rate occurred in the Bádámi, Indi, Hungund and Bágalkot Circles, being 21·22, 18·55, 17·38, and 17·15 per 1,000 respectively. The whole collectorate was notified under the Famine Code.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Bijâpur.	Hungund ... R.C.	102,894	518	198·63	161	3,944	38·33	42·76	228	2·22	5	0·05	1,788	17·38	90	0·87	20	0·19	668	6·49	2,799	27·26	27·42
	Muddebiñal ... "	81,472	504	144·63	142	3,251	39·85	41·35	9	0·11	3	0·04	1,257	15·41	167	2·05	19	0·23	187	2·29	1,642	20·13	32·24
	Sindgi ... "	98,618	812	115·29	144	4,129	44·10	47·95	20	0·21	...	...	1,342	14·33	403	4·30	19	0·20	385	4·11	2,169	23·17	31·8
	Bagevadi ... "	102,426	764	134·07	140	3,998	39·03	42·30	9	0·09	13	0·13	1,462	14·27	228	2·23	27	0·26	490	4·78	2,229	21·76	33·55
	Bijâpur ... "	87,016	866·87	100·39	92	3,172	36·45	41·92	64	0·74	13	0·15	1,217	13·98	420	4·83	35	0·40	214	2·46	1,963	22·56	34·27
	Bâgalkot ... "	114,402	682·88	107·53	157	4,137	36·16	40·98	83	0·72	28	0·24	1,961	17·15	651	5·69	30	0·26	280	2·45	3,083	26·51	26·22
	Bâdâmi ... "	100,505	676	148·68	168	4,457	44·34	46·20	244	2·43	29	0·29	2,133	21·22	235	2·34	31	0·21	557	5·54	3,219	32·03	28·09
	Indi ... "	92,472	871	196·17	120	3,540	41·33	49·54	7	0·08	17	0·18	1,715	18·55	286	3·09	13	0·14	253	2·80	2,297	24·84	35·82
	Bijâpur ... T.C.	16,749	2·13	7,863·38	1	690	41·20	47·88	...	...	...	...	246	14·68	98	5·85	13	0·78	54	3·22	411	24·52	28·78
Kalâdgi ... "	4,622	0·12	38,516·66	1	175	37·86	49·33	2	0·43	...	...	72	15·58	37	8·01	...	...	21	4·54	132	28·56	24·45	
1892 ...		796,266	5,757	138·32	1,112	31,793	39·93	...	666	0·84	108	0·14	13,193	16·57	2,615	3·28	197	0·24	3,115	3·91	19,894	24·98	...
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	35,185	44·19	...	5,064	6·36	71	0·09	12,453	15·64	3,741	4·71	209	0·26	3,331	4·18	24,875	31·24	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		...	...	...	...	29,259	44·72	...	1,472	2·25	323	0·49	10,142	15·50	2,263	3·43	206	0·31	2,803	4·30	17,214	26·31	...

58. In Kánara during 1892 cholera appeared in eight out of the thirteen tálukas and town circles. The recorded deaths for the collectorate were 282 or 0·63 per 1,000 of population against 17 or 0·04 in 1891. A high death-rate (5·42 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the petha of Mundgod. Deaths from small-pox were reported from four rural and one town circle, the figures being 25 deaths or ·06 per 1,000 of population against 16 or ·04 per 1,000 last year. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 18·66 per 1,000 of population against 15·82 in 1891; a high death-rate (31·56 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the petha of Mundgod. The death-rates (23·95, 23·80 and 23·80 per 1,000) from fevers in the petha of Supa and tálukas of Siddápur and Haliyál respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square mile	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Ratio per 1,000 of Popula- tion for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Kannar.	Karwâr R.C.	38,698	269·23	143·73	53	1,219	31·50	34·40	12	0·31	11	0·29	535	13·82	22	0·57	12	0·31	324	8·37	916	23·67	20·11
	Kumta "	52,079	222·65	233·90	107	1,813	34·81	32·01	...	...	2	0·04	803	15·42	83	1·59	32	0·61	672	12·90	1,592	30·57	25·55
	Ankola Petha "	36,987	367	100·65	90	1,054	29·53	33·80	1	0·03	...	...	590	15·97	31	0·84	14	0·38	318	8·61	954	25·83	25·20
	Honâvar "	59,400	443	209·38	92	2,328	39·20	37·26	...	...	...	...	870	14·65	113	1·90	28	0·47	781	13·15	1,792	30·17	26·74
	Bhatkal Petha "	34,117	...	...	64	1,237	36·26	32·65	52	1·52	...	...	590	17·29	57	1·67	13	0·38	411	12·04	1,123	32·91	22·45
	Sirsi "	68,034	779	80·95	233	1,621	25·81	23·73	12	0·19	2	0·03	1,392	23·08	68	1·08	29	0·46	637	10·11	2,140	33·95	28·87
	Siddâpur "	3,080	239	16·51	167	1,232	31·53	30·40	...	...	...	...	930	23·30	78	2·00	10	0·25	338	8·65	1,356	34·70	28·88
	Yellapur "	18,234	589	58·23	78	491	26·93	25·83	21	1·16	...	...	378	20·73	12	0·66	6	0·33	226	12·39	643	35·26	32·93
	Mundgod Petha "	16,063	...	...	68	663	41·27	30·13	37	5·42	...	...	507	31·56	12	0·75	10	0·62	152	9·46	775	48·25	33·12
	Haliyal "	31,047	980	64·58	99	1,204	38·78	37·17	89	2·87	...	...	739	23·30	61	1·97	11	0·35	186	5·99	1,086	34·98	28·57
	Supa Petha T.C.	32,239	...	...	132	459	14·24	15·44	3	0·25	...	...	772	23·95	3	0·09	9	0·23	171	5·39	963	29·87	24·72
	Karwâr "	14,515	11·77	1,233·22	1	411	30·38	31·02	...	...	3	0·21	94	6·43	13	1·24	1	0·07	125	8·61	241	16·00	10·25
	Kumta "	10,713	7·35	1,457·55	1	341	31·53	32·95	...	...	...	...	125	11·67	20	1·87	3	0·75	129	12·04	282	26·32	23·98
1892 ...		446,156	3,911	114·03	1,185	14,109	31·62	...	282	0·63	25	0·03	8,325	18·66	578	1·29	183	0·41	4,470	10·02	13,863	31·07	...
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	13,723	30·75	...	17	0·04	16	0·04	7,059	15·82	474	1·06	196	0·44	3,892	8·72	11,654	26·12	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		...	...	...	...	13,268	31·32	...	58	0·14	243	0·57	6,801	16·03	719	1·70	209	0·49	3,849	9·07	11,879	28·00	...

GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Surat.
2. Broach.
3. Kaira.
4. Panch Mahals.
5. Ahmedabad.

59. In Surat during 1892 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the collectorate except in the talukas of Olpad and Mandvi, and caused 226 deaths or 0·34 per 1,000 of population. In 1891 no deaths from this disease were recorded. Deaths from small-pox numbered twelve or '02 per 1,000 against '05 per 1,000 the previous year. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 31·22 per 1,000 of population against 25·35 in 1891. High death-rates (38·01, 37·58, 36·64 and 36·01 per 1,000) are shown in the talukas of Mandvi, Olpad, Bardoli and Chorasi. The fever mortality in this district was heaviest in the first three months of the year and is attributed to the influenza which began in November 1891. In the next three months it was at its lowest. In July the mortality again rose, there was a heavy fall of rain in this month, and then fell again, and then in November the cold season commencing the deaths slightly exceeded those in July :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns & Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.															
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.			
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	
Surat.	Olpad R.C. ...	66,660	323	206·37	133	1,968	29·52	40·44	...	1	0·01	...	...	2,505	37·58	68	1·02	30	0·45	340	5·10	2,944	44·16	53·84
	Mandvi " ...	53,937	290	192·03	136	2,190	40·60	46·55	...	2	0·03	...	...	2,050	38·01	...	...	15	0·22	27	0·50	2,094	38·82	28·47
	Chorasi " ...	50,456	167	471·55	66	1,579	31·29	39·26	2	0·03	...	...	1,817	36·01	9	0·18	19	0·38	235	4·66	2,082	41·26	35·56	
	Bardoli " ...	81,111	222	378·87	126	3,302	39·25	44·01	11	0·19	...	...	3,082	36·64	1	0·01	19	0·23	77	0·91	3,190	37·92	28·01	
	Jalalpor " ...	78,648	189	416·12	91	3,252	41·34	45·84	180	1·65	7	0·09	...	2,568	32·65	30	0·38	41	0·52	219	2·79	2,905	38·08	29·84
	Chikhli " ...	61,315	167	367·15	66	2,300	37·51	44·99	22	0·35	...	...	1,965	31·97	3	0·15	20	0·32	169	2·76	2,119	34·55	27·41	
	Bulsar " ...	73,110	205	355·76	95	2,727	37·29	42·90	46	0·62	2	0·02	...	2,177	29·78	29	0·40	21	0·29	276	3·78	2,551	34·80	26·84
	Pardi " ...	53,242	163	357·31	82	2,238	38·39	42·15	2	0·03	...	...	1,320	24·38	21	0·36	24	0·41	256	4·40	1,723	29·59	22·18	
	Surat T.C. ...	108,631	3	36,210·33	1	2,916	26·84	32·57	5	0·04	...	...	2,571	23·67	34	0·31	29	0·28	470	4·33	3,109	28·61	25·37	
	Bulsar " ...	14,714	2·50	5,885·60	1	404	27·45	29·90	8	0·54	...	...	...	193	13·46	12	0·81	4	0·27	3	5·64	305	20·72	16·10
1892 ...						22,874	35·26	...	...	226	0·34	12	0·02	20,293	31·22	207	0·31	222	0·35	2,152	3·33	23,112	35·86	...
1891 ...						26,826	41·28	...	...	...	...	35	0·05	16,476	25·35	196	0·30	227	0·34	2,633	4·06	19,567	30·11	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...						23,605	38·21	...	...	345	1·37	195	1·31	13,775	22·30	1624	2·63	251	0·41	1,864	3·02	18,557	30·04	...

60. In Broach during 1892 there were few cholera deaths, 16 as against 1 last year, and of these 14 occurred in the Broach Town Circle. Deaths from small-pox also were few and were nearly all reported from the Jambusar Rural Circle. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 35·06 per 1,000 of population against 37·30 in 1891; high death-rates (40·73 and 40·15 per 1,000) from this cause occurred in the talukas of Jambusar and Vagra respectively. The death-rates (37·75 and 37·40 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Amod and Broach respectively were also high. The greatest mortality from this cause occurred in January, November and December, the cold months. The rainfall in this zilla was not so heavy as in the previous year :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.														
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.
Broach.	Broach R.C.	72,737	300·32	242·19	105	2,862	39·75	47·80	2	0·02	...	...	2,720	37·40	4	0·05	27	0·37	74	1·02	2,827	38·86	44·8
	Vagra	36,939	308	119·93	65	1,332	36·05	46·04	...	...	1	0·02	1,483	40·15	7	0·19	13	0·35	81	2·19	1,585	42·90	49·31
	Amod	38,545	176	219·00	50	1,434	37·20	39·43	...	...	...	...	1,455	37·75	9	0·23	18	0·46	119	3·09	1,601	41·53	40·31
	Jambusar	70,324	372·46	188·80	81	2,912	41·40	42·14	...	...	15	0·21	2,864	40·73	10	0·14	25	0·35	214	3·04	3,128	44·47	41·20
	Anklesvar	44,279	294	240·46	55	1,714	38·70	48·08	...	...	...	...	1,597	36·07	27	0·61	14	0·31	218	4·92	1,856	41·91	49·61
	Hansot Petha	26,419	1·68	23,891·07	47	849	32·13	42·91	...	...	...	...	922	34·90	1	0·04	7	0·27	70	2·64	1,000	37·85	49·13
	Broach T.C.	40,137	0·54	22,351·85	1	789	19·58	27·30	14	0·34	...	...	729	18·17	5	0·12	7	0·18	100	2·49	855	21·30	20·92
	Jambusar	12,070	0·54	22,351·85	1	474	39·27	41·42	...	...	...	...	204	16·90	14	1·16	3	0·24	207	17·15	423	35·45	41·09
1892 ...						12,393	36·30	...	16	0·04	16	0·04	11,974	35·06	77	0·22	114	0·34	1,089	3·19	13,280	38·89	...
1891 ...						14,526	42·54	...	1	...	27	0·08	12,735	37·30	86	0·25	131	0·38	1,399	4·10	14,379	42·11	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...						12,071	36·73	...	439	1·34	55	0·17	9,734	29·64	403	1·23	131	0·39	959	2·92	11,721	35·69	...

61. In Kaira during 1892 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in all the talukas and towns in the collectorate except the taluka of Kapadvanj and caused 327 deaths or 0·37 per 1,000 of population. In 1891 no deaths from this cause were recorded. In Kapadvanj town, the death-rate (4·39 per 1,000) was high. Small-pox caused only 3 deaths, of which 2 took place in the taluka of Anand and 1 in Borsad. In 1891 there were 36 deaths or 0·04 per 1,000 recorded. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 33·76 per 1,000 of population against 24·17 in 1891; a high death-rate (47·95 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Mehmabad. The death-rates (42·07 and 41·81 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Kaira and the taluka of Matar respectively were also high. The large increase in the death-rate in this collectorate is chiefly due to the mortality from fever. There was a heavy mortality in January ascribed to influenza and then the mortality sank to less than half what it was in January and continued so till September, when the mortality rose and continued high till the end of the year. The rainfall in September exceeded any other month and then upon this came the cold weather.

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.													
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Kaira.	Mehmabad ...R.C....	82,291	173·72	473·52	59	3,031	36·84	38·75	3	0·03	...	...	3,944	47·95	46	0·56	34	0·41	448	5·45	4,475	54·40
	Nadiad ... " "	142,036	223·67	635·02	92	5,286	37·21	38·02	29	0·20	...	...	4,915	34·61	39	0·27	57	0·40	687	4·84	5,727	40·32
	Borsad ... " "	149,903	217·81	688·50	83	6,079	40·54	38·53	13	0·08	...	...	3,716	24·98	12	0·08	72	0·48	1,113	7·43	4,957	33·05
	Anand ... " "	169,758	243·	698·59	74	6,079	35·80	36·54	116	0·68	...	...	4,471	26·34	11	0·06	64	0·38	817	4·81	5,481	32·28
	Thasra ... " "	95,695	253·	377·88	97	3,112	32·55	35·33	81	0·84	...	...	3,543	37·07	14	0·14	42	0·44	267	2·79	3,947	41·28
	Kapadvanj ... " "	86,717	279·77	309·95	87	2,796	32·24	34·71	...	...	...	...	3,132	36·11	13	0·15	25	0·29	276	3·18	3,446	39·73
	Matar ... " "	79,080	217·	364·42	81	2,617	33·09	35·72	...	...	...	...	3,066	41·81	22	0·28	40	0·51	485	6·13	3,860	48·81
	Kaira ...T.C....	10,101	0·28	36,750·00	1	3·8	37·46	35·24	3	0·29	...	...	425	42·07	2	0·20	2	0·20	119	11·78	551	54·54
	Nadiad ... " "	29,044	0·33	88,012·12	1	724	24·92	33·67	7	0·24	...	...	1,063	36·00	33	1·13	18	0·62	237	8·16	1,358	46·75
	Borsad ... " "	12,159	0·19	63,994·73	1	576	47·37	41·28	3	0·25	...	...	385	31·66	1	0·08	5	0·41	51	4·19	445	36·59
	Kapadvanj ... " "	14,805	0·23	64,369·56	1	717	48·42	36·60	65	4·39	...	...	496	33·50	17	1·15	9	0·61	174	11·75	761	51·40
1892 ...		871,529	1,609	541·66	582	31,355	35·97	...	327	0·37	3	...	29,426	33·76	210	0·24	368	0·42	4,674	5·37	35,008	40·16
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	32,169	36·91	...	...	...	36	0·04	21,068	24·17	121	0·14	383	0·44	4,015	4·61	25,623	29·40
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		...	...	...	...	29,852	36·79	...	353	0·44	44	0·05	19,624	24·18	1,578	1·94	350	0·43	2,336	2·88	24,285	29·92

62. In Panch Mahals during 1892 cholera was prevalent throughout the collectorate except the taluka of Godhra and caused 248 deaths or 0·79 per 1,000 of population against 22 or 0·07 in 1891. The death rates in the town circles of Dohad (5·57) and Godra (4·83 per 100) were high. Small-pox caused only 8 deaths against 19 reported last year. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 26·25 per 1,000 of population against 20·17 in 1891. High death-rates (39·43 and 33·18 per 1,000) are shown against the town of Dohad and the taluka Kalol. The increase in the mortality is largely due to deaths from fever. The greatest mortality took place in January ascribed to influenza. The mortality was also large in the months of October, November and December. There was heavy rain in September.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.													
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Panch Mahals.	Godhra ...R.C....	92,840	597·83	155·20	222	3,384	36·44	38·76	...	...	3	1·03	1,791	19·30	2	0·01	26	0·28	53	0·57	1,876	20·20
	Dohad ... " "	55,741	599·83	175·15	121	2,138	38·55	44·47	60	1·08	...	...	1,643	29·47	10	0·13	2	0·41	33	0·59	1,769	31·73
	Jhalod ... " "	49,323	...	...	98	1,554	31·50	42·84	17	0·31	...	...	1,187	24·06	...	...	18	0·36	19	0·37	1,241	25·16
	Kalol ... " "	47,110	415·	211·68	65	1,948	39·22	40·07	27	0·57	4	0·08	1,563	33·13	1	0·02	27	0·57	36	0·77	1,658	35·19
	Halol ... " "	40,741	...	...	148	1,678	41·18	40·20	1	0·02	1	0·02	1,116	27·38	...	...	11	0·27	17	0·42	1,146	28·2
	Godhra ...T.C....	14,691	0·17	86,417·64	1	464	31·58	44·44	71	4·83	...	...	417	28·39	14	0·95	1	0·34	49	3·33	556	37·84
	Dohad ... " "	12,935	0·17	76,088·23	1	366	28·29	34·40	72	5·57	...	...	510	39·43	1	0·08	2	0·16	5	0·38	590	45·61
1892 ...		313,381	1613·	194·28	656	11,442	36·61	...	248	0·79	8	0·02	8,228	26·25	28	0·03	112	0·36	212	0·69	8,836	28·19
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	12,815	40·89	...	22	0·07	19	0·06	6,323	20·17	32	0·10	108	0·33	241	0·76	6,740	21·50
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		...	...	...	...	9,177	35·12	...	118	0·45	23	0·09	5,227	20·01	79	0·30	112	0·43	123	0·47	5,682	21·75

63. In Ahmedabad during 1892 cholera appeared in the talukas of Daskroi and Dholka and the towns of Ahmedabad and Dholka; the remaining talukas, towns and cantonment were free from this disease. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 212 or 0·23 per 1,000 of population against 23 or 0·03 in 1891. The chief mortality took place in the Ahmedabad town circle and was chiefly confined to one of the suburbs not then supplied with good potable water. Small-pox caused 17 deaths, the same number as last year, and also as in the previous year, the majority of the deaths were reported from the Gogha Taluka. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 41·41 per 1,000 of population against 31·44 in 1891. High death-rates are shown in the talukas of Viramgam, Daskroi, Sanand and Parantij and in the town circle of Viramgam. As in the rest of Gujarát the mortality from fever was high in January but sunk to less than half the next month and continued to decrease till May. In June a slight rise took place and continued till November when the heaviest mortality took place. There was heavy rainfall in September; the country is flat, water cannot run off easily, and the ground-level of the subsoil water is high, so a high death-rate from fever is usually to be expected.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.		Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.					
										Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Ahmedabad.	Daskroi ... R.C.	147,490	345·80	426·51	133	4,627	31·37	35·80	21	0·14	...	...	6,431	43·60	6	0·04	56	0·38	109	0·74	6,623	44·90	28·82
	Gogha ... " ...	26,384	223·25	118·18	63	905	34·30	43·58	...	...	11	0·41	...	601	22·78	34	1·29	9	0·34	83	3·11	737	27·93
	Dhandhuka ... " ...	124,926	1098	113·77	140	4,693	37·56	41·10	...	...	3	0·02	4,095	32·78	118	0·94	45	0·36	779	6·24	5,040	40·34	
	Sanand ... " ...	83,089	360	244·69	85	2,234	25·36	28·97	...	...	...	...	3,645	41·38	5	0·06	25	0·31	149	1·68	3,226	43·43	
	Viramgam ... " ...	122,066	674·39	180·46	155	4,095	33·54	42·16	...	...	...	...	7,387	60·52	32	0·26	34	0·28	5·6	4·55	8,009	55·61	
	Parantij ... " ...	116,135	449	258·65	159	3,245	28·37	36·23	...	...	...	...	4,758	40·97	34	0·29	41	0·35	53	0·46	4,886	42·07	
	Dholka ... " ...	101,742	664·25	153·16	117	2,880	28·30	33·96	4	0·03	...	...	3,753	36·89	20	0·20	54	0·53	280	2·75	4,111	40·40	
	Ahmedabad ... T.C.	144,192	2·20	65,641·81	1	4,263	29·56	33·01	186	1·29	...	...	5,448	37·78	159	1·10	53	0·37	2,140	14·84	7,988	55·83	
	Gogha ... " ...	6,637	0·75	8849·33	1	241	36·31	35·70	...	...	3	0·45	...	209	31·49	10	1·51	7	1·05	24	3·61	253	38·11
	Viramgam ... " ...	23,197	0·61	38,027·86	1	698	30·09	32·46	...	...	...	...	1,126	48·50	21	0·90	9	0·39	302	13·02	1,157	62·80	
	Dholka ... " ...	16,491	0·75	21,992·00	1	516	31·28	42·50	1	0·06	...	...	627	38·01	9	0·55	3	0·18	133	8·06	773	46·86	
	Ahmedabad ... Cl.	3,5·6	...	...	1	42	11·74	6·99	...	...	...	...	60	16·78	1	0·27	...	...	...	...	61	17·05	8·66
1892 ...		920,928	38·21	241·02	857	28,189	30·93	...	212	0·23	17	0·01	38,139	41·41	449	0·48	339	0·37	1,606	5·01	43,762	47·51	...
1891 ...		...	...	...	...	33,405	36·27	...	28	0·03	17	0·01	28,948	31·44	286	0·31	289	0·31	3,526	3·83	33,094	35·93	...
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...		29,926	34·09	...	704	0·82	56	0·07	22,029	25·63	1,896	1·62	254	0·29	3,143	3·64	27,532	31·97	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonment of Ahmedabad is included in the town of Ahmedabad.

SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Karáchi.
2. Hyderabad.
3. Thar and Pákar.
4. Shikárpur.
5. Upper Sind Frontier.

64. In Karáchi during 1892 cholera was prevalent to a great extent in each taluka and town in the collectorate except the taluka of Kohistán, and caused 5,600 deaths or 9·98 per 1,000 of population. In 1891 no deaths from this cause were recorded. The death-rate (35·58 per 1,000) from this disease in the taluka of Mirpur Batoro was very high. The death-rates (19·63, 15·82, 14·14 and 12·11 per 1,000) from cholera in the talukas of Sujaval, Kotri, Táta and the town of Karáchi respectively were also high. The outbreak began in May, extended greatly in June, attained its maximum intensity in July, and then gradually declined, but cases were still reported at the close of the year. Small-pox caused only fourteen deaths of which twelve were recorded in the town of Karáchi. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 26·70 per 1,000 of population, against 17·17 in 1891; and a high death-rate (39·17 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Dádú. The death-rates (34·02, 31·83 and 31·37 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Mánjhand, Sehwan and Johi respectively were also high. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, states that "the decrease under births and the increase under deaths are due to the influenza and cholera epidemics which were prevalent in almost all the circles in this collectorate":—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Karachi.	Karachi R. C.	23,622	1,284.34	18.39	13	342	14.48	11.35	51	2.16	..	..	318	13.46	1	0.04	2	0.08	48	2.03	420	17.78	8.38
	Kohistan ..	16,206	2,652	6.11	2	85	5.24	16.91	..	..	..	..	106	6.54	..	..	3	0.19	18	1.11	127	7.84	8.52
	Dadu ..	55,445	..	..	67	1,514	27.31	29.40	136	2.45	1	0.02	2,172	39.17	2	0.04	31	0.56	73	1.32	2,415	43.60	18.23
	Johi ..	44,848	1,686	91.26	43	1,426	31.50	34.09	132	2.94	..	..	1,407	31.37	4	0.09	17	0.38	32	0.71	1,592	35.50	20.58
	Schwan ..	53,565	..	..	67	1,742	32.52	29.05	359	6.70	..	..	1,705	31.83	6	0.11	29	0.54	182	3.40	2,251	42.58	21.88
	Mamjhand ..	19,653	581	33.84	26	755	38.40	42.26	144	7.32	..	..	669	34.02	5	0.25	10	0.51	55	4.32	913	46.43	25.14
	Kotri ..	27,620	889	32.92	25	498	18.03	17.03	437	15.82	..	..	795	28.78	33	1.19	10	0.36	19	0.69	1,294	46.85	17.16
	Tata ..	45,627	1,323	34.49	46	729	15.98	16.03	645	14.14	..	..	971	21.28	..	..	5	0.11	146	3.20	1,767	38.73	18.01
	Mirpur Sakro ..	26,063	1,108	23.52	71	370	14.20	17.23	10	0.38	..	..	450	17.26	1	0.04	20	0.77	21	0.81	562	19.26	17.46
	Ghorabari ..	30,518	566	53.92	89	509	16.68	20.91	201	6.59	1	0.03	779	25.23	14	0.46	20	0.66	12	0.39	1,018	33.36	21.46
	Mirpur Batoro ..	35,191	268	131.31	61	628	17.85	21.43	1,252	35.53	..	..	996	28.36	2	0.06	10	0.28	47	1.34	2,307	65.56	21.82
	Sujawal ..	29,501	267	110.49	68	588	18.24	29.12	579	19.63	..	..	766	25.97	..	..	17	0.58	25	0.85	1,387	47.02	18.68
Jati ..	27,889	2,145	12.76	114	499	17.89	27.32	283	10.15	..	..	744	26.68	..	..	4	0.13	16	0.57	1,047	37.54	18.85	
Shahbandar ..	28,246	1,388	20.35	99	438	15.51	24.57	196	6.94	..	..	308	28.61	..	..	15	0.53	9	0.32	1,028	36.89	18.30	
Karachi T. C.	97,009	7.66	12,664.36	1	4,296	44.28	43.95	1,175	12.11	12	0.12	2,301	23.72	229	2.86	31	0.32	1,399	14.42	5,147	53.06	32.26	
1892 ..	561,013	14,115	39.75	792	14,369	25.61	..	5,600	9.98	14	0.02	14,978	26.70	297	0.53	224	0.40	2,132	3.80	23,245	41.43	..	
1891 ..	..	..	..	..	15,736	28.05	..	..	..	26	0.05	9,632	17.17	292	0.52	318	0.57	1,717	3.06	11,985	21.36	..	
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ..	..	..	..	..	12,807	26.30	..	659	1.35	200	0.41	7,341	15.08	253	0.52	280	0.58	1,388	2.85	10,121	20.79	..	

65. In Hyderabad during 1892, cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the collectorate, and caused 5,762 deaths or 6.28 per 1,000 of population. In 1891 no deaths from this disease were recorded. The death-rates (20.30 and 11.69 per 1,000) from this cause in the taluka of Guni and in the town of Hyderabad were very high. Here the outbreak followed the same course as in the Karachi District but ceased by the end of October. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent in the talukas of Hyderabad, Tando Bago, Dero-Mohbat, Tando Alahyar and Hala. The remaining talukas and town were free from this disease. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 26 or 0.03 per 1,000 of population against 14 or 0.02 in 1891; a comparatively high death-rate (0.40 per 1,000) from this cause, occurred in the taluka of Dero-Mohbat. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 22.57 per 1,000 of population against 14.61 in 1891; a high death-rate (41.77 per 1,000) took place in the town of Hyderabad. The death-rates (35.62, 33.86 and 33.53 per 1,000) in the talukas of Kandiāro, Moro and Naushāhro, respectively, were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Hyderabad.	Hyderabad R. C.	67,409	404	166.85	81	809	12.00	13.71	353	5.24	3	0.04	876	13.00	7	0.10	5	0.08	34	0.50	1,278	18.96	9.29
	Guni ..	79,939	989	80.83	159	1,140	14.26	19.72	1,623	20.30	..	..	1,381	17.28	4	0.05	16	0.19	17	0.21	3,040	38.03	13.00
	B. din ..	73,836	795	92.91	153	696	9.42	13.47	675	9.15	..	..	1,437	19.45	5	0.07	22	0.30	18	0.24	2,158	29.22	13.43
	Tando Bāgo ..	63,798	709	89.98	134	583	9.14	11.93	242	3.79	2	0.03	1,088	17.05	1	0.02	6	0.09	15	0.24	1,354	21.22	11.76
	Dero-Mohbat ..	43,028	670	64.22	123	576	13.39	20.36	131	3.04	17	0.40	813	18.89	4	0.09	11	0.26	22	0.51	998	23.19	12.11
	Tando Alahyar ..	75,911	697	108.92	106	1,549	20.40	23.03	211	2.78	1	0.01	1,179	15.53	3	0.04	15	0.20	41	0.54	1,450	19.10	11.25
	Hāla ..	91,367	531	172.07	104	1,994	21.32	23.05	863	9.45	3	0.03	1,412	15.45	4	0.04	16	0.18	22	0.24	2,320	25.39	10.93
	Shahdādpur ..	67,404	733	91.96	108	1,583	23.49	22.69	226	3.35	..	..	1,214	18.01	9	0.13	26	0.39	25	0.37	1,500	22.25	14.88
	Mirpur Khās ..	34,212	561	60.98	29	429	12.54	11.31	89	2.60	..	..	443	12.95	1	0.03	7	0.20	8	0.23	548	16.02	11.95
	Kandiāro ..	55,731	315	176.92	61	1,679	30.13	30.00	281	5.04	..	..	1,985	35.62	7	0.13	18	0.32	8	0.14	2,299	41.25	15.51
	Naushāhro ..	90,976	532	171.01	90	2,257	24.81	27.02	324	3.56	..	..	3,050	33.53	3	0.03	27	0.30	26	0.29	3,430	37.70	16.47
	Moro ..	57,642	704	81.88	71	1,295	22.47	26.61	82	1.42	..	..	1,952	33.66	3	0.05	8	0.4	27	0.47	2,072	35.95	25.69
	Sakrand ..	62,250	1,390	44.78	109	1,402	22.52	27.79	24	0.39	..	..	1,616	25.96	..	..	17	0.19	17	0.27	1,669	26.81	25.65
	Hyderabad T. C.	54,512	..	..	1	2,048	37.57	35.09	637	11.69	..	..	2,277	41.77	..	..	11	0.35	480	8.81	3,413	62.61	28.82
	1892 ..	918,048	9,030	101.67	1,348	18,040	19.65	..	5,762	6.28	26	0.03	40,723	22.57	51	0.06	207	0.23	760	0.83	27,529	29.99	..
	1891 ..	..	..	..	..	20,213	22.02	..	..	..	14	0.02	13,410	14.61	33	0.04	376	0.41	352	0.38	14,190	15.46	..
	Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ..	..	..	..	..	16,824	21.82	..	343	0.41	286	0.37	11,867	14.74	74	0.10	394	0.51	539	0.70	13,000	16.86	..

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad is included in the Hyderabad Taluka.

66. In Thar and Parkar during 1892 cholera prevailed throughout the collectorate and caused 854 deaths or 2.86 per 1,000 of population. In 1891 no deaths from this cause

were recorded. The death-rates (15·07 and 12·08 per 1,000) from cholera in the talukas of Mitti and Dipla, respectively, were high. The disease commenced in June, was at its maximum in July and had nearly died out by the end of August. Small-pox caused only 9 deaths, and all these were reported from the taluka of Khipra. In 1891 no deaths from small-pox were recorded. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 23·99 per 1,000 of population against 17·02 in 1891. A very high death-rate (55·71 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Umarmkot. The death-rate of the rural circle of Umarmkot (30·69 per 1,000) was also high.

Thar and Parkar.	Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.											Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
							Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.						
													Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
D	Umarmkot R.C.	69,305	1,107	107·43	81	876	12·62	14·70	10	0·14	...	...	2,130	30·69	4	0·06	11	0·16	33	0·33	2,178	31·39	22·83		
	Chachra "	49,535				8	631	12·80	27·27	19	0·38	...	...	943	19·4	4	0·08	9	0·18	12	0·24	987	19·93	12·50	
	Nagar Parkar "	41,178				3	497	12·07	23·73	2	0·05	...	...	1,023	24·84	...	...	3	0·19	4	0·10	1,037	25·18	9·03	
	Mitti "	31,786				5	706	22·21	36·24	479	15·07	...	...	772	24·29	...	...	3	0·09	2	0·06	1,256	39·51	20·13	
	Dipla "	23,751	3,114	25·32	102	387	16·29	27·11	287	12·08	...	...	510	24·00	...	...	...	...	1	0·04	858	36·12	13·05		
	Khipra "	50,917				1	1,053	21·68	18·28	20	0·39	9	0·18	1,074	21·09	8	0·16	26	0·51	30	0·59	1,167	22·92	20·17	
	Sanghar "	27,929				8	705	23·24	25·60	17	0·61	...	...	436	15·61	2	0·07	16	0·57	45	1·61	516	18·48	17·61	
	Umarmkot T.C.	3,698				1	84	22·71	21·90	20	5·41	...	...	206	55·71	...	...	2	0·54	8	2·16	236	63·82	45·70	
1892 ...	298,180	12,729	23·43	212	4,942	16·57	...	854	2·86	9	0·08	7,154	23·99	18	0·06	75	0·25	125	0·42	8,235	27·62	...			
1891 ...							6,371	23·04	...	...	...	...	5,074	17·02	21	0·07	81	0·27	89	0·30	5,265	17·66	...		
Mean for 10 years 1882—1891 ...							6,182	29·05	...	38	0·18	23	0·11	3,422	16·08	20	0·09	92	0·43	155	0·73	8,750	17·62	...	

N. B.—The area of the town of Umarmkot is included in the taluka of Umarmkot.

67. In Shikarpur during 1892 cholera appeared in each of the Registration Circles in the collectorate except the taluka of Larkhana, and caused 3,297 deaths or 3·60 per 1,000 of population against 6 or 0·01 in 1891. The death-rates (7·64, 7·10 and 6·67 per 1,000) in the town of Sukkur and the talukas of Rohri and Naushahro, respectively, were high. Cholera deaths were reported in April, and the maximum intensity occurred in July; after this month a great diminution in the mortality took place and the outbreak ceased by the end of November. Small-pox caused only 3 deaths against 7 last year. The general death-rate from fevers of the collectorate was 34·49 per 1,000 of population against 20·17 in 1891; a very high death-rate (58·08 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Mehār. The death-rates (45·24 and 39·25 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Kākār and Ghotki, respectively, were also high,

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Shikarpur.	Shikarpur R. C.	44,928	477·50	94·09	79	1,202	26·75	33·56	155	3·45	...	...	1,472	32·76	18	0·40	10	0·22	21	0·47	1,676	37·80	18·99
	Sukkur "	54,241	284·	190·99	60	2,053	37·85	38·53	257	4·74	2	0·04	1,885	34·75	9	0·17	21	0·39	12	0·22	2,110	40·30	19·73
	Naushahro "	66,219	402·	164·72	59	1,870	28·24	31·35	442	6·67	...	...	2,017	30·46	3	0·05	20	0·36	21	0·32	2,703	37·80	19·72
	Rohri "	81,040	1,550·	52·28	59	1,720	21·22	22·01	575	7·10	1	0·01	1,676	20·68	11	0·14	26	0·32	14	0·17	2,303	28·42	15·62
	Ghotki "	67,742	554·	122·28	114	1,879	27·74	23·69	392	4·46	...	...	2,659	39·25	6	0·09	23	0·34	6	0·09	2,996	44·23	18·85
	Mirpur "	48,064	1,721·	27·93	102	1,261	26·23	36·42	263	5·47	...	...	1,599	32·64	...	...	8	0·17	...	...	1,849	38·28	20·68
	Ubauro "	40,920	250·	90·93	81	824	20·14	17·16	171	4·18	...	...	1,057	25·83	16	0·39	11	0·33	2	0·05	1,260	30·79	24·76
	Larkhana "	78,132	291·	268·49	73	2,561	32·78	33·99	...	...	...	...	2,876	36·81	1	0·01	37	0·47	25	0·32	2,939	37·62	23·19
	Kambar "	79,019	672·	208·76	86	2,251	28·49	25·15	20	0·25	...	...	2,708	34·27	7	0·09	29	0·35	20	0·25	2,784	35·22	22·05
	Rato-dero "	61,268	...	...	85	2,199	35·89	35·09	289	4·72	...	...	1,892	30·88	4	0·07	30	0·49	16	0·26	2,231	36·41	23·91
	Kakar "	54,954	598·	91·90	87	1,082	19·09	29·95	216	3·93	...	...	2,498	45·24	2	0·04	3	0·04	6	0·11	2,745	49·95	24·71
	Labdarya "	62,650	...	...	59	1,815	29·44	35·21	241	3·85	...	...	2,094	35·42	...	...	27	0·43	5	0·08	2,367	37·78	17·71
	Shikarpur T. C.	48,292	1,133·	137·33	65	1,262	26·13	31·43	90	1·86	...	...	2,805	58·08	2	0·04	13	0·27	11	0·23	2,921	60·49	22·01
Nasirabad "	44,044	...	...	64	1,032	23·12	27·37	9	0·20	...	...	1,656	37·00	12	0·27	27	0·60	122	2·73	1,826	40·90	20·65	
Shikarpur "	41,991	9·30	4,420·11	1	1,300	30·96	32·01	44	1·05	...	...	1,615	38·46	10	0·24	10	0·24	2	0·05	1,681	40·03	24·03	
Sukkur "	28,935	...	...	1	1,004	34·70	34·87	221	7·64	...	...	737	25·47	4	0·14	13	0·4	151	5·22	1,126	58·91	15·75	
Larkhana "	12,010	...	...	1	476	39·63	44·66	2	0·17	...	...	360	29·48	...	...	7	0·58	54	4·50	423	35·22	26·31	
1892 ...		915,058	9,277·	98·64	1,106	25,821	28·22	...	3,297	3·60	3	...	31,564	34·49	105	0·11	349	0·38	438	0·53	35,896	39·13	...
1891 ...						27,454	30·00	...	6	0·01	7	0·01	18,457	20·17	63	0·07	406	0·44	251	0·27	19,190	20·97	...
Mean for 10 years 1882-1891 ...						23,204	27·01	...	464	0·54	96	0·11	15,110	17·59	159	0·18	373	0·43	349	0·41	16,551	19·26	...

N. B.—The total area of the collectorate includes the area of the Kohistan Hill, which is 1,135 square miles. The area in square miles of the towns of Sukkur and Larkhana are included in their respective talukas.

68. In Upper Sind Frontier during 1892 cholera prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the district and caused 716 deaths or 4·10 per 1,000 of population. In 1891 no deaths from this cause were recorded. The death-rate (5·15 per 1,000) in the taluka of Kashmor was high. In this area the outbreak began in May, and attained its highest intensity in June. It died out gradually by the end of September, but in November some more deaths were reported. Small-pox caused no deaths during the year. In 1891 also no deaths from this cause were recorded. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 27·49 per 1,000 of population against 14·10 in 1891; a very high death-rate (40·20 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the town of Jacobabad. The death-rate (34·31 per 1,000) from fevers in the taluka of Thal was also high.

Upper Sind Frontier.	Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.													
							Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.		Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1891.					
Jacobabad R. C. ...	39,996	455·	87·90	91	991	24·78	33·23	180	4·50	...	...	1,014	25·35	1	0·03	7	0·18	17	0·43	1,219	30·48	12·70	
Thul „ ...	44,856	821·	54·64	88	906	20·20	27·13	191	4·26	...	...	1,539	34·31	5	0·11	6	0·13	16	0·36	1,757	39·17	12·82	
Kashmor „ ...	53,981	863·	62·55	54	956	17·71	18·90	278	5·15	...	...	1,148	21·27	8	0·15	11	0·20	9	0·17	1,454	26·94	13·89	
Shahdādpur „ ...	27,378	724·	37·81	61	914	33·38	34·19	52	1·90	...	...	764	27·91	2	0·07	9	0·33	1	0·04	828	30·24	20·78	
Jacobabad T. C. ...	8,258	...	...	1	159	19·25	33·66	15	1·82	...	...	332	40·20	6	0·73	...	...	25	3·03	378	45·77	25·91	
1892 ...	174,469	28·63	60·94	295	3,926	22·50	...	716	4·10	...	...	4,797	27·49	22	0·13	33	0·19	68	0·39	5,636	32·30	...	
1891 ...						4,660	26·71	...	...	...	...	2,460	14·10	24	0·14	57	0·32	75	0·43	2,616	14·99	...	
Mean for ten years, 1882—1891 ...						2,855	22·10	...	73	0·56	11	0·09	1,553	12·02	28	0·22	36	0·28	59	0·45	1,760	13·62	...

N. B.—The area of the town of Jacobabad is included in the taluka of Jacobabad.

69. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the seven cantonments in British territory during 1892, contrasted with the results of the preceding year :—

Cantonments.						Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of population.	
						1892.	1891.
Devlāli	...	...	...	...	...	23·99	13·52
Mālegaon	...	...	...	...	...	39·11	42·30
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	27·69	19·23
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	22·90	23·54
Kirkee	...	...	...	...	...	19·90	14·77
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	18·82	13·14
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	17·05	8·66

The recorded death-rates in 1892 were higher than in 1891 in all the cantonments with the exception of Mālegaon and Poona. In Mālegaon the death-rate (39·11 per 1,000 of population), which was the highest amongst the cantonments in 1892, was due to the following causes :—

Cholera	...	...	...	1·06 per 1,000 of population.
Fevers	...	...	...	13·04 do. do.
Injuries	...	...	...	0·27 do. do.
Other causes	...	...	...	24·74 do. do.

All Causes ... 39·11

No deaths from small-pox and dysentery and diarrhoea were recorded in the cantonment of Mālegaon.

70. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1892 was 2,412 against 2,693 in 1891, the birth-rate being 22·15 per 1,000 of population against 24·73 in 1891. In the cantonments of Aden (municipal limits), Baroda and Deesa the recorded birth-rates in 1892 were higher than in 1891. In the cantonments of Bhuj, Mhow, Nasirabad, Neemuch and Rajkot, the birth-rates were lower than in 1891; and in the cantonment of Mahidpur no births were recorded during the year as in the year 1891:—

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
	Birth rate, 1892.	Birth rate, 1891.
Aden (Municipal limits)	14·47	13·28
Baroda	45·62	35·28
Bhuj	41·01	69·40
Deesa	44·01	40·94
Mahidpur ... ..	.....	.....
Mhow	7·80	17·24
Nasirabad	37·48	43·56
Neemuch	26·09	27·86
Rajkot	11·33	16·48

71. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 3,900, equal to a ratio of 35·81 per 1,000 of population against 4,156 or 38·16 in 1891. Eighty-four deaths from cholera were recorded during the year against 141 in 1891. Of these 84 deaths from cholera, 44 were recorded in the cantonment of Nasirabad, 33 in Deesa, 5 in Neemuch and 2 in Bhuj. From small-pox there were 62. Of these 62 deaths from small-pox 52 were recorded in the cantonment of Nasirabad, 4 in Aden (municipal limits), 3 in Mhow, 2 in Neemuch and 1 in Deesa. In 1891 there were 10 deaths recorded from this disease. The deaths from fever were 2,051 against 2,164 in 1891. A high death-rate (40·46 per 1,000) from fever is reported from the cantonment of Deesa. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 251 deaths against 285 in 1891. Injuries caused 24 deaths against 37 in 1891, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,428 against 1,519 in 1891:—

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Births.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.								RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
					Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Aden { Municipal limits ..	38,422	..	..	556	14·47	..	4	471	60	9	543	1,087	..	0·10	12·28	1·56	0·23	14·13	28·29
Aden { Purely civil population of cantonment ..	162	5·5	..	2	12·35	..	..	6	..	1	4	11	..	..	37·04	..	6·17	24·69	67·80
Baroda ..	2,806	1·	2,806	128	45·62	..	..	91	..	..	31	122	..	..	32·43	..	..	11·05	43·48
Bhuj ..	951	1·04	911·42	38	41·01	2	..	19	..	..	24	44	2·10	..	19·98	..	..	25·23	47·31
Deesa ..	8,452	5·	1,690·40	372	44·01	33	1	342	55	..	97	528	3·90	0·12	40·46	6·51	..	11·48	62·47
Mahidpur ..	76	2·	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13·16	..	..	..	13·16
Mhow ..	21,400	6·50	3,292·35	167	7·80	..	3	355	16	8	202	584	..	0·11	16·59	0·75	0·36	9·44	27·28
Nasirabad ..	19,396	8·	2,424·50	727	37·48	44	52	502	97	5	348	1,448	2·27	..	25·85	5·00	0·26	17·91	51·00
Neemuch ..	15,291	4·52	3,382·96	398	26·09	6	2	251	22	1	164	448	0·33	0·1	16·61	1·44	0·06	10·72	29·39
Rajkot ..	1,942	Not given.	..	2	11·33	..	..	10	1	..	15	26	..	..	5·11	0·51	..	7·72	13·33
Total ..	108,898	33·06	3,293·95	2,412	22·15	84	62	2,051	251	24	1,428	3,900	0·77	0·7	18·83	2·30	0·22	13·11	35·81

This is the area of the whole cantonment, military and civil. The civil population being mixed up with the military, it is impossible to give the population per square mile.

In the cantonments of Baroda, Bhuj, Deesa and Nasirabad the birth and death registration is carefully carried out.

In Mhow, Rajkot and Aden the birth registration is neglected, and attention was drawn to this last year.

In Rajkot death registration is badly carried on, and more attention should be paid to this in Mhow and Aden.

In Neemuch both birth and death registration should receive more care. The attention of the station authorities of Mhow, Rajkot, and Aden should be again drawn to this matter.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

72. During 1892, cholera caused 42,900 deaths throughout the Presidency, or 25,050 more than in the preceding year. The epidemic as will be seen from the subjoined table, was most prevalent in the Dhárwár, Hyderabad, Karáchi, Belgaum and Shikárpur Collectorates, where 8,314 or 7·91, 5,762 or 6·27, 5,600 or 9·98, 5,259 or 5·20 and 3,297 or 3·60 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in Broach and Ratnágiri Collectorates, in which there were 16 and 94 deaths respectively registered.

73. The table given below shows the monthly distribution of these deaths in each affected collectorate as compared with 1891 :—

Months.	MEAN FOR 10 YEARS 1882-1891.		1891.		1892.		DEATHS BY COLLECTORATES DURING 1892.								
	Number deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Khándesh.	Násik.	Thána.	Bombay City.	Kolába.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Sátára.
January...	314	0·02	256	0·01	666	0·04	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
February...	185	0·01	149	0·01	1,008	0·05	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
March...	299	0·02	63	...	1,872	0·09	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
April...	937	0·05	214	0·01	3,073	0·16	...	56	...	12	...	108	...	...	...
May...	2,650	0·14	1,315	0·07	6,050	0·32	9	113	...	17	...	512	...	...	62
June...	4,511	0·24	2,656	0·14	8,089	0·43	4	250	53	12	160	515	82	14	599
July...	5,113	0·27	3,692	0·20	14,694	0·78	37	516	345	26	304	1,098	1,795	78	1,253
August...	3,481	0·18	4,443	0·24	5,238	0·28	233	93	136	29	156	278	448	166	362
September...	1,593	0·08	3,727	0·18	1,562	0·08	108	7	70	29	7	14	78	111	237
October...	1,140	0·06	901	0·05	436	0·02	42	1	32	27	14	26	8	28	26
November...	580	0·03	414	0·02	215	0·01	4	5	12	10	62	6	9	14	20
December...	381	0·02	320	0·02	192	0·01	...	...	...	3	25	...	14	32	7
Total...	21,288	1·13	17,850	0·95	42,900	2·23	442	1,041	648	169	723	2,557	2,434	443	2,565

		DEATHS BY COLLECTORATES DURING 1892—continued.														
Months.		Ratnágiri.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Bijapur.	Kánara.	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Ahmedabad.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Par- kat.	Shikarpur.	Upper Frontier.
January...	...	...	...	654	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February...	...	...	...	1,005	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March...	...	...	34	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April...	...	...	777	2,013	20	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	80
May...	5	2,529	1,561	288	131	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	1	...	...	671
June...	17	1,420	844	160	76	8	...	...	...	2	...	1,352	1,382	58	641	440
July...	30	412	454	113	30	98	...	...	228	186	43	2,523	2,891	753	1,415	87
August...	3	56	145	32	19	67	...	...	59	57	96	1,050	1,302	42	377	20
September...	...	2	...	45	3	42	...	...	39	...	56	443	169	1	98	3
October...	...	2	1	8	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	175	17	...	10	...
November...	8	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	5	34
December...	31	17	...	...	...	5	18	12	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Total...	94	5,259	8,314	666	282	226	16	327	248	212	5,600	5,762	854	3,297	716	

In December, 1891, cholera deaths were reported from six collectorates, including Dhárwár and Kánara. In these two collectorates, only the disease continued in January of the present year, and 665 deaths, were reported. There was also one death in the City of Bombay. From the same places, 1,008 deaths were reported in the month of February. In March 1,672 deaths were returned from 3 collectorates, namely, Bombay City, Belgaum and Dhárwár. In April, the disease increased, and caused 3,073 deaths in 10 collectorates. In May, the disease had spread to 15 out of the 24 collectorates in the Presidency, and 6,050 deaths were reported from it. In June it assumed a still greater intensity and no less than 8,089 deaths were reported from all the collectorates except Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad. During July, the disease assumed an epidemic form, as the mortality rose to 14,694, the maximum for the year, and it was present more or less in 23 zillas. In August, there was a great decrease, 5,238

deaths having been reported. In September and October it rapidly subsided as there were 1,562 deaths in the former and 436 in the latter month. In November there were 215 deaths from this disease in 15 collectorates, whilst in December 192 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year, from the same cause, took place in 11 collectorates.

74. The next table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons. It will be seen that 29,583 deaths out of 42,900 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days :—

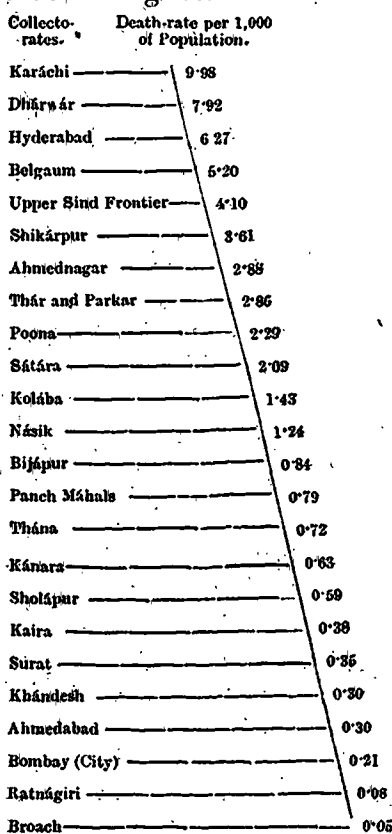
Years.	COLD SEASON (121 DAYS).				HOT AND DRY (61 DAYS).		RAINY SEASON (122 DAYS).				HOT AND DAMP (61 DAYS).		Total deaths from cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (29).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1891	320	256	149	63	214	1,315	2,656	3,692	4,443	3,727	901	414	17,850
1892	192	666	1,008	1,672	3,078	6,050	8,039	14,604	5,238	1,562	436	215	42,900

Mortality for 20 years from 1873 to 1892, inclusive.

75. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1892 :—

1873	283	1880	684	1887	25,711
1874	37	1881	16,694	1888	36,500
1875	47,555	1882	7,904	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,259
1877	57,252	1884	13,804	1891	17,850
1878	46,743	1885	37,287	1892	42,900
1879	6,937	1886	167		

75a. The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates, arranged in order of highest death-rate :—



From the above diagram it will be seen that in the Karachi Collectorate the death-rate attained the high ratio of 9.98 per 1,000 of population. In the Dhārwar, Hyderabad and Belgaum Collectorates there were also high death-

rates, namely, 7·92, 6·27 and 5·20 per mille, whilst in Upper Sind Frontier, although it was not so intense, it still reached the high ratio of 4·10 per 1,000. The epidemic in the remaining collectorates, although widely distributed, did not exhibit high ratios.

76. The details for each affected *táluka* in the different districts are given in the statement appended to the cholera map, but a few may be selected here to show how the results compare with those other *tálukas*. Out of 222 rural circles or *tálukas* 189 were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The following table shows in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles, 37 in all, in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 5 per 1,000 of population, and that the disease principally prevailed in 9 *tálukas* in each of the Karáchi and Dhárwár Collectorates, in five of the Hyderabad Collectorate, in three of the Belgaum and Shikárpur Collectorates, in two of the Thar and Párkar Collectorates, and in one respectively of the Thána, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Kanára and Jacobabad collectorates :—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Mirpur Batoro...	R.C. Karáchi ...	35,191	1,252	35·57	20	Badin	R.C. Hyderabad...	73,866	676	9·15
2	Mugad	" Dhárwár ...	21,756	527	24·22	21	Belgaum	" Belgaum ...	106,308	748	7·63
3	Guni	" Hyderabad ...	79,939	1,623	20·30	22	Mundargi	" Dhárwár ...	35,229	85	7·41
4	Sujawal	" Karáchi ...	29,501	579	19·62	23	Manjhánd	" Karáchi ...	19,663	144	7·32
5	Hangal	" Dhárwár ...	24,506	1,353	18·16	24	Rohri	" Shikárpur ...	81,040	575	7·09
6	Kotri	" Karáchi ...	27,620	457	16·82	25	Shahbandar	" Karáchi ...	28,246	196	6·93
7	Samngaon	" Belgaum ...	132,631	2,067	15·50	26	Sehwan	" " ...	53,565	359	6·70
8	Mithi	" Thar and Párkar.	31,786	479	15·07	27	Naushahro	" Shikárpur ...	66,219	442	6·67
9	Karajgi	" Dhárwár ...	90,199	1,341	14·86	28	Kaighatgi	" Dhárwár ...	55,360	368	6·64
10	Tatta	" Karáchi ...	45,627	645	14·13	29	Ghorabari	" Karáchi ...	30,518	201	6·53
11	Kod	" Dhárwár ...	84,427	1,145	13·56	30	Farner	" Ahmednagar.	78,971	486	6·15
12	Dipla	" Thar and Párkar.	23,571	287	12·04	31	Dhárwár	" Dhárwár ...	72,478	428	5·90
13	Jadi	" Karáchi ...	27,889	233	10·14	32	Mirpur	" Shikárpur ...	48,064	263	5·47
14	Junnar	" Poona ...	103,857	1,042	10·03	33	Mundgad	" Kanára ...	16,063	87	5·41
15	Ranebennur	" Dhárwár ...	79,214	789	9·96	34	Kashmore	" Jacobabad ...	53,981	278	5·15
16	Bankapur	" " ...	85,602	846	9·88	35	Hyderabad	" Hyderabad ...	67,409	345	5·11
17	Parasgad	" Belgaum ...	110,382	1,067	9·64	36	Karad	" Sátára ...	148,783	757	5·03
18	Hála	" Hyderabad ...	91,367	863	9·44	37	Kandlaro	" Hyderabad ...	55,731	281	5·04
19	Kalyán	" Thána ...	67,497	62	9·18						

77. The details of the following town circles are shown in the statement appended to the cholera map; but the table given below exhibits those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 5 per 1,000 of population. Of these one is in each of the Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Panch Maháls, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur Collectorates, and 2 in the Dhárwár Collectorate. Out of 56 town circles 44 were affected during the year. The town of Hyderabad, in the Hyderabad Collectorate, heads the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 11·68 :—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Hyderabad ...	T. C. Hyderabad...	54,512	637	11·68
2	Karáchi ...	" Karáchi ...	97,009	1,175	11·21
3	Sangamner ...	" Ahmednagar ...	9,733	91	9·35
4	Násik ...	" Násik ...	24,406	204	8·35
5	Junnar ...	" Poona ...	11,905	94	7·89
6	Sukkur ...	" Shikárpur ...	28,935	221	7·63
7	Dhárwár ...	" Dhárwár ...	32,583	224	6·87
8	Karád ...	" Sátára ...	12,085	76	6·28
9	Ranebennur ...	" Dhárwár ...	13,756	86	6·25
10	Dohád ...	" Panch Maháls ...	12,935	72	5·56
11	Umarkot ...	" Thar and Párkar ...	3,698	20	5·40

78. Out of the 8 cantonments in the Presidency 6 were affected during the year under notice, namely, Málegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. The details are given in the statement appended to the cholera map.

79. The affected area included 3,079 out of 25,143 villages in the Presidency. The highest percentage took place in Karáchi, where out of its 791 villages, 424 or 53·60 per cent.

were affected. In Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier, the percentages were 28·64, 38·34, 30·14, 25·48 and 26·19 respectively, and in the remaining collectorates the percentages were below 20 per cent :—

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh ...	2,824	56	1·98
Násik ...	1,643	94	5·72
Thána ...	1,889	38	2·01
Kolába ...	1,198	43	3·59
Ahmednagar ...	1,345	188	13·99
Poona ...	1,187	164	13·82
Sholápur ...	713	56	7·85
Sátára ...	1,343	205	15·26
Ratnágiri ...	1,308	11	0·84
Belgaum ...	1,072	307	28·64
Dhárwár ...	1,299	498	38·34
Bijápur ...	1,110	98	8·83
Kánara ...	1,183	35	2·95
Surat ...	795	22	2·77
Broach ...	403	2	0·50
Kaira ...	579	17	2·94
Panch Maháls ...	654	27	4·13
Ahmedabad ...	852	5	0·59
Karáchi ...	791	424	53·60
Hyderabad ...	1,347	406	30·14
Thar and Párkar ...	211	25	11·85
Shikárpur ...	1,103	281	25·48
Upper Sind Frontier ...	294	77	26·19
Total ...	25,143	3,079	12·25

80. The following table shows the collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages. In 2 out of the 24 affected, Dhárwár and Kánara, cholera continued from the preceding year :—

Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Towns.			Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Villages.		
Collectorates.	Towns.	Date of first appearance.	Collectorates.	Villages.	Date of first appearance.
Thána ...	Kalyán ... T. C.	11th June 1892.	Khándesh ...	Sonoti ...	11th May 1892.
Bombay ...	Bombay City ...	23rd Jan. "	Násik ...	Igatpuri ...	21st April "
Poona ...	Poona ... T. C.	13th June "	Kolába ...	Chiele ...	2nd June "
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad T. C.	11th April "	Ahmednagar ...	Puntambe ...	16th April "
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ... T. C.	6th May "	Sholápur ...	Waki Kasegaon.	17th June "
			Sátára ...	Mangr o o l a (P. Shirala)	8th May "
			Ratnágiri ...	Kasbe Neware Wada Umbra.	21st " "
			Belgaum ...	Belwádi ...	8th March "
			Bijápur ...	Badami ...	9th April "
			Surat ...	Ern ...	27th June "
			Broach ...	Karchu ...	23rd Nov. "
			Kaira ...	Anand Town.	3rd July "
			Panch Maháls ...	Malav ...	1st April "
			Hyderabad ...	Hálani ...	24th May "
			Thar and Párkar.	Shewo-L ushari.	17th June "
			Shikárpur ...	Ghatki ...	26th April "
			Upper Sind Frontier.	Shah Garh...	3rd May

81. The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 59·49. Attacks and deaths. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Bombay City (77·17), Kolába (73·39), Ahmedabad (74·39), Karáchi (75·56), Hyderabad (74·28) and Shikárpur Collectorates (66·13). In 4 collectorates, namely, Thána 66·74, Kánara 60·52, Thar and Párkar 64·21, and Upper Sind Frontier 62·59, the percentages of deaths to attacks were above the mean, whilst in the remaining 14 collectorates they were below it.

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh ...	1,046	442	42·26
Násik ...	2,018	1,041	51·59
Thána ...	971	648	66·74
Bombay (City) ...	219	169	77·17
Kolába ...	992	728	73·39
Ahmednagar ...	5,233	2,557	48·86
Poona ...	4,616	2,434	52·73
Sholápur ...	969	443	45·72
Sátára ...	5,477	2,565	46·83
Ratnágiri ...	209	94	44·98
Belgaum ...	9,704	5,259	54·19
Dhárwár ...	14,225	8,314	58·45
Bijápur ...	1,428	666	46·64
Kánara ...	466	282	60·52
Surat ...	443	226	51·02
Broach ...	30	16	53·33
Kaira ...	642	327	50·93
Panch Maháls ...	512	248	48·44
Ahmedabad ...	285	212	74·39
Karáchi ...	7,411	5,600	75·56
Hyderabad ...	7,757	5,762	74·28
Thar and Párkar ...	1,330	854	64·21
Shikárpur ...	4,986	3,297	66·13
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,144	716	62·59
Total ...	72,113	42,900	Mean 59·49

82. The map statement shows each collectorate affected by cholera, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last cases, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each rural circle, and the number of those affected and not affected by the disease :—

Statement appended to Cholera Map, illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Popu-lation.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	PERIOD OF MAXIMUM INTEN- SITY OF THE DISEASE.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	NUMBER OF THOSE	
								From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Kh&ndesh...	1	Bhus&val R. C. ...	77,911	11th May 1892	13th Oct. 1892	33	4.24	July 1892	July 1892	107	4	103
	2	Edalabad " ...	35,627	24th " "	22nd Aug. "	8	2.25	May " "	May " "	78	3	75
	3	Jalgaon " ...	72,507	27th June "	14th Sept. "	6	0.83	Sept. " "	Sept. " "	90	2	88
	4	Sindkheda " ...	7,3379	22nd July "	2nd Aug. "	3	0.40	July " "	July " "	140	1	139
	5	Chalisgaon " ...	74,869	28th " "	24th " "	15	2.00	August " "	August " "	123	2	126
	6	Y&val " ...	44,767	25th " "	11th Sept. "	92	20.55	" " "	" " "	54	8	46
	7	S&vda " ...	80,326	1st Aug. "	29th Oct. "	73	9.09	" " "	Sept. " "	82	6	76
	8	J&mnner " ...	87,230	18th " "	8th " "	62	7.11	" " "	" " "	156	9	147
	9	Erandol " ...	105,806	16th " "	31st " "	41	3.88	" " "	August " "	104	5	109
	10	R&ver " ...	31,676	30th " "	3rd Sept. "	1	0.31	" " "	" " "	47	1	46
	11	P&chora " ...	73,532	10th " "	31st Oct. "	14	1.90	Sept. " "	October " "	126	4	122
	12	Shirpur " ...	56,012	3rd " "	4th Sept. "	33	5.89	August " "	August " "	109	4	96
	13	Chopda " ...	57,164	18th " "	28th Aug. "	20	3.60	" " "	" " "	93	1	92
	14	Sh&h&da " ...	64,733	23rd " "	23rd " "	4	0.62	" " "	" " "	155	1	154
	15	Bhadgaon " ...	41,730	15th Sept. "	11th Oct. "	22	5.27	Sept. " "	Sept. " "	66	3	63
	16	P&rola " ...	39,753	24th " "	28th Sept. "	1	0.25	" " "	" " "	62	1	61
	17	Amalner " ...	70,088	8th " "	9th " "	2	0.28	" " "	" " "	166	1	165
	18	Dhulia T. C. ...	21,871	16th June "	21st Aug. "	7	3.20	August " "	August " "	...	...	...
	19	Chopda " ...	15,655	10th Sept. "	26th Sept. "	5	3.19	Sept. " "	Sept. " "	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	PERIODS OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE.	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	NUMBER OF THOSE
								From To		Affected by Cholera. Not affected by Cholera.
Nasik	20	Yeola R. C.	46,945	23rd April 1892	29th Aug. 1892	109	23.22	April 1892 May 1892	119	17 102
	21	Málegaoon "	82,469	29th " "	17th Sept. "	39	4.73	August " August "	145	2 143
	22	Igatpuri "	69,072	21st " "	22nd Aug. "	141	20.41	June " July "	128	11 117
	23	Chándvād "	51,476	24th " "	3rd " "	42	8.16	April " April "	105	3 102
	24	Nandgaon "	33,585	4th May "	14th Nov. "	35	1.42	May " May "	88	9 79
	25	Sinnar "	73,137	6th " "	11th Aug. "	155	21.19	June " July "	100	18 82
	26	Násik "	74,436	11th June "	23rd July "	171	22.97	" " " "	133	20 113
	27	Dindori "	82,624	20th " "	24th " "	73	8.84	July " " "	128	6 122
	28	Baglán "	65,647	21st July "	12th Aug. "	13	1.98	" " " "	155	1 154
	29	Niphád "	92,363	4th " "	21st " "	31	3.36	" " " "	121	5 116
	30	Peint "	61,062	8th " "	17th July "	23	3.77	" " " "	239	1 238
	31	Kalvan "	58,964	8th Oct. "	15th Oct. "	1	0.17	October " October "	182	1 181
	32	Násik T. C.	24,406	9th May "	28th July "	204	83.59	June " July "	"	"
	33	Málegaoon Ct.	3,759	19th Aug. "	8th Sept. "	4	10.64	August " August "	"	"
	34	Vada R. C.	39,327	19th June 1892	7th Aug. 1892	188	47.80	June 1892 July 1892	154	6 148
Thána	35	Sháhápúr "	124,020	27th " "	29th " "	104	8.39	July " August "	268	9 259
	36	Kalyán "	67,497	18th July "	17th " "	62	91.86	" " July "	224	4 220
	37	Sásette "	108,664	20th " "	23rd Oct. "	132	12.15	" " Sept. "	122	8 114
	38	Dáhanu "	134,338	29th " "	15th Nov. "	30	2.23	October " Novr. "	212	3 95
	39	Dhivndi "	87,444	18th " "	13th Oct. "	17	1.94	Sept. " Sept. "	195	2 193
	40	Muráid "	65,440	4th " "	15th Aug. "	63	9.60	July " July "	170	4 166
	41	Bassein "	76,092	23rd Aug. "	20th Sept. "	4	0.53	August " August "	91	2 89
	42	Kalyán T. C.	12,608	11th June "	11th Aug. "	28	22.20	" " " "	"	"
	43	Thána "	17,456	8th July "	39th " "	20	11.46	July " July "	"	"
	44	Bombay (City)	806,144	23rd Jan. 1892	12th Dec. 1892	169	2.10	July 1892 October 1892	"	"
Bombay (City)	45	Panvel R. C.	97,415	2nd June 1892	13th Nov. 1892	815	32.34	June 1892 July 1892	220	17 203
	46	Karjat "	85,236	28th " "	28th Aug. "	252	29.57	July " August "	265	18 247
	47	Alibág "	72,235	2nd Aug. "	19th Dec. "	85	11.77	October " Novr. "	175	7 169
	48	Pen "	51,817	19th Nov. "	8th " "	23	4.44	November " " "	129	1 128
	49	Panvel T. C.	10,417	23rd July "	9th Aug. "	32	30.72	July " July "	"	"
Kolába	50	Alibág "	6,886	5th " "	26th Oct. "	21	35.68	August " August "	"	"
	51	Kopargaon R. C.	89,337	16th April 1892	24th July 1892	434	48.58	April 1892 June 1892	122	35 87
	52	Sangamner "	73,199	28th " "	31st Oct. "	365	49.86	May " July "	152	39 113
	53	Nevása "	88,145	19th May "	17th June "	157	17.81	" " May "	146	15 131
	54	Rádhuri "	64,844	1st " "	10th Sept. "	235	36.46	" " July "	114	21 93
Ahmednagar	55	Akola "	68,002	15th " "	22nd Aug. "	281	41.32	June " " "	155	19 136
	56	Páner "	73,971	20th June "	20th Oct. "	486	61.54	July " August "	117	29 88
	57	Nagar "	82,598	6th " "	8th Aug. "	222	26.88	June " July "	116	19 97
	58	Shrigonda "	66,657	1st " "	28th July "	40	6.00	July " " "	85	6 80
	59	Jámshéd "	76,206	22nd " "	16th Nov. "	103	13.52	" " " "	77	4 73
	60	Karjat "	48,823	31st July "	6th Aug. "	2	0.61	August " August "	80	1 79
	61	Shevgaon "	100,373	22nd " "	22nd July "	3	0.30	July " July "	181	1 180
	62	Sangamner T. C.	9,733	30th April "	28th " "	91	92.50	May " " "	"	"
	63	Nagar "	36,081	1st May "	30th " "	123	34.14	June " " "	"	"
	64	Ahmednagar Ct.	4,730	17th June "	15th " "	14	29.60	" " June "	"	"
Poona	65	Junnar R. C.	103,857	16th June 1892	8th Sept. 1892	1,042	100.33	July 1892 July 1892	152	68 84
	66	Khed "	162,389	25th " "	26th " "	699	43.04	" " August "	244	52 192
	67	Haveli "	171,950	23rd " "	3rd " "	229	13.32	" " " "	236	21 215
	68	Sirúr "	85,202	2nd July "	21st Aug. "	61	7.39	" " July "	80	6 74
	69	Bhimthadi "	140,203	11th " "	8th Sept. "	24	17.12	August " August "	130	6 124
	70	Mával "	66,431	12th " "	15th " "	48	7.37	" " " "	165	6 159
	71	Indápur "	70,946	15th Aug. "	18th Aug. "	2	0.28	" " " "	87	1 86
	72	Purandhar "	88,976	8th " "	20th Dec. "	66	7.42	" " " "	93	4 89
	73	Junnar T. C.	11,905	1st July "	30th July "	94	78.96	July " July "	"	"
	74	Poona "	118,657	13th June "	24th Nov. "	168	14.16	" " August "	"	"
Sholápur	75	Poona Ct.	31,134	4th Aug. "	4th Aug. "	1	0.32	August " " "	"	"
	76	Sángola R. C.	78,429	17th June 1892	5th Oct. 1892	101	12.88	August 1892 August 1892	76	13 63
	77	Sholápur "	118,668	22nd July "	23rd Dec. "	46	3.87	December " December "	149	10 139
	78	Bársi "	119,753	12th " "	28th " "	31	2.59	August " August "	122	4 113
	79	Mádba "	92,658	11th " "	10th " "	76	8.20	" " Sept. "	89	13 76
	80	Karmála "	95,352	20th " "	26th Sept. "	63	6.75	" " August "	123	7 116
	81	Pandharpur "	71,307	13th " "	29th " "	34	4.77	" " " "	85	7 78
	82	Másiras "	74,038	27th Aug. "	17th Oct. "	30	5.27	Sept. " Sept. "	69	2 67
	83	Sholápur T. C.	61,564	15th July "	24th Nov. "	23	3.74	August " August "	"	"
	84	Bársi "	20,552	8th " "	12th July "	3	1.46	July " July "	"	"
Sátára	85	Pandharpur "	19,953	12th " "	13th Aug. "	27	13.53	" " " "	"	"
	86	Válva R. C.	192,252	8th May 1892	11th Aug. 1892	312	16.75	June 1892 June 1892	137	21 116
	87	Karad "	148,783	1st June "	22nd " "	757	50.88	" " July "	103	61 52
	88	Khánápur "	95,930	17th " "	9th " "	119	12.40	July " " "	91	16 75
	89	Koregaon "	92,249	9th " "	24th Nov. "	145	15.72	August " Sept. "	74	17 67
	90	Pátan "	131,034	9th " "	1st Sept. "	540	41.21	June " July "	202	35 167
	91	Sátára "	107,330	5th July "	12th Oct. "	143	13.32	July " August "	147	25 122
	92	Tásgaon "	93,185	1st " "	5th " "	116	12.45	" " " "	49	11 85
	93	Mán "	62,857	10th " "	16th Nov. "	30	4.77	" " July "	78	4 74
	94	Wái "	85,721	1st Aug. "	11th Dec. "	231	26.95	August " Sept. "	124	16 108
Ratnágiri	95	Jávli "	59,375	15th " "	16th " "	23	3.87	Sept. " Sept. "	197	5 192
	96	Khatáv "	95,217	4th July "	11th Sept. "	45	4.73	July " July "	85	6 79
	97	Karad T. C.	12,055	6th June "	19th July "	76	62.89	June " June "	"	"
	98	Sátára "	25,748	2nd July "	30th Aug. "	8	3.11	August " August "	"	"
	99	Wái "	12,436	25th " "	10th Nov. "	20	16.03	" " " "	"	"
	100	Ratnágiri R. C.	122,536	21st May 1892	27th Dec. 1892	18	1.47	Dec. 1892 Dec. 1892	146	2 144
	101	Chiplán "	185,340	27th " "	8th Aug. "	18	0.97	July " July "	210	4 206
	102	Málvau "	121,718	27th June "	29th Dec. "	27	2.22	December " December "	68	2 66
	103	Devgad "	129,695	16th " "	16th June "	2	0.16	June " June "	121	1 120
	104	Dápoli "	154,988	19th " "	1st Aug. "	29	1.87	July " July "	244	3 241
Belgaum	105	Parásagad R. C.	110,582	26th Mar. 1892	22nd Aug. 1892	1,067	96.49	April 1892 May 1892	125	71 54
	106	Sámpgaon "	132,631	8th " "	28th July "	2,057	155.09	May " June "	122	89 33
	107	Gokák "	106,434	25th April "	25th " "	221	20.86	" " " "	113	25 88
	108	Belgaum "	106,308	23rd " "	17th Aug. "	748	70.36	" " June "	200	40 160
	109	Khánápur "	85,577	14th May "	22nd July "	323	37.74	" " " "	122	24 98
	110	Athni "	113,021	1st " "	19th Oct. "	303	26.81	June " July "	84	18 66
	111	Chikodi "	295,303	13th " "	8th Aug. "	402	13.61	" " " "	211	40 71
	112	Gokák T. C.	12,106	16th " "	31st Dec. "	49	40.48	May " June "	"	"
	113	Belgaum "	28,342	7th " "	31st July "	62	21.88	" " " "	"	"
	114	Athni "	10,416	12th " "	26th Nov. "	17	16.32	June " July "	"	"
Belgaum	115	Belgaum Ct.	10,733	3rd " "	1st Aug. "	9	8.39	July " " "	"	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000	PERIOD OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	NUMBER OF THOSE	
								From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Dhārwar	116	Rānebennur R. C.	79,214	1st Jan. 1892	5th Aug. 1892	789	99.60	Feb. 1892	April 1892	116	48	68
	117	Habli	65,584	2nd "	15th "	158	24.09	May "	June "	69	19	50
	118	Mundargi	35,229	1st "	21st July "	85	74.13	" "	" "	42	16	26
	119	Kalghatgi	85,360	" "	23th Aug. "	368	66.47	January "	February "	105	29	76
	120	Hāngal	74,506	15th "	24th "	1,353	181.60	March "	May "	160	102	58
	121	Kod	84,427	1st "	30th June "	1,145	135.62	" "	" "	177	60	117
	122	Bānkāpur	85,002	21st "	25th Aug. "	846	98.83	" "	" "	143	43	100
	123	Karājgi	90,199	1st "	6th "	1,341	148.67	January "	April "	130	92	38
	124	Dhārwar	72,478	8th Feb. "	2nd "	428	59.05	May "	June "	79	34	45
	125	Navalgund	76,533	22nd Mar. "	6th "	321	41.94	" "	" "	57	31	26
	126	Nārgund	29,337	21st "	19th July "	37	12.61	" "	May "	30	9	21
	127	Gadag	65,584	4th "	23rd "	269	41.02	March "	April "	57	22	35
	128	Mugūd	21,756	11th April "	24th Aug. "	527	242.23	April "	June "	48	13	35
	129	Ron	92,365	1st "	31st July "	146	15.81	May "	July "	86	20	60
	130	Rānebennur T. C.	13,756	1st Jan. "	1st June "	86	62.52	March "	April "	"	"	"
Bijāpur	131	Habli	62,194	19th Mar. "	16th Aug. "	165	31.61	June "	July "	"	"	"
	132	Dhārwar	32,583	3rd April "	17th "	224	68.75	May "	" "	"	"	"
	133	Gadag	23,821	1st Mar. "	14th July "	20	10.91	March "	March "	"	"	"
	134	Bādāmi R. C.	100,505	19th April 1892	27th July 1892	244	24.28	May 1892	June 1892	168	35	133
	135	Bijāpur	87,026	21st May "	15th Aug. "	64	7.35	" "	" "	92	5	87
	136	Bāgalkot	114,403	9th "	15th Oct. "	83	7.26	" "	" "	157	14	143
Kānāra	137	Mūngund	102,894	1st "	23rd Aug. "	228	22.16	" "	" "	161	32	129
	138	Bāgevdāli	102,426	24th "	31st May "	9	0.88	" "	May "	120	2	118
	139	Muddebihāl	81,572	1st June "	12th July "	9	1.10	June "	June "	148	3	145
	140	Indi	92,472	15th July "	18th Aug. "	7	0.75	July "	July "	120	3	117
	141	Sindgi	93,618	28th Aug. "	7th Oct. "	20	2.14	September "	Sept. "	144	4	140
	142	Kāldāgi T. C.	4,632	6th May "	7th May "	2	4.32	May "	May "	"	"	"
	143	Mundgod R. C.	16,063	1st Jan. 1892	8th Sept. 1892	87	54.16	May 1892	May 1892	68	12	56
	144	Sirsi	63,034	4th Feb. "	6th Nov. "	14	2.22	June "	June "	233	1	232
Surat	145	Maliyāl	31,047	3rd May "	6th June "	89	29.67	May "	May "	99	11	88
	146	Yellāpur	18,234	6th "	5th "	21	11.52	" "	" "	78	5	73
	147	Ankola	36,937	15th "	15th May "	1	0.27	" "	" "	90	1	89
	148	Bhatkal	34,117	30th "	15th Dec. "	62	15.24	June "	July "	64	2	62
	149	Supa	32,239	9th June "	18th June "	3	2.48	" "	June "	132	1	131
	150	Karwār	38,498	3rd "	23rd "	12	3.10	" "	" "	53	2	51
	151	Jalālpur R. C.	78,648	27th June 1892	8th Dec. 1892	130	16.53	July 1892	August 1892	91	15	76
	152	Bulsār	73,110	28th "	15th "	46	6.29	Sept. "	Sept. "	95	5	90
Broach	153	Chorāsī	50,456	22nd July "	25th July "	2	0.40	July "	July "	66	1	65
	154	Bārdoli	84,111	27th Aug. "	31st Aug. "	11	1.31	August "	August "	126	1	125
	155	Chikhli	61,315	7th Sept. "	1st Oct. "	22	3.59	Sept. "	Sept. "	66	1	65
	156	Pārdi	58,242	2nd Dec. "	5th Dec. "	2	0.34	Dec. "	Dec. "	82	1	81
	157	Bulsār T. C.	14,714	19th Aug. "	1st Oct. "	8	5.44	August "	August "	"	"	"
	158	Surat	108,631	2nd "	31st Aug. "	5	4.60	" "	" "	"	"	"
	159	Broach R. C.	72,737	23rd Nov. 1892	7th Dec. 1892	2	0.27	Dec. 1892	Dec. 1892	105	2	103
	160	Broach T. C.	40,137	25th "	21st "	14	3.49	" "	" "	"	"	"
Kaira	161	Nādiād R. C.	142,036	8th July 1892	6th Aug. 1892	29	2.42	July 1892	July 1892	92	9	83
	162	A'nand	169,758	3rd "	16th "	116	6.83	" "	" "	74	4	70
	163	Thāsara	95,605	6th "	31st July "	81	8.47	" "	" "	97	2	95
	164	Mātar	79,030	9th "	10th Aug. "	7	0.89	" "	" "	81	1	80
	165	Borsad	149,963	20th Sept. "	23rd Sept. "	13	0.87	Sept. "	Sept. "	89	1	88
	166	Mehmdabad	82,261	28th Aug. "	31st Aug. "	3	0.36	August "	August "	59	1	58
	167	Nadiād T. C.	29,044	5th July "	16th "	7	2.41	Sept. "	" "	"	"	"
	168	Kaira	10,101	29th Aug. "	3rd Oct. "	3	2.97	Sept. "	Sept. "	"	"	"
	169	Borsad	12,159	11th July "	11th July "	3	2.47	July "	July "	"	"	"
	170	Kupadvanj	14,805	28th "	22nd Sept. "	65	43.90	August "	Sept. "	"	"	"
Panch Mahals.	171	Kālol R. C.	47,110	1st April 1892	31st Aug. 1892	27	5.73	August 1892	August 1892	65	9	56
	172	Dohad	55,741	3rd July "	26th "	60	10.76	July "	July "	121	14	107
	173	Jhālod	49,323	5th "	1st "	17	3.45	" "	" "	98	4	94
	174	Hālōl	40,741	30th Aug. "	30th "	1	0.25	August "	August "	143	1	147
	175	Godhra T. C.	14,691	5th July "	4th Sept. "	71	48.33	July "	" "	"	"	"
	176	Dohad	12,935	27th June "	27th July "	72	55.66	" "	July "	"	"	"
Ahmedabad	177	Daskroi R. C.	147,490	16th May 1892	26th Sept. 1892	21	1.42	May 1892	May 1892	133	4	129
	178	Dholka	101,742	5th Sept. "	7th "	4	0.39	Sept. "	Sept. "	117	1	116
	179	Ahmedabad T. C.	144,192	11th April "	26th "	186	12.90	August "	" "	"	"	"
	180	Dholka	16,494	12th Aug. "	12th Aug. "	1	0.61	" "	August "	"	"	"
	181	Ahmedabad Ct.	3,576	31st "	31st "	"	"	" "	" "	"	"	"
	Karachi	182	Karāchi R. C.	23,622	3rd Sept. 1892	6th Oct. 1892	51	21.59	Sept. 1892	October 1892	13	5	8
183		Dādā	55,445	11th May "	6th Sept. "	136	24.53	July "	July "	67	32	35
184		Shewan	53,565	25th June "	4th Oct. "	359	67.02	August "	Sept. "	67	38	29
185		Mānjhand	19,063	27th "	22nd Sept. "	144	73.23	" "	August "	26	6	20
186		Kotri	27,620	23th "	2nd Oct. "	437	153.22	July "	July "	25	20	5
187		Ghōṣābāri	30,518	8th "	26th "	201	65.86	" "	" "	89	23	66
188		Jāti	27,839	6th "	3rd Nov. "	233	101.47	June "	" "	114	42	72
189		Shāhbāndar	28,246	11th "	17th "	196	69.39	" "	" "	90	34	65
190		Sujāwal	29,501	6th "	1st Aug. "	579	196.26	" "	" "	"	77	"
191		Mirpur Batoro	35,191	" "	18th "	1,252	355.77	" "	" "	"	82	"
192		Tāṭṭa	45,627	4th "	12th Sept. "	645	141.96	" "	" "	"	50	"
193		Johi	44,848	1st July "	1st Oct. "	132	29.43	July "	August "	43	12	31
194		Mirpur Sakro	26,063	8th "	1st Aug. "	10	3.34	" "	July "	71	3	68
195		Karāchi T. C.	97,009	6th May "	9th Sept. "	1,175	112.12	July "	August "	"	"	"
Hyderabad	196	Kandīaro R. C.	55,731	24th May 1892	14th Sept. 1892	281	50.42	June 1892	August 1892	61	16	45
	197	Guni	78,939	30th "	20th Aug. "	1,623	203.03	" "	July "	159	101	58
	198	Naushāhro	99,976	29th "	16th Sept. "	324	35.61	" "	August "	99	46	53
	199	Tando Bāgo	63,798	17th June "	13th "	242	37.93	" "	July "	134	27	107
	200	Dero Mohbat	43,023	12th "	17th July "	131	30.44	" "	June "	123	28	95
	201	Bādli	73,866	11th "	23th "	676	91.52	" "	July "	153	77	76
	202	Hāla	91,367	26th "	16th Sept. "	863	94.45	July "	August "	104	36	68
	203	Hyderabad	67,409	12th "	1st "	345	51.18	" "	" "	81	13	68
	204	Mirpur Khās	34,212	18th July "	25th Aug. "	89	26.01	" "	July "	39	5	34
	205	Moro	57,642	15th "	19th Sept. "	82	14.23	August "	Sept. "	71	15	56
	206	Tando Alhyar	75,914	13th "	29th Aug. "	211	27.79	" "	August "	106	23	83
	207	Shāhdādpur	67,404	30th "	31st Oct. "	226	33.53	" "	" "	103	18	90
	208	Sakrand	62,250	4th Sept. "	15th Sept. "	24	3.86	Sept. "	Sept. "	109	1	108
	209	Hyderabad T. C.	54,512	9th June "	20th "	637	116.85	July "	August "	"	"	"
210	Hyderabad Ct.	3,479	25th July "	17th Aug. "	8	23.00	August "	" "	"	"	"	
Nagar and Parkar.	211	Dipli R. C.	23,751	17th June 1892	31st July 1892	287	120.84	July 1892	July 1892	"	9	"
	212	Umārkot	69,395	6th July "	3rd Aug. "	10	1.45	" "	" "	81	4	77
	213	Chāchra	49,535	9th "	15th July "	19	3.84	" "	" "	8	2	6
	214	Nagar Parkar	41,178	31st "	4th Aug. "	2	0.49	Sept. "	Sept. "	3	1	2
	215	Nūli	31,786	1st "	31st July "	479	150.70	July "	July "	5	2	3
	216	Khipra	50,917	28th "	26th Aug. "	26	3.93	August "	August "	162	3	99
	217	Saqar	27,929	18th "	6th Sept. "	17	6.09	" "	" "	8	4	4
	218	Umārkot T. C.	3,698	7th "	31st July "	20	54.03	July "	July "	"	"	"

* Not known.

* Not known.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	PERIOD OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE.		Number of Villages in each Rural Circle.	NUMBER OF THOSE	
								From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Shikarpur...	219	Ghotki R. C. ...	67,742	26th April 1892	30th Aug. 1892	302	44.58	May 1892	July 1892	114	84	80
	220	Sukkur " ...	54,241	1st May "	23rd " "	257	47.38	" " "	June " "	90	18	42
	221	Rohri " ...	81,040	30th April "	12th Nov. "	575	70.95	" " "	July " "	59	36	23
	222	Rato-dero " ...	61,208	27th " "	15th Sept. "	289	47.17	June " "	June " "	85	12	73
	223	Shikarpur " ...	44,928	6th May "	5th Nov. "	155	34.49	" " "	July " "	79	16	63
	224	Ubauro " ...	40,920	27th " "	27th Aug. "	171	41.79	" " "	" " "	81	16	65
	225	Nushahro " ...	68,219	28th " "	17th Nov. "	442	66.75	" " "	" " "	89	32	57
	226	Ladarya " ...	82,659	5th June "	31st Aug. "	241	38.46	" " "	" " "	59	16	43
	227	Kakkar " ...	54,954	21st " "	26th " "	216	39.31	July " "	" " "	87	41	46
	228	Mehar " ...	46,292	12th " "	24th " "	90	18.64	" " "	" " "	65	10	55
	229	Mirpur " ...	48,064	6th July "	4th " "	263	54.72	" " "	" " "	102	46	76
	230	Kambar " ...	79,019	3rd " "	17th July "	20	2.53	" " "	" " "	86	3	83
	231	Nasirabad " ...	44,644	31st Aug. "	3rd Sept. "	9	2.02	August " "	August " "	64	1	63
	232	Larkhana T. C. ...	12,010	27th April "	30th April "	2	1.67	April " "	April " "	"	"	"
Upper Sind Frontier.	233	Sukkur " ...	28,935	26th " "	26th Aug. "	221	76.38	" " "	May " "	"	"	"
	234	Shikarpur " ...	41,991	29th " "	29th " "	44	10.48	August " "	August " "	"	"	"
	235	Jacobabad R. C. ...	39,996	2nd June 1892	21st Nov. 1892	180	45.90	June 1892	June 1892	91	11	80
	236	Thul " ...	44,856	12th May "	26th June "	191	42.58	" " "	" " "	88	24	64
	237	Kashmor " ...	53,981	3rd " "	30th July "	278	51.50	" " "	" " "	54	30	24
	238	Shahdadpur " ...	27,378	18th June "	27th Sept. "	52	18.99	" " "	July " "	61	12	49
	239	Jacobabad T. C. ...	8,268	30th May "	30th Aug. "	15	18.16	August " "	August " "	"	"	"

83. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different registration circles in which the disease prevailed. A statement is embodied for easy reference, showing the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages of each district; also the number of villages affected by cholera, deaths from different causes, birth and death ratios per 1,000 of population, and dates of the first and last cases of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of brown according as a high or low death-rate obtained in the affected districts.

84. The statements in Appendix IV show the daily recorded deaths from cholera, and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest observatory.

CHOLERA-PRODUCING CAUSES.

84 a. With reference to the memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, for 1890, the following remarks as to how far cholera-producing causes were favoured by local conditions (paragraph 6 of memorandum) are made.

84 b. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, writes that the price of food was high during the year throughout the district, but the parts of the district much affected by cholera were limited in extent. The year 1891 was one of scanty rainfall, but in 1892 the rainfall was excessive. Neither condition seems to have affected the prevalence of the disease except that in August, during which month a very heavy fall of rain occurred, the disease, which was exceptionally severe in July, decreased greatly and with a rapidity unusual at this time of the year: the month of August as a rule showing the greatest mortality, but this year the mortality of July greatly exceeded that of either June or August.

84 c. The City of Poona was as usual affected with the disease and is likely to be so yearly until it is drained and its sanitary condition improved. It is saved from a far greater cholera mortality only by its good water-supply.

84 d. The great fair held in July at Pandharpur passed off without any outbreak of the disease, the first case occurring when the fair was practically over, and only 27 deaths occurred in all. The disease was prevalent to only a very slight extent in the Sholapur Collectorate in which Pandharpur was situated. It has been my experience during the last five years that cholera only occurs at these fairs when it is prevalent in the district, and from the state of the surrounding district I believe it is possible to predict the occurrence and severity of the disease during these fairs if the disease is present in a severe form in the district before and at the time of a fair and reaches the town during the fair it will suffer severely; if on the other hand the disease is present in only a mild form, the town will suffer slightly or may escape; if there is no cholera in the district, the town will escape altogether with perhaps the exception of a



— 64-DECEMBER 1955 —		PERCENT OF POPULATION	
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

*Constructed and Photozincographed
Genl Photoinc. Office, Roma 1893.*

few imported cases. The sanitary condition of the town has improved of late years especially as regards surface drainage.

84 e. In the Ratnágiri district there is as a rule very little cholera, and what occurs is chiefly in the crowded and filthy fishing villages on the coast. The towns and the villages of the interior are as a rule not crowded, there being many gardens in the towns, and the villages being composed of hamlets scattered about on wooded knolls. There are hardly any step wells, and the large towns have all a good water-supply.

84 f. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, states that the local conditions of water-supply, drainage and conservancy are similar in the Deccan villages and towns. The water supplies of all are more or less "unprotected." In the forest areas and excepting on the coast towns of Kánara cholera is never present to any great extent, which may be ascribed to the less contaminated nature of the water-supplies and the more open character of forest villages.

84 g. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, writes that in Panch Maháls cholera first appeared in Kálol Táluka among some Gosáis and in Dohad among railway labourers. In both cases the disease was attributed to excessive heat and want of rain. There was no cholera in the surrounding districts. Along the Godhra line of rail the disease affected all the principal towns and very much in accordance with their sanitary condition. Umreth, where great advances in this direction have lately been made, had the lowest number of cases and deaths—45 cases and 20 deaths.

84 h. All the other towns on this line had over 100 cases and from 70 to 80 deaths.

84 i. The other districts report excessive heat as the cause, added to indiscretion in eating.

84 j. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, writes that the first seizures in Sukkur are believed to have occurred amongst pilgrims who had returned from the Hardwár fair. I tried to obtain definite information on this point but failed. The Revenue officials were asked to obtain and furnish information in other quarters as to whether first cases breaking out in different villages were imported. The evidence in support of the disease being imported is very strong.

84 k. So far as Karáchi town is concerned there is no question of doubt as to whether the disease was imported. The first case was that of a female who had just returned from a fair at a place called Shal Karim in the Tando Muhammad Khan Táluka, where cholera had broken out, and that persons who had attended it spread the disease in all directions.

84 l. It is needless for me to go into the cause or causes of cholera, the question has been so completely explained in recent numbers of the British Medical Journal, beyond quoting the following sentence from that authority: Asiatic cholera is "a filth disease which was carried by dirty people to dirty places."

SMALL-POX.

85. During 1892 there were 2,770 deaths from small-pox (1,418 males and 1,352 females) against 1,491 in 1891 and a decennial mean of 5,183.

86. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1881 and the ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population was as follows:—*

District.	No.	Collectorate.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh	Small-pox deaths... 6	131	2,345	96	48	277	2,678	253	203	395	357
			Ratio of successful vaccination. 25.91	29.85	24.97	26.04	26.85	26.70	24.26	26.51	26.31	26.47	25.46
	2	Násik	Small-pox deaths... 4	32	525	599	81	9	319	531	552	23	88
			Ratio of successful vaccination. 24.79	26.48	25.83	23.36	23.64	24.40	22.27	25.79	24.71	24.80	28.64
	3	Thánsa	Small-pox deaths... 16	328	1,646	524	101	13	50	369	455	188	82
			Ratio of successful vaccination. 28.67	30.82	23.53	22.72	23.47	23.10	23.33	26.86	26.09	25.09	27.16
	4	Bombay	Small-pox deaths... 37	91	1,431	112	61	18	110	476	305	151	118
			Ratio of successful vaccination. 27.38	42.41	21.94	22.47	21.25	21.77	25.00	24.45	24.13	25.16	30.78
	5	Kolába	Small-pox deaths... 49	90	343	233	188	34	72	170	194	100	50
			Ratio of successful vaccination. 16.25	16.92	13.65	22.23	22.83	21.44	25.60	26.53	25.47	26.93	31.02

* N. B.—The ratios are for years ending 31st March.

District.	No.	Collectorate.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	28'90	36'61	36'86	35'19	39'02	41'33	43'21	38'89	38'09	36'68	33'60
	7	Poona ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	19'55	26'09	26'79	25'91	30'03	31'48	32'39	36'22	34'94	35'52	32'41
	8	Sholsapur ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	27'12	37'44	44'38	42'59	41'75	40'46	42'72	44'48	41'36	43'01	33'45
	9	Satara ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	27'18	29'73	33'50	34'75	36'90	37'06	37'80	38'14	37'62	37'68	33'36
Southern Registration District.	10	Ratnagiri ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	19	8	991	1,171	162	29	18	184	289	116	133
	11	Belgaum ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	22'62	23'84	26'24	25'04	32'71	28'43	33'50	31'86	33'80	32'73	29'94
	12	Dhārwar ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	20'19	26'38	31'62	34'05	35'32	42'07	33'42	34'38	35'62	33'91	31'91
	13	Bijapur ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	16'62	25'65	33'38	36'67	34'06	35'85	39'93	41'53	54'35	40'23	38'46
Gujarat Registration District.	14	Kanara ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	24'96	20'83	31'71	27'83	24'35	22'20	28'29	26'09	35'50	28'59	33'27
	15	Surat ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	25'30	32'80	27'78	28'05	31'78	33'54	34'35	33'59	31'09	31'45	29'51
	16	Broach ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	25'07	32'03	40'96	32'79	27'83	30'99	32'38	31'58	40'04	29'97	29'73
	17	Kaira ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	25'33	26'61	31'98	29'84	31'00	32'69	31'52	30'99	32'37	30'39	29'64
Sind Registration District.	18	Panch Mahals ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	31'55	32'01	35'54	36'15	38'83	39'07	31'97	39'29	34'09	35'63	33'12
	19	Ahmedabad ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	25'24	35'37	33'08	32'60	31'82	35'02	35'84	35'46	32'63	31'07	30'88
	20	Karnachi ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	39'73	41'60	38'78	36'32	38'75	37'67	33'63	33'77	29'09	36'16	35'91
	21	Hyderabad ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	36'89	31'22	31'57	27'01	30'14	32'07	30'68	31'58	30'33	31'12	26'79
	22	Thar and Parkar ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	74'48	68'77	61'66	53'71	59'40	54'16	53'07	60'03	49'87	51'78	31'42
	23	Shikarpur ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	40'46	39'45	36'50	37'08	38'63	38'95	39'14	39'86	37'11	39'27	35'11
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Small-pox deaths ... Ratio of successful vaccination.	40'84	37'00	44'59	47'26	50'17	46'02	45'73	41'21	38'45	42'20	33'96
Presidency Total ...				539	1,630	13,404	14,438	2,646	876	3,753	3,617	7,066	2,877	1,491
Ratio ...				28'33	31'90	31'61	30'90	32'68	32'37	33'27	34'07	24'65	33'58	31'60

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

87. The following table shows the deaths during 1892 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates:—

Districts.	Number.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.				
				Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh ...	1,460,319	678	0'54	357	0'24	292
	2	Násik ...	841,087	267	0'34	88	0'10	182
	3	Thána ...	904,203	373	0'45	78	0'10	189
	4	Bombay ...	806,144	287	0'37	118	0'15	539
	5	Kolába ...	509,543	150	0'31	34	0'06	208

Districts.	Num-ber.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.					
				Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	92	0.12	2	0.00	16	0.02
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	357	0.39	23	0.02	82	0.08
	8	Sholapur ...	750,255	90	0.15	8	0.01	34	0.05
	9	Satara ...	1,225,511	195	0.18	101	0.08	73	0.06
Southern Registration District.	10	Ratnagiri ...	1,105,862	311	0.31	133	0.12	275	0.25
	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	357	0.41	148	0.15	155	0.15
	12	Dhárwár ...	1,050,533	471	0.52	133	0.13	484	0.46
	13	Bijapur ...	796,286	323	0.49	71	0.09	108	0.14
Gujarát Registration District.	14	Kánara ...	446,156	243	0.57	16	0.04	25	0.06
	15	Surat ...	649,824	195	0.31	35	0.05	12	0.01
	16	Broach ...	341,450	55	0.17	27	0.08	16	0.04
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	44	0.05	36	0.04	3	0.00
Sind Registration District.	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	23	0.09	19	0.06	8	0.02
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	56	0.07	17	0.01	17	0.01
	20	Karáchi ...	561,013	200	0.41	26	0.05	14	0.02
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	286	0.37	14	0.02	26	0.03
	22	Thar and Pákar ...	298,189	23	0.11	...	...	9	0.03
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	96	0.11	7	0.01	3	0.00
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	11	0.09	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

Western Registration District ...	...	...	4,521,296	1,755	0.43	675	0.15	1,410	0.31
Central do. do. ...	...	...	5,030,733	1,045	0.24	267	0.05	480	0.10
Southern do. do. ...	...	...	3,304,428	1,394	0.49	368	0.11	772	0.23
Gujarát do. do. ...	...	...	3,097,112	373	0.13	134	0.04	56	0.02
Sind do. do. ...	...	...	2,866,777	616	0.25	47	0.02	52	0.02
Total ...	...	...	18,820,346	5,183	0.31	1,491	0.08	2,770	0.15

From the above table it will be noticed that small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0.31 per 1,000 against 0.15 in 1891 and a decennial mean of 0.43. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 0.23 against 0.11 in the previous year and 0.49 the decennial mean. In the Central Registration District it was 0.10 against 0.05 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0.24. In the Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts, the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0.02 and 0.02 against 0.04 and 0.02 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0.13 and 0.25. In collectorates the highest death ratio 0.67 took place in the Town and Island of Bombay and 0.46 in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and the lowest 0.00 took place in Kaira and Shikárpur and 0.01 in Surat and Ahmedabad collectorates. The district of Upper Sind Frontier was free. The Presidency rate was 0.15 against 0.08 in the previous year and 0.31 the decennial mean.

88. In the following table deaths are shown by ages and months, the latter being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1891 and with the mean of the previous five years. In 1892, 24.99 per cent. of these deaths occurred among infants under 1 year of age, whilst 46.71 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12, the remaining 28.30 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	352	596	658	714	497	320	194	110	60	64	81	174	3,769
1891 ...	133	203	220	224	191	134	89	63	40	42	43	109	1,491
1892 ...	206	308	500	451	305	270	196	126	92	78	76	162	2,770
Deaths under 1 year.	97	129	199	218	136	78	47	28	12	15	19	47	1,025
1891 ...	43	51	68	67	47	35	24	18	11	12	12	22	440
1892 ...	52	67	134	138	83	56	59	26	16	7	16	38	692
Above 1 and under 12 years.	190	269	365	373	261	164	97	54	24	30	42	94	1,953
1891 ...	53	126	107	125	106	64	44	25	12	18	21	47	745
1892 ...	108	143	216	205	144	142	73	60	42	39	40	82	1,294
Above 12 years.	65	108	124	123	109	78	50	28	24	19	20	33	772
1891 ...	37	26	45	32	38	35	21	20	17	12	10	40	533
1892 ...	46	98	150	108	78	72	64	40	34	32	29	42	754

89. In December 1891, 109 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency and in January 1892 the number rose to 206.

Monthly distribution.

The disease reached its maximum intensity (500) in March, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (76) was registered in November, but in December the number rose to 162 or 86 more than the number of deaths (76) registered in November.

Fever.

90. During 1892, 226,011 males and 212,027 females, or a total of 438,038

Fever mortality by sexes.

persons were reported to have died from fever against 368,913 in 1891, showing an increase of 69,125 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 305,672.

Deaths since 1881.

91. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1881 is as follows:—

Years.					Number of deaths from fever.	Years.					Number of deaths from fever.
1881	...	...	...	...	272,403	1887	...	...	...	...	308,722
1882	...	...	...	...	243,454	1888	...	...	...	...	304,449
1883	...	...	...	...	266,741	1889	...	...	...	...	346,878
1884	...	...	...	...	276,989	1890	...	...	...	...	344,897
1885	...	...	...	...	314,237	1891	...	...	...	...	368,913
1886	...	...	...	...	281,450	1892	...	...	...	...	438,038
Total					1,655,274	Total					2,111,897
Mean					275,879	Mean					351,983

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

92. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh	1,460,319	29,115	23.12	39,732	27.21	35,204	24.11
	2	Násik	841,087	17,699	22.48	21,824	25.95	20,555	24.44
	3	Thána	904,203	15,586	19.08	15,159	18.51	16,741	20.44
	4	Bombay	806,144	6,308	8.12	6,823	8.46	7,708	9.56
	5	Kolába	509,543	7,423	15.29	11,291	18.98	11,536	19.40
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	16,190	21.16	19,308	21.75	19,559	22.03
	7	Poona	1,061,449	16,758	18.28	20,960	19.75	21,671	20.41
	8	Sholápur	750,255	12,627	21.07	14,806	19.73	17,007	22.66
	9	Sátara	1,225,511	22,048	20.44	24,342	19.86	28,269	23.07
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	9,004	8.93	11,673	10.56	12,221	11.05
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	11,901	13.54	12,489	12.35	17,248	17.05
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	14,888	16.55	16,411	15.62	21,525	20.49
	13	Bijápur	796,286	10,142	15.50	12,453	15.64	13,193	16.57
	14	Kánara	446,156	6,801	16.03	7,059	15.82	8,325	18.66
Gujarat Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	13,775	22.30	16,476	25.35	20,293	31.22
	16	Broach	341,450	9,734	29.64	12,735	37.30	11,974	35.06
	17	Kaira	871,529	19,624	24.18	21,068	24.17	29,426	33.76
	18	Panch Maháls	313,381	5,227	20.01	6,323	20.17	8,228	26.25
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	22,029	25.53	28,948	31.44	38,139	41.41
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	7,341	15.08	9,632	17.17	14,978	26.70
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	11,367	14.74	13,410	14.61	20,723	22.57
	22	Thar and Párkar	298,189	3,422	16.08	5,074	17.02	7,154	23.99
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	15,110	17.59	18,457	20.17	31,564	34.49
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	174,649	1,553	12.02	2,460	14.10	4,797	27.49

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	...	4,521,296	76,131	18.45	94,829	20.97	91,744	20.29
Central do.	do.	...	5,030,733	76,627	17.54	91,089	18.11	98,727	19.62
Southern do.	do.	...	3,304,428	43,732	15.31	48,412	14.65	60,291	18.24
Gujarat do.	do.	...	3,097,112	70,389	24.39	85,550	27.62	108,060	34.89
Sind do.	do.	...	2,866,777	38,793	15.78	49,033	17.07	79,216	27.63
Total	...	...	1,88,20,346	3,05,672	18.32	3,68,913	19.60	4,38,038	23.27

In the Gujarát Registration District fever caused a high mortality, 34·89 per 1,000 during the year against 27·62 in 1891 and the decennial mean 24·39. In the Sind Registration

District the death ratio was 27·63 against 17·07 in the previous year and 15·78 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration District the ratio for the year was 20·29 against 20·97 in the previous year and 18·45 the ten years' mean. In the Central and Southern Registration Districts the respective ratios for the year were 19·62 and 18·24 against 18·11 and 14·65 in the previous year and 17·54 and 15·31 the ten years' means. Excepting the

By collectorates. three collectorates of Khándesh, Násik and Broach, in every collectorate the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year, and in 11 collectorates it was above the average rate of 23·27. The collectorate of Ahmedabad heads the list with the very high ratio of 41·41 against 31·44 in 1891 and 25·53 in the previous ten years. In the following collectorates high death ratios occurred. Broach 35·06, Shikárpur 34·49, Kaira 33·76, Surat 31·22, Upper Sind Frontier 27·49, Karáchi 26·70, Panch Maháls 26·25, Násik 24·44, Khándesh 24·11 and Thar and Párkar 23·99, the Presidency rate being 23·27 against 19·60 in the previous year and 18·32 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	1891.	1892.
January ...	24,750	29,388	57,782
February ...	22,225	25,833	34,985
March ...	24,825	26,298	37,903
April ...	25,655	30,120	29,269
May ...	23,702	28,559	25,628
June ...	21,790	25,628	25,480
July ...	23,931	25,769	32,063
August ...	26,740	29,304	33,441
September ...	26,239	31,464	34,373
October ...	27,294	31,409	39,921
November ...	29,004	34,187	48,529
December ...	29,517	50,954	38,664
Total ...	3,05,672	3,68,913	4,38,038

93. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of the previous year. Excepting in the months of April, May, June and December the deaths from these causes were both above the mean and of the corresponding months of 1891. In April, May, June and December these deaths were below the previous year, but they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in January when 57,782 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June when 25,480 deaths were recorded from this cause.

94. Based on the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population Sind shows the largest increase in the mortality from fever, being an increase of 11·85 per 1,000 over the mean for ten years. Now, in Sind the fever deaths in 1891 commenced from November and show a large increase which culminated in January of the present year; the deaths then sank in February to less than half the number of the preceding month and continued to lessen in number till May, after which the number rose gradually each succeeding month till there was a large rise in October, still further increased in November with a fall again in December. The rainfall greatly exceeded the fall of the previous year especially in Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, but in 1890 there was more rainfall but more distributed. The temperature was higher. Generally food-grain was dearer than last year, and there has been a distinct rise in the price since 1887 as shown in the comparative statement. The direction of the wind was from north-north-east or north-west in January, February, November and December, and from the south, chiefly south-west, from March to October.

Fever mortality in Sind District.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of selected Districts of Sind together with the Prices Current of the chief Food-grains for 1892 and five years preceding it.

Districts.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in Shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in Ruper of the chief food-grains in general use in the districts.					Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	
Karachi	1892	23,245	5,600	14	14,978	297	88.4	70.7	79.5	66	See next Table.	272	11.96	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not procurable.
	1891	11,985	...	26	9,632	292	86.1	69.9	78.0	66		313	2.42	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1890	11,608	367	131	9,185	258	86.6	70.4	78.5	68		351	13.12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1889	478,688	547	930	9,595	324	87.7	69.7	78.7	63		316	4.88	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1888	13,030	612	112	7,744	272	86.5	70.3	78.4	66		328	4.94	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
Hyderabad	1888	10,505	...	...	...	244	86.9	69.4	78.1	65	See next Table.	323	3.33	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Not procurable.
	1887	8,278	...	2	6,371	244	86.9	69.4	78.1	65		323	3.33	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	
	1892	27,529	5,762	26	20,723	51	94.3	69.2	81.7	56		216	10.67	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13	
	1891	14,190	...	14	13,410	38	93.4	68.0	80.7	57		216	2.29	10	11	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	
	1890	13,482	9	246	12,482	47	92.0	68.4	80.2	59		168	11.55	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thar and Parkar	1890	754,624	198	848	12,411	51	94.0	68.9	81.4	61	See next Table.	240	5.96	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not procurable.
	1889	754,624	7	153	11,564	56	95.2	68.6	81.9	50		340	9.31	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	13	
	1888	12,594	...	46	10,977	94	95.0	68.5	81.7	44		240	3.60	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1887	11,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1892	8,235	854	9	7,154	18	...	...	...	...		...	12.04	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	9	
Shikarpur	1891	5,265	...	...	5,074	21	...	...	...	...	See next Table.	...	2.48	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	Not procurable.
	1890	4,107	...	41	3,902	7	...	...	...	...		...	9.87	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	
	1889	203,344	78	100	3,943	29	...	...	...	...		...	5.49	11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	
	1888	3,609	176	8	3,114	33	...	...	...	...		...	6.52	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	
	1887	3,387	...	7	3,114	13	...	...	...	...		...	2.09	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	1892	35,806	3,297	3	31,564	105	...	...	...	...	See next Table.	...	2.31	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not procurable.
	1891	19,190	6	7	18,457	63	...	...	...	...		...	1.54	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1890	20,616	...	29	19,794	57	...	...	...	...		...	8.98	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	22	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1889	20,649	361	265	19,005	180	...	...	...	...		...	6.36	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1888	13,953	...	201	12,895	104	...	...	...	...		...	6.40	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Upper Sind Frontier	1887	14,218	201	148	13,026	161	...	...	...	...	See next Table.	...	1.14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Not procurable.
	1892	5,636	716	...	4,797	22	97.6	65.5	81.5	38		95	4.63	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
	1891	2,616	...	...	2,460	24	95.1	65.3	80.2	43		73	2.06	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	20	15	
	1890	2,260	...	9	2,135	10	95.4	65.7	80.5	38		75	5.83	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	
	1889	1,956	4	22	1,824	8	96.1	65.4	80.7	41		70	6.38	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Upper Sind Frontier	1888	1,488	...	36	1,315	21	96.2	65.6	80.9	40	See next Table.	74	2.38	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not procurable.
	1887	1,473	...	...	1,358	26	96.7	64.7	80.7	39		85	1.25	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Statement showing the direction of Wind in each month of the year.

Year.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Jacobabad.
1887	N.-W.—January, March, and November. S.-W.—February and April to October. N. E.—December.	N.-E.—January, November and December. N.-W.—February and March. S.-W.—April to October.	N.-W.—January February, May and November. S.-W.—March. S.-E.—April and June to October. N.-E.—December.
1888	N. E.—January and December. S.-E.—February. S.-W.—March, April and June to October. N.-W.—May and November.	N.-E.—January, February and December. S.-W.—March to October. N.-W.—November.	N.-E.—January, November and December. N.-W.—February, April and May. S.-E.—March and June to October.
1889	N.-E.—January. N.-W.—February, November and December. S.-W.—March to October.	N.-E.—January and October to December. N.-W.—February. S.-W.—March to September.	N.-W.—January and October to December. N.-E.—February and May. S.-E.—March, April and June to September.
1890	N.-W.—January and February. N.-E.—November and December. S.-W.—March to October.	N.-E.—January, February November and December. S.-W.—March to October.	N.-W.—January, November and December. S.-E.—February, April and June to September. N.-E.—March and May. S.-W.—October.
1891	N.-E.—January and December. N.-W.—February and March S.-W.—April to November.	N.-E.—January, February November and December. S.-W.—April to October. N.-W.—March.	N.-W.—January and December. N.-E.—February, March and November. S.-E.—April, May and July to October. S.-W.—June.
1892	N.-E.—January and December. N.-W.—November. S.-W.—February to October.	N.-E.—January and October to December. N.-W.—February. S.-W.—March to September.	N.-W.—January to March, November and December. S.-W.—April, May and October. S.-E.—June to September.

95. Gujarát shows an increase of 10·50 per 1,000 deaths over the mean.

Fever mortality in Gujarát districts.

There was a heavy mortality in December 1891, and this was continued in January of the present year but not quite so high a figure; after that the mortality sank to half what it was in the previous month, and the lowest mortality occurred in the month of May. From that the mortality continued to rise till it reached a high figure in October and the maximum for the year in November. In three districts Kaira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad a heavy rainfall took place and throughout the district it was very heavy in September, with a slight fall in October. The mean temperature was higher during this year than last, and as regards food the prices on the whole were dearer than last year.

Comparative Statement showing the mortality and meteorological statistics of selected Districts of Gujarat together with the prices current of the chief food-grains for 1899 and five years preceding it.

District.	Towns.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rain-fall (in inches).	Average quantity in seer per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the districts.										Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).		Rice.		Wheat.	Barley.	Juar.	Gram.	Bajri.				
															1st sort.	2nd sort.					1st sort.	2nd sort.			
Surat.	Surat	108,631	3,109	5	...	2,571	34	92.1	70.0	81.0	77	S. W. from August to September N. W. in February, N. E. in October and November.	Not available.	55.15	5.82	7.97	10.10	9.09	15.39	12.01	14.40	15.83			
				...	1	2,100	39	91.5	68.8	80.1	69				6.32	8.84	11.00	13.24	14.82	12.30	14.32	14.82			
				...	21	1,950	...	92.1	69.0	80.5	76				6.62	8.83	11.32	13.33	15.86	12.67	15.86	16.84			
				...	620	1,911	158	93.0	67.2	80.1	68				6.48	7.95	10.93	13.77	15.84	12.92	14.06	15.37			
				...	486	2,156	205	92.4	70.6	81.5	68				6.66	8.83	11.36	13.28	15.84	12.92	13.15	14.12			
Broach.	Broach	40,137	855	14	...	729	5	92.7	73.1	84.2	Not available.	Not available.	39.12	7.74	9.55	10.98	10.80	15.86	12.15	14.01	14.54				
				...	...	660	7	92.9	73.3	81.9	76			6.62	9.09	10.87	12.63	14.81	16.19						
				...	90	691	14	92.2	74.9	83.5	76			7.61	10.90	12.67	13.31	14.83	16.62						
				...	322	811	10	93.6	73.5	83.5	76			7.85	10.66	12.03	10.62	10.47	13.42	14.97					
				...	113	803	18	90.3	73.3	81.8	68			8.00	10.10	12.00	00	14.57	13.40	12.11	00				
Kaira.	Kaira	10,101	651	3	...	425	2	109	56	82	Not available.	Not available.	58.45	7.69	9.44	10.21	20.53	19.29	11.26	16.23	16.00				
				...	...	186	8	102	55	78	70.1			10.45	11.60	12.22	17.10	16.99	17.61	17.14					
				...	1	396	6	105	58	80	27.24			7.55	12.32	22.52	19.94	15.10	12.8	14.81					
				...	43	307	11	105	60	82	41.22			7.47	10.03	13.41	18.24	14.80	13.35	60					
				...	99	266	13	107	54	80	20.6			8.66	11.75	12.71	18.11	16.84	14.89	13.25	00				
Panch Mahals.	Godhra	14,691	566	...	...	341	18	103	52	80	Not available.	Not available.	48.27	9.01	10.71	10.00	18.80	16.84	14.89	14.79	14.79				
				...	...	417	14	111	50	80	8.29			9.30	8.93	00	20	15.08	16.20	16.73					
				...	...	413	17	111	44	77	9.14			10.52	9.6	00	20	14.51	16.84	17.57					
				...	39	464	2	107	60	79	8.90			9.92	10.22	00	20	15.23	16.56	17.26					
				...	58	563	...	103	53	78	7.94			9.70	10.07	00	18.16	13.10	14.78	15.43					
Ahmedabad.	Virangam	23,197	1,457	...	...	205	13	100	42	71	Not available.	Not available.	48	8.30	11.95	10.00	00	00	15.80	14.78	15.24				
				...	...	417	14	111	50	80	8.29			9.30	8.93	00	20	15.08	16.20	16.73					
				...	...	413	17	111	44	77	9.14			10.52	9.6	00	20	14.51	16.84	17.57					
				...	...	464	2	107	60	79	8.90			9.92	10.22	00	20	15.23	16.56	17.26					
				...	...	563	...	103	53	78	7.94			9.70	10.07	00	18.16	13.10	14.78	15.43					

96. Comparative Statement showing the mortality and meteorological statistics in selected districts of the Bombay Presidency, otherwise than in Sind and Gujarāt, together with the prices current of the chief food-grains for 1892 and five years preceding it.

District.	Population.	Total deaths.	DEATHS FROM				TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			Mean Humidity.	WIND.		Rainfall (in Inches).	AVERAGE QUANTITY IN SERS PER RUPEE OF THE CHIEF FOOD-GRAINS IN GENERAL USE IN THE DISTRICT.						REMARKS.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean Velocity (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Nachani or Ragri.	Barley.	Gram.
Khandesh	1892	42,793	441	292	35,304	4,759	..	..	..	..	...	..	31.50	8 $\frac{7}{16}$	..	23 $\frac{13}{16}$	19 $\frac{7}{16}$	..	..	..
	1891	50,698	1,979	357	39,732	6,161	..	..	..	..	...	..	24.56	9 $\frac{6}{16}$	..	25 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{15}{16}$	..	..	..
	1890	37,939	41	395	30,763	4,793	..	..	..	..	...	..	25.56	9 $\frac{6}{16}$	..	23 $\frac{15}{16}$	21 $\frac{1}{16}$	..	..	..
	1889	46,692	3,991	203	33,641	6,709	..	..	..	..	...	..	17.69	9 $\frac{6}{16}$	..	16 $\frac{11}{16}$	16 $\frac{4}{16}$	..	..	..
	1888	34,155	1,609	253	25,013	5,574	..	..	..	..	...	..	17.11	9 $\frac{6}{16}$	..	17 $\frac{12}{16}$	16 $\frac{11}{16}$	..	..	..
Málegaon Observatory	1887	47,172	3,360	2,678	32,584	6,604	..	..	..	..	...	..	39.98	13 $\frac{9}{16}$	..	22 $\frac{13}{16}$	19 $\frac{2}{16}$	..	..	..
	1892	..	..	..	..	..	91.3	69.1	78.7	68	N.W.	168	36.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	..	..	..	..	..	91.3	63.6	77.5	60	N.W.	168	14.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1890	..	..	..	..	..	92.1	65.6	78.8	63	N.W.	168	17.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1889	..	..	..	..	..	92.8	65.4	79.1	50	N.W.	168	16.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik	1888	..	..	..	..	..	91.7	66.4	79.0	48	N.W.	174	17.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887	..	..	..	..	..	90.0	64.4	77.2	49	N.W.	183	27.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1892	26,870	1,041	182	20,555	3,009	..	..	..	..	...	..	35.14	10 $\frac{8}{16}$	..	..	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	..	..	..
	1891	30,282	971	88	21,824	3,519	..	..	..	..	...	..	25.99	11 $\frac{12}{16}$	..	..	18 $\frac{12}{16}$	..	..	..
	1890	23,156	35	23	17,808	2,227	..	..	..	..	...	..	29.37	11 $\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	19 $\frac{1}{16}$	..	..	..
City of Bombay	1889	35,301	3,449	552	22,734	4,291	..	..	..	..	...	..	22.23	10 $\frac{9}{16}$	..	..	15 $\frac{1}{16}$	..	..	..
	1888	26,109	1,630	631	16,694	2,981	..	..	..	..	...	..	19.99	10 $\frac{10}{16}$	..	..	16 $\frac{15}{16}$	..	..	..
	1887	24,389	894	219	17,652	3,019	..	..	..	..	...	..	33.43	11 $\frac{7}{16}$	..	..	19 $\frac{1}{16}$	..	..	..
	1892	26,178	169	539	7,708	1,773	85.9	76.0	80.9	77	E.N.E. & W.S.W.	279	95.12	10 $\frac{3}{16}$	8 $\frac{8}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	12 $\frac{11}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	..	..
	1891	23,501	146	118	6,823	1,457	86.3	74.7	80.3	73	E.N.E. & W.S.W.	289	77.18	11 $\frac{1}{16}$	9 $\frac{10}{16}$	16 $\frac{14}{16}$	13 $\frac{14}{16}$	15	..	..
City of Bombay	1890	20,231	109	151	6,468	1,376	85.5	74.7	80.1	76	E.N.E. & W.S.W.	291	* 64.98	11 $\frac{3}{16}$	10 $\frac{9}{16}$	17 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{2}{16}$	15 $\frac{12}{16}$	..	..
	1889	23,048	453	305	7,210	1,674	86.1	75.0	80.5	76	N.E. & W.S.W.	275	67.84	10 $\frac{12}{16}$	9 $\frac{15}{16}$	16 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{2}{16}$	17 $\frac{3}{16}$	..	..
	1888	22,118	272	476	6,642	1,671	Not obtainable.	..	..	..	..	..	57.82	10 $\frac{13}{16}$	9 $\frac{9}{16}$	15 $\frac{15}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	..	..
	1887	20,252	262	110	5,613	1,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.95	10 $\frac{14}{16}$	15 $\frac{14}{16}$	14 $\frac{14}{16}$	13 $\frac{15}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	..	..

District.	Population.	Total deaths.	DEATHS FROM				TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			Mean Humidity.	WIND.		Rainfall (in inches).	AVERAGE QUANTITY IN SHEEPS PER RUPEE OF THE CHIEF FOOD-GRAINS IN GENERAL USE IN THE DISTRICT.						REMARKS.						
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Revers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean Velocity (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Nachani or Ragl.	Barley.		Gram.					
Poona..	1892	30,407	2,434	82	21,671	1,320	89°8	65°3	77°5	56	S.W. & N.E.	215	48·92	8	9	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1891	29,117	2,316	23	20,960	1,232	90°6	63°6	77°1	49	S.W. & S.E.	241	17°50	9	11	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1890	21,599	64	75	16,970	1,079	89°6	64°6	77°1	55	N.W. & S.E.	222	24·29	9	12	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1889	27,947	1,805	558	19,131	1,834	96°0	64°5	80°2	53	N.E. & S.W.	223	30·31	8	11	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1888	24,273	1,701	509	16,227	1,567	93°8	63°3	81°0	54	S.W. & N.E.	276	25·07	9	11	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1887	27,138	2,053	96	17,966	1,921	88°0	63°8	75°9	54	N.W. & N.E.	247	29·60	9	10	23	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur ..	1892	21,263	443	34	17,007	1,729	93°0	63°0	80°5	54	S.W. & N.E.	215	39°43	10	11	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	22,163	2,442	8	14,806	1,377	94°3	67°7	81°0	50	S.W. & N.E.	222	24°09	10	15	25	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1890	19,016	157	57	15,304	1,551	93°1	67°3	80°4	53	S.W. & N.W.	248	23·33	9	16	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1889	23,143	2,795	199	14,931	1,575	93°9	67°8	80°3	52	S.W. & N.W.	214	33°08	9	14	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1888	16,894	909	112	12,143	1,175	93°8	63°3	81°0	51	S.W. & N.W.	246	25·81	9	14	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1887	20,251	2,984	2	13,296	1,437	91°6	66°5	79°0	54	S.W. & N.W.	253	39°41	10	14	26	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	1892	23,135	94	275	12,221	1,426	87°3	73°6	80°4	73	N.W. & S.W.	202	145°22	9	9	15	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	21,864	130	133	11,673	1,723	88°8	71°9	80°3	70	S.W. & N.W.	230	98°55	9	10	18	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1890	19,147	77	116	8,815	2,247	87°3	72°3	79°8	70	S.W. & N.W.	193	125°16	9	11	17	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1889	18,423	126	239	9,331	2,000	87°8	72°1	79°9	70	S.W. & N.W.	196	113°06	9	9	15	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888	17,148	244	184	9,067	2,013	87°6	73°3	80°4	71	S.W. & N.W.	241	95°18	10	9	16	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887	16,334	242	18	8,803	1,971	86°9	72°1	79°5	71	S.W. & N.W.	242	114°20	9	10	17	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum ..	1892	34,425	6,259	155	17,243	6,015	83°5	63°9	73°7	66	S.W. & N.E.	369	64°15	11	9	16	16	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	24,136	236	143	12,439	5,753	81°9	63°9	74°4	63	S.W. & N.E.	378	47°25	11	14	21	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1890	26,935	809	140	14,876	6,039	83°3	63°7	73°5	67	S.W. & S.E.	370	52°13	13	17	21	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1889	29,005	1,862	155	13,772	7,404	84°8	63°9	74°3	63	S.W. & N.E.	334	57°60	12	15	20	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888	27,524	2,598	1	12,174	7,223	84°2	64°0	74°1	64	S.W. & N.E.	371	43°13	11	15	22	22	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887	23,181	566	2	11,862	5,813	83°1	63°4	73°2	64	S.W. & N.E.	379	54°19	11	16	22	25	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara ..	1892	13,863	232	25	8,325	578	86°1	72°0	79°0	77	S.W. & N.W.	..	161°13	9	9	13	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	11,654	17	16	7,059	474	87°1	73°1	80°1	75	S.W. & N.W.	..	81°26	10	11	15	16	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1890	13,267	..	356	7,852	759	86°1	73°9	80°0	74	S.W. & N.W.	..	125°99	11	12	17	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1889	11,879	62	195	6,212	600	86°2	72°0	79°1	78	S.W. & N.W.	..	185°27	10	11	18	13	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888	11,219	61	12	6,162	822	86°3	72°3	79°3	78	S.W. & N.W.	..	126°92	11	11	20	16	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887	11,354	3	2	6,571	634	85°7	71°4	78°5	78	S.W. & N.W.	..	144°23	11	11	13	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

97. During 1892 dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 19,349 males and 16,060 females, or a total of 35,406 persons against 37,728 in 1891 and a decennial mean of 39,133.

Deaths since 1881

98. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1881 is as follows:—

Years.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Years.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
1881	30,342	1887	42,634
1882	28,353	1888	45,462
1883	35,292	1889	48,202
1884	35,983	1890	36,037
1885	45,056	1891	37,728
1886	36,612	1892	35,406
Total ...	2,11,638	Total ...	2,45,469
Mean ...	35,273	Mean ...	40,911

99. The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa arranged by districts and collectorates:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.					
				Mean for 10 years from 1882 to 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh	1,460,319	5,576	4.42	6,161	4.22	4,759	3.25
	2	Nâsik	841,087	2,758	3.50	3,516	4.18	3,009	3.58
	3	Thâna	904,203	698	0.85	639	0.78	940	1.15
	4	Bombay	806,144	1,578	2.03	1,457	1.81	1,773	2.20
	5	Kolâba	509,543	580	1.19	739	1.31	1,075	1.81
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	2,211	2.89	2,765	3.11	1,619	1.82
	7	Poona	1,061,449	1,592	1.73	1,282	1.20	1,320	1.24
	8	Sholâpur	750,255	1,334	2.23	1,377	1.84	1,729	2.30
	9	Sâtâra	1,225,511	2,306	2.14	1,822	1.49	1,862	1.52
Southern Registration District.	10	Ratnâgiri	1,105,862	1,556	1.54	1,723	1.56	1,426	1.29
	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	5,386	6.13	5,758	5.69	6,015	5.95
	12	Dhârwar	1,050,533	4,962	5.52	5,069	4.82	5,222	4.97
	13	Bijâpur	796,286	2,263	3.46	3,747	4.71	2,615	3.28
Gujarât Registration District.	14	Kânara	446,156	719	1.70	474	1.06	578	1.29
	15	Surat... ..	649,824	1,624	2.63	196	0.30	207	0.31
	16	Broach	341,450	403	1.23	86	0.25	77	0.22
	17	Kaira... ..	871,529	1,578	1.94	121	0.14	210	0.24
Sind Registration District.	18	Panch Mahâls	313,381	79	0.30	32	0.10	28	0.08
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	1,396	1.62	286	0.31	449	0.48
	20	Karâchi	561,013	253	0.52	292	0.52	297	0.53
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	74	0.10	38	0.04	51	0.06
Sind Registration District.	22	Thar and Pârkar	298,189	20	0.09	21	0.07	18	0.06
	23	Shikârpur	915,058	159	0.18	63	0.07	105	0.11
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	28	0.22	24	0.14	22	0.13

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	4,521,296	11,190	2.71	12,552	2.78	11,556	2.56
Central do. do.	...	5,030,733	8,999	2.06	8,969	1.78	7,956	1.58
Southern do. do.	...	3,304,428	13,330	4.67	15,048	4.55	14,430	4.37
Gujarât do. do.	...	3,097,112	5,080	1.80	721	0.23	971	0.31
Sind do. do.	...	2,866,777	534	0.22	438	0.15	493	0.17
Presidency	...	18,820,346	39,133	2.34	37,728	2.00	35,406	1.88

The Southern Registration District heads the list with a ratio of 4·37 per 1,000 against 4·55 in 1891 and 4·67 the decennial mean.

By Districts. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·56, the Central Registration District 1·58, the Gujarát Registration District 0·31 and the Sind Registration District 0·17. In the Presidency the rate was 1·88 against 2·00 in the previous year and a decennial of 2·34. Except-

ing in the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Broach, Panch Maháls, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rate for the year was slightly higher in all the collectorates. The highest ratios recorded were in Belgaum 5·95, Dhárwár 4·97, Násik 3·58, Bijápur 3·28 and Khándesh 3·25, and the lowest 0·08 in Panch Maháls and 0·06 in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar.

100. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1891. During the year in

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	1891.	1892.
January	2,923	2,526	2,502
February	2,819	2,181	2,127
March	2,366	2,202	2,234
April	2,604	2,491	2,435
May	2,713	2,957	2,783
June	2,987	3,042	3,019
July	3,289	3,651	4,026
August	3,847	4,776	4,041
September	4,448	4,875	3,495
October	3,886	3,653	3,061
November	3,477	2,699	2,952
December	3,777	2,675	2,731
	39,136	37,728	35,406

March, July, November and December, the deaths from dysentery, and diarrhoea exceeded those recorded in 1891, but in the other months they were less. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in February

INJURIES.

101. During 1892, 3,692 males and 2,340 females, or a total of 5,432 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 455 than that reported in 1891, when 5,887 deaths were recorded. Of the 5,432 deaths 2,380 happened from drowning, 1,073 resulted from snake-bites, 438 from wounds, 184 from hanging, 124 from poisoning, 63 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,170 from causes not specified.

Deaths since 1881.

102. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1881 is as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from Injuries.	Years.	Number of deaths from Injuries.
1881	5,950	1887	5,558
1882	5,913	1888	5,731
1883	5,978	1889	5,941
1884	5,570	1890	5,883
1885	5,577	1891	5,887
1886	5,692	1892	5,432
Total ...	34,680	Total ...	34,432
Mean ...	5,780	Mean ...	5,739

Deaths from injuries in 1891 and 1892 arranged by sexes. 103. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table :—

	1891.			1892.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,153	1,336	2,489	1,108	1,272	2,380
Poisoning	80	37	117	80	44	124
Hanging	130	62	192	119	65	184
Wounding	430	171	601	302	136	438
Wild beasts	69	23	92	45	18	63
Snake-bites	823	417	1,240	671	402	1,073
Other causes	745	411	1,156	767	403	1,170
Total	3,430	2,457	5,887	3,092	2,340	5,432

It will be seen from the above table that during 1892 under poisoning and other causes there is an increase of 21 deaths ; whilst under drowning, hanging, wounding, wild beasts and snake-bites there is a decrease of 476 deaths as compared with 1891.

104. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1891 and 1892 and the means for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 6 collectorates is greater and in 18 less than the previous year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the Town and Island of Bombay (377) and Thána Collectorate (375) and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (33) :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Injuries in					
				Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh	1,460,319	291	0·23	336	0·23	263	0·18
	2	Násik... ..	841,087	153	0·20	161	0·19	167	0·20
	3	Thána	904,203	397	0·49	359	0·44	375	0·46
	4	Bombay	806,144	344	0·44	337	0·42	377	0·47
	5	Kolába	509,543	174	0·36	229	0·38	222	0·37
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar... ..	887,656	123	0·16	180	0·20	114	0·13
	7	Poona	1,061,449	290	0·32	208	0·20	264	0·25
	8	Sholápur	750,255	144	0·24	164	0·22	160	0·21
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	299	0·28	282	0·23	269	0·22
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	297	0·29	290	0·26	257	0·24
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	292	0·33	283	0·28	280	0·28
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	278	0·31	282	0·27	261	0·25
	13	Bijápur	796,286	206	0·31	209	0·26	197	0·24
	14	Kánara	446,156	209	0·49	196	0·44	183	0·41
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat... ..	649,824	254	0·41	227	0·34	222	0·35
	16	Broach	341,450	131	0·39	131	0·38	114	0·34
	17	Kaira... ..	871,529	350	0·43	383	0·44	368	0·42
	18	Panch Maháls	313,381	112	0·43	103	0·33	112	0·36
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	254	0·29	289	0·31	339	0·37
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	280	0·58	318	0·57	224	0·40
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	394	0·51	376	0·41	207	0·22
	22	Thar and Párkar	298,189	92	0·43	81	0·27	75	0·25
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	373	0·43	406	0·44	349	0·38
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	36	0·28	57	0·32	33	0·19

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	4,521,296	1,359	0·33	1,422	0·31	1,404	0·31
Central do. do.	...	5,030,733	1,153	0·26	1,124	0·22	1,064	0·22
Southern do. do.	...	3,304,428	985	0·34	970	0·29	921	0·23
Gujarát do. do.	...	3,097,112	1,101	0·38	1,133	0·37	1,155	0·37
Sind do. do.	...	2,866,777	1,175	0·48	1,238	0·43	888	0·31
Presidency	...	18,820,346	5,773	0·35	5,887	0·31	5,432	0·29

105. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1887 to 1892 inclusive. Snake-bites by months. The deaths in 1892 were, as usual, most numerous during the rainy season :—

Months.	YEARS.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Mean for five years.	1892.
January ...	32	26	18	28	26	26	27
February...	29	32	20	37	39	32	28
March ...	42	63	37	40	37	44	29
April ...	49	54	47	51	63	53	54
May ...	94	74	76	81	82	81	106
June ...	159	136	179	163	149	157	121
July ...	161	190	182	217	186	187	159
August ...	157	158	195	181	192	177	172
September	177	205	172	176	221	190	128
October ...	156	153	144	148	121	144	135
November	77	71	67	61	87	73	72
December	31	23	34	35	37	32	42
Total ...	1,164	1,185	1,171	1,218	1,240	1,196	1,073

106. The next statement shows the deaths by localities, and the highest Snake-bites by Collectorates. numbers 134 and 133 were in Ratnágiri and Thána respectively, Shikárpur follows with 99 and Hyderabad with 96. The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where 4 deaths were reported from snake-bites. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year was 1,073 against 1,240 in the previous year and 1,196 the five years' mean, or they were respectively less by 167 and 123 than the previous year and the mean:—

Collectorates.	YEARS.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Mean for five years.	1892.
Khándesh ...	40	49	41	36	50	43	37
Násik ...	21	37	24	24	17	25	21
Thána ...	129	107	134	111	134	123	133
Bombay ...	3	6	7	3	1	4	4
Kolába ...	48	43	35	21	17	33	23
Ahmednagar ...	6	13	11	21	23	15	13
Poona ...	37	41	24	41	40	37	32
Sholápur ...	16	11	10	14	15	13	17
Sátára ...	59	63	60	39	31	50	34
Ratnágiri ...	48	36	81	117	110	78	134
Belgaum ...	30	43	33	27	30	33	21
Dhárwár ...	12	32	23	17	23	21	14
Bijápur ...	12	32	31	33	29	27	17
Kánara... ..	22	30	19	19	13	21	18
Surat ...	39	33	32	31	45	36	33
Broach... ..	31	25	23	26	28	27	33
Kaira ...	86	83	69	71	75	77	63
Panch Maháls ...	36	47	58	29	50	44	38
Ahmedabad ...	85	59	62	66	69	68	70
Karáchi ...	81	88	84	97	81	86	65
Hyderabad ...	150	152	149	167	160	156	96
Thar and Párkar ...	78	54	36	36	56	52	50
Shikárpur ...	83	91	116	158	124	114	99
Upper Sind Frontier...	12	10	9	14	19	13	8
Total ...	1,164	1,185	1,171	1,218	1,240	1,196	1,073

107. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under the specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,380 deaths by drowning 314 were suicidal, 1,961 accidental, and 105 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,262 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,284 in 1891. Of the 594 suicidal deaths 314 were the result of drowning, 81 from taking poison, 168 from hanging, and 31 from self-inflicted wounds:—

Detail of Deaths by Violence in Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

[illegible]

*The term "otherwise" is used, because when the Return is submitted, the law may not have pronounced these cases to be "homicidal."

OTHER CAUSES.

108. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 87,196, of which 43,996 occurred among males and Deaths from other causes. 43,200 among females. The total for 1891 was 81,263. There is an increase of 5,933 under this head. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratio per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1891 and 1892 :—

Districts.	Number	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1881.	DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES IN					
				Mean for ten years from 1882 to 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	Regis- Dis-}	1 Khândesh	1,460,319	1,337	1.06	2,133	1.46	1,834	1.26
		2 Nâsik... ..	841,087	2,709	3.44	3,722	4.43	3,916	4.66
		3 Thâna	904,203	1,981	2.42	1,955	2.39	2,354	2.87
		4 Bombay	806,144	12,743	16.41	14,620	18.13	15,612	19.37
		5 Kolâba	509,543	1,531	3.15	2,046	3.44	2,360	3.97
Central Registration District.	Regis- Dis-}	6 Ahmednagar... ..	887,656	3,677	4.81	5,624	6.34	5,280	5.95
		7 Poona... ..	1,061,449	3,702	4.04	4,328	4.08	4,636	4.39
		8 Sholâpur	750,255	2,364	3.94	3,271	4.49	1,890	2.52
		9 Sâtâra	1,225,511	3,862	3.58	3,866	3.15	4,447	3.63
		10 Ratnâgiri	1,105,862	5,769	5.72	7,915	7.15	8,862	8.02
Southern Registration District.	Regis- Dis-}	11 Belgaum	1,011,453	5,196	5.91	5,213	5.15	5,468	5.41
		12 Dhârwar	1,050,533	5,050	5.61	4,949	4.71	6,652	6.33
		13 Bijâpur	796,286	2,808	4.30	3,331	4.18	3,115	3.91
		14 Kânara	446,156	3,849	9.07	3,892	8.72	4,470	10.22
Gujarât Registration District.		15 Surat	649,824	1,864	3.02	2,633	4.06	2,152	3.33
		16 Broach	341,450	959	2.92	1,399	4.10	1,083	3.19
		17 Kaira... ..	871,529	2,336	2.88	4,015	4.61	4,674	5.37
		18 Fanch Mahâls	313,381	123	0.47	241	0.76	212	0.69
		19 Ahmedabad	920,928	3,143	3.64	3,526	3.83	4,606	5.01
Sind Registration District.		20 Karâchi	561,013	1,388	2.85	1,717	3.06	2,132	3.80
		21 Hyderabad	918,048	539	0.70	352	0.38	760	0.83
		22 Thar and Pârkar	298,189	155	0.73	89	0.30	125	0.42
		23 Shikârpur	915,058	349	0.41	251	0.27	488	0.53
		24 Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	59	0.45	75	0.43	68	0.39

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	...	...	4,521,296	20,301	4·92	24,476	5·41	26,076	5·77
Central do.	...	...	...	5,030,733	19,374	4·44	25,104	4·99	25,115	4·99
Southern do.	...	...	...	2,304,428	16,903	5·92	17,385	5·26	19,705	5·96
Gujarát do.	...	...	...	3,097,112	8,425	2·92	11,814	3·81	12,727	4·11
Sind do.	...	...	...	2,866,777	2,490	1·01	2,484	0·86	3,573	1·25
Total				18,820,346	67,493	4·04	81,263	4·32	87,196	4·63

Deaths since 1881.

109. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1881 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from other causes.	Years.	Number of deaths from other causes.
1881	55,522	1887	68,883
1882	56,164	1888	72,284
1883	60,829	1889	78,044
1884	61,625	1890	70,663
1885	68,788	1891	81,263
1886	56,388	1892	87,196
			} 5,933

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

110. This has been omitted from this Report, and appears separately as directed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4357, dated 19th October 1889.

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

SANITARY WORKS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL.

111. All available information under these sections has been thrown into a tabular form, and will be found in Appendices Nos. V and VI, as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3393, General Department, dated 28th September 1888.

The Executive Engineer, Military Works, Poona, recommends that all thatched roofs be done away with, and also all moorum floors in hospitals and married quarters. He also suggests that trees should be planted at the ends of drains leading west from Ghorpuri Barracks, the Rest Camp and Auxiliary Hospital.

The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, recommends a deviation of the military aqueduct from a point half a mile above Bhingar direct to the Barracks.

The Executive Engineer, S. D., Sátára, states that it is desirable that the Station Hospital should have tiled-roof with plank ceiling.

The Executive Engineer, Poona District, states that the paved floor in Barrack Nos. 1 and 2 have no concrete foundation, and therefore became damp, and the building consequently unhealthy during the monsoons. Suggests that the paving should be removed and re-set on a 6" concrete bedding.

The Executive Engineer, Poona District, mentions that the native town in all seasons of the year is allowed to remain in a most filthy condition, debris, refuse of every description, and nightsoil is thrown about in every hole and corner in the place. He also states that the water in the larger tank from which the villagers obtain their supply is a source of some contagion, owing in a great measure to the fact that the small tank just above it, and through which the larger tank receives the greater portion of its supply, is used by dhobies and others for washing purposes.

The Executive Engineer, Thána District states that ridge ventilation is required in two blocks of the lines, and in the hospital; and suggests the extension of the drainage gutters from the latrines to the low-bed of the creek.

The Assistant Engineer in charge Deesa Sub-Division mentions that the chief thing needed here is the improvement of the floors of the urinaries.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

112. I took over charge of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, on the 4th June 1892, from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel C. W. MacRury, who proceeded on eighteen months' furlough.

113. The Sanitary Board for the Bombay Presidency was formed on 23rd January 1892, and its proceedings are included in this report.

114. Before leaving on furlough, Dr. MacRury inspected from the beginning of the year the Municipalities of Nadiád, Virámgam, Ahmedabad, Broach, Bulsár, Sholápur, Bijápur, Bágalkot, Gadag Bettigiri, Hubli, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Sátára, but as remarks on these places have been included in last year's report they are not entered in this.

115. Most of my touring was done in company of the Sanitary Engineer. In most cases sanitary defects and their remedies were discussed with the members of the various Municipalities, and a letter on these subjects invariably followed, addressed to the President through the Collector of the district.

115. A brief abstract of these letters on the sanitation of the towns visited up to the end of the year 1892, follows :—

Poona City.—The drainage scheme for this city is still under consideration, and it is hoped something definite will soon be decided upon. The drains from the washing places and private latrines open direct into the old sewers. Recommended that until the new drainage scheme was really taken up as few new private privies as possible should be sanctioned, as quite a different pattern of latrine will probably be required.

There are not enough public latrines. New ones should be built on the shoot-and-bucket plan as they are cheaper and cleaner than those now built and can be adapted to any drainage system.

Urinals cause a great nuisance, which is difficult to overcome. Slate is the best material to use, and there should be a water-tap at the upper end for flushing.

The *nightsoil depôt* is well looked after, and the recommendations made as to mixing more ashes with the filth, and filling the pits systematically, have been carried out, and filling up and draining a hollow in the enclosure, and making a miniature sewage farm is to be undertaken.

The *extension of the water-supply* is another important matter which is under consideration. Settling tanks and filter beds are wanted. The hounds should be abolished, and bathing plinths substituted.

The registration of births and deaths is fair, but the averages for different pethas vary very much, and more attention should be directed to those pethas in which the births and deaths do not show a fair average.

There should be one slaughter-house for the city instead of the present six small ones, which are offensive.

At the market there should be a set of taps and slabs on which vegetables can be washed, the waste water to drain properly into the gutter. At present the only place to wash vegetables is the cattle trough, the water of which is foul. This trough should be removed from the market, built so that it can be flushed clean, and a good wide pavement round it.

There are not enough dust bins. Dust bins on wheels are the best. The place selected should be well paved and properly sloped, and whatever form of dust bin is adopted should be placed on it.

The horse and cattle stables want more supervision, and the Municipality should insist on their being properly paved, and drained, and thoroughly cleansed twice a year at least.

116. The night-soil here is buried in pits. The site is well chosen, but the place is objectionable, and I trust the new drainage scheme will do away with the necessity for this depôt. The night soil from the Sassoon Hospital is allowed to accumulate, but this I think is a mistake, as in time the quantity must become a nuisance of itself. It may be removed after the lapse of a year.

The stands for the night-soil carts should be properly paved, so that no splashing on to the ground surface can take place, and the pavement kept in proper repair.

When more latrines are built, I recommend the shoot-and-bucket plan. The latrine in the Photozincographic-office grounds requires strict and constant attention.

The heavy irrigation of the ground behind the dharmshála opposite the Railway Station should be stopped, and the surface drainage and the dirty latrines of the dharmshála should be taken in hand and improved.

117. Arrangements are being made to supply the city with water from wells or galleries sunk near the river at Warucha. I trust that the works will soon be completed as water-supply is badly wanted.

There is only surface drainage for storm-water and, when the water-supply is complete, a drainage project should be prepared.

The system of night-soil disposal is bad. The night-soil is simply thrown on an open surface, and there left until cultivators remove it. It should be turned into poudrette.

The night-soil carts are very filthy, and this is due to want of proper provision for cleaning them.

The latrines are fair but not sufficiently ventilated, and I recommend that any more built should be with shoots at a very sharp angle and buckets.

The shoots from the urinals lead to catch-pits in which a bucket is fixed. The bucket should not be a fixture, and fresh earth should be put in daily.

Pit-privies are no longer allowed to be built.

The slaughter-house is of a good pattern, but the way the offal and washings from the slaughter-house are removed requires amending. Either tanks could be built outside the wall or else stands made for carts into which the refuse from the slaughter-house could at once discharge.

The place at which skins are salted should be paved, and a drain made.

118. The experiments to find a source of pure water-supply are still being continued, and it is proposed to sink a boring some 60 feet on the north side of the town for that purpose.

Sewerage and drains are much required, as there are many cesspools and pit-privies in the town, and will be for some time, although the Municipality do not allow any more to be built. The open privies permit the fluid portion to sink into the soil.

There are no proper public latrines, and enclosed spaces are used. I recommend latrines on the shoot-and-bucket plan.

The filth carts are not properly cleaned. A smaller and more easily cleaned filth cart is required.

The night-soil depôt is very dirty. If poudrette cannot be made, the sweepings should be kept constantly burning.

The market is badly designed, and there is not enough accommodation. The meat market is dirty, and no meat should be dressed in the market.

The slaughter-houses should be outside the town, and should be provided with water tanks. The blood, offal, and washings should be received direct into a filth cart for removal.

The lime kilns and potters' kilns should not be allowed in the town.

119. The water-supply and drainage schemes are under consideration, and a survey for the same is near completion. Both these measures are urgently required.

Dákor.

There are certain fields on the outskirts marked off for squatting, and the sweepers remove the solid matter to appointed dépôts. Half the squatting places should be cultivated every year.

The dépôts are in fairly good situations, and the rubbish is deposited there also. I consider that a bed should be made of part of the rubbish, and the excrement deposited on this covered over and burnt.

The disposal of urine and sullage water is difficult. During the cold and hot months it should be run into trenches in the fields to the east of the town and covered with earth, until regular sewers dispose of the difficulty.

The large cattle stable near the best well should be more efficiently supervised, and the catch-pit cleaned daily.

Before every monthly festival, the Inspector should go round to every dharmshála and see that it is clean and in good order; and make a similar inspection after the festival.

The pot kilns should be removed from crowded parts of the town as opportunity occurs.

120. The water-supply from wells outside the town is fair. Surface drainage to carry off the storm-water is required, as the water stagnates in hollows around the town.

Nadiád.

Sewers are also wanted. There are a large number of *khálkuvás* cleaned only at long intervals.

The night-soil is disposed of outside the town. If pits are to be used they should be dug on the highest site obtainable, so that they may not get water-logged.

All slaughtering and dressing of animals should be done outside the town in a proper slaughter-house well supplied with water.

There are no markets of any kind, but the other wants of Nadiád are more pressing, so that the building of these may be delayed.

Dung heaps are now outside the town. Latrines, though not of a very satisfactory pattern, have been built. Efforts are being made to remove the potters' kilns, so that judging from previous reports the Municipality are making some progress in sanitary matters.

Ahmedabad.

121. This city has a good and ample water-supply from wells sunk in river. Alterations to prevent waste are wanted.

Sewers have been laid in one section of the town, and house connections are being made. The liquid is pumped up to a sewage farm, which has only recently been started. This sewerage system has been devised by Mr. Baldwin Latham, and the Municipality should ask that gentleman to devise a scheme for the whole city, so that they can have a regular plan on which to work as funds permit, for it is impossible to remove all the sullage and waste water from the city under the present system.

The poudrette dépôt is not in a satisfactory state, but its distance from the city prevents it from being a nuisance. It would be as well to try the experiment of turning all the night soil and sullage direct into the sewer going to the pumping station, and so save the expense of the dépôt.

The public latrines are of bad pattern, insufficiently ventilated, and cannot be properly cleaned. One on the trough plan flushed out with water into the sewer should be built for trial near the Astodia gate.

The urinals lately built are an improvement, but I trust the extension of the drainage will soon do away with hand removal.

Public slaughter-houses outside the town are required, and a suitable site has been pointed out.

Potters' kilns are being gradually removed outside the town.

Proper markets for the sale of meat and vegetables are also wanted.

The conservancy of the railway station has still to be improved, and a separate report from the Sanitary Board will be forwarded.

122. A drainage scheme is wanted. Latrines should not be built, as there is no staff to keep them clean. Fields round the town should be hired for the people to resort to, and at the end of the year put under cultivation.

Sánand.

The manure heaps are deposited outside the town, and most of the sites seen are suitable. Low-lying lands should be avoided.

Carcases of animals should not be allowed to lie about anywhere, but one site allotted for them to be taken to.

123. This town has two chief wants, first, a good water-supply, and second, engineering works to keep water out of the vicinity and to remove the contents of the pools around it.

Viramgám.

As regards the water-supply, a deep boring has been tried, but the water has been pronounced unfit for potable purposes, and the last analysis shows such an increase in organic impurity that there is reason to suspect that the subsoil water has got mixed with the water in the tube in the sample taken. As water of sufficient purity and reliable as to quantity cannot be obtained except by deep boring, and as this is within the means of the Municipality, another effort should be made, and this time outside the town, to obtain the desired boon.

The second is an engineering question, but there is no doubt the high level of the subsoil water is the chief cause of the sickness in the town.

The butchers slaughter animals in the town mostly in or near their houses, which should be prohibited as soon as a slaughter-house is built. A site for a slaughter-house has been pointed out: one on a good plan should be built fitted with a cistern, and the liquid refuse can be run over fields which can be cultivated, and the more solid offal removed to the filth depôt.

The filth depôt is on a good site, but there is a possibility of the flood-water passing over it and flowing into the Gangasar tank; and as this is the source of water-supply to a large majority of the people, anything that may tend in the slightest degree to increase the impurity in it should be avoided, and so the site of the depôt should be moved, and I suggest that the nightsoil, instead of being buried in deep pits, should be put in shallow trenches and the field cultivated over it.

The public latrines are in a very bad state. No more should be built of masonry. The place appointed should be screened by posts and galvanized iron, the screens being 6 inches above the ground. The dry earth system as at present being tried should be continued, but there should be a bhangi at each latrine to keep constantly removing the filth and putting down fresh earth. There should be two filth carts at or near each latrine.

The private privies also want strict supervision. If possible they should be cleaned by municipal agency, but, if not, they must be strictly supervised and the bhangis warned to take the filth to the nearest nightsoil cart-stand. The bhangi's passage should be whitewashed twice a year, and more ventilation insisted on.

The potters' kilns should be removed from inside the town to a spot on the east across the railway and the lime kilns also removed there, as they are too near the Gangasar tank.

All burial grounds on the borders of the Gangasar tank should be closed.

The pulling down of a portion of the town wall has been before recommended.

124. The water-supply is drawn from one well and the river, which is much fouled. A water-supply which is not liable to Kaira, fouling is required, which may be sought for by wells to north or east, and water pumped to reservoirs.

Surface drains are in good order; one main channel discharges into nála above town and one just by the river gate.

The filth depôt is very dirty and badly managed. The site is about to be moved further away from the town.

The old site should be dug up, covered with fresh earth and cultivated.

In the new depôt if the pit system is to be carried on, the filth should be immediately covered with ashes and earth.

Unless the rubbish from the town is to be burnt and used to cover the nightsoil, it should not be deposited at the depôt.

Allowing bhangis to have their own private rubbish heaps is not a good plan.

Latrines are of masonry, and of a bad pattern. No more should be built. It will be better on the east side to select fields for natural purposes cultivating them each alternate year, and on the west side, where latrines are required, to build metal conveniences.

There is only one cart to remove the sullage water and the liquid from the catch-pits attached to latrines and the urinals. This is not enough. There should be one filth cart for each of the five public latrines and one to go round to the urinals.

The urinals are of masonry with a catch-pit from which the liquid has to be scooped out. A plan of the new pattern as in use at Ahmedabad should be obtained. The bucket is moveable, the foot-stand is moveable, and both can be easily cleaned.

The wooden dust-bins are in a dilapidated state and the rubbish not regularly removed. Cart dust-bins may be advantageously substituted.

125. As there is at present only one sewage farm in the Presidency, and that one has only just been started, no special report is made on the subject.

126. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Drs. Channer and Peacocke and Street, D. S. O., have been in charge of their districts throughout the year and have discharged their onerous duties with zeal and ability.

127. Dr. Colah, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujârât Registration District, retired from the Service on 20th June 1892 after long and meritorious service and was succeeded by Surgeon-Captain T. E. Dyson.

128. Surgeon-Captain A. V. Anderson was appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, and assumed charge on the 24th October 1892.

129. Surgeon-Captain J. Crimmin, V.C., acted as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay from the 1st January to 17th May and again from the 19th October to the end of the year, whilst the permanent incumbent Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie was absent on deputation.

130. The Health Officer's report is printed in full in the Appendix as directed by Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4603, dated 14th December 1892. Attention may be directed to paragraphs 20, 21, and 22 on the reduction of the unit for working the Native Passenger Ships Act, Section VII, on the Red Sea Pilgrim traffic and Section VIII on the sanitary state of the Harbour and Foreshore of this able Report.

131. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, writes "that of the total Rs. 8,11,308-11-8 of all Local Fund incomes, a sum of Rs. 481-14-9 only was devoted to conservancy and Rs. 14,573-13-4 to improving the water-supply of villages.

132. "Now the total rural population of the Province is 2,609,104. A calculation will show, therefore, that on the drinking water-supply for all these persons a sum equivalent to about 1 pie per head per annum was expended. Is it possible, one may fairly ask, that anything approaching a good water-supply could be maintained at such an expenditure ?

133. "Again, as to conservancy, by a similar calculation, it will be found that the expenditure under this heading was the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pie per head per annum.

134. "Now turning to the expenditure on education during the same year, *i.e.*, 1891-92, by all Local Funds it is found to have been Rs. 2,52,994-9-1, and also that the total number of pupils on the village school rolls was 13,866.

135. "On the education of these 13,866 pupils therefore nearly one-third of the entire Local Fund revenue of the Province was expended or Rs. 18-4-0 per head, whilst on conservancy and water-supply for the entire rural population of 2,609,104 souls, a sum of Rs. 15,055-12-1 has only been expended, equal to about 1 pie per head.

136. "The enormous disproportion between these two items of expenditure is almost incredible considering the vastly greater importance of supplying 2,600,000 people with good water as compared with the education of some 13,900 boys in schools.

137. "It must be recollected too that few of the pupils attending these schools are indigent, but that the majority are well able to pay for their education, and would in all probability have been educated at the cost of their parents if the present practically free schools had no existence.

138. "Would it not be possible to make these village schools more self-supporting, and to devote a larger sum towards the maintenance of a better water-supply at least, for many villages, since there appears no other means of acquiring the necessary funds ?"

JOHN CLARKSON,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

I.—SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of the shipping and health of the Port of Bombay and of the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1892 :—

TABLE 1.

Vessels including Native Craft.	Number.	Number of Passengers as far as is known.	Number of Vessels inspect- ed.	Number of Persons includ- ing Crew inspected.	Number of Vessels disin- fected.	Number of Persons vac- cinated.	DISEASES AND NO. OF CASES OF EACH.				Number of boats with foul or rotten cargo.
							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	
Entered	48,192	420,372	32	23,431	16	758	4	10	3	2	2
Left	36,514	363,512	664	75,659	2	..	...	2	...	...	...
In Harbour, includ- ing population ...	1,297	22,142	23	...	23	86	13	7	6	...	... }
					1	...	...	...	...	...	1 }
Total	86,003	806,026	719	99,090	42	844	17	19	9	2	3
1891	84,016	800,521	769	103,009	30	1,000	48	12	11	3	16

In the above table the number of crew on board ships entering the harbour during the year is not shown, as no record is kept.

II.—INCOMING VESSELS.

2. The following table furnishes further particulars regarding the vessels which entered the port during the year 1892 :—

TABLE 2.

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square- rigged Ves- sels which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total num- ber of Na- tive Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Pas- sengers.	Total num- ber of Steamers and Square rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total num- ber of Na- tive Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>
1892	841	35,921	422	1,460	1,013	382,991	45,916	Not known.
1891	887	40,524	370	384	1,011	377,252	42,960	Do.

3. The total number of persons who arrived by these vessels cannot be given as no record is kept of the crew of any vessel entering the port. In the case of native sailing vessels entering, no record is kept of either crew or passengers. Of the 420,372 passengers who are shown in the foregoing table, 15,428 were troops, 9,490 Mecca pilgrims, and the remaining 395,454 principally passengers from ports in close proximity to Bombay.

TABLE 3.

4. *Infected arrivals.*—The following table shows the number of ships which had infectious disease on board on or before entering the harbour :—

Class of Vessel.	Number of Ships.	Total number of Crew and Passengers.	DISEASES AND NO. OF CASES OF EACH.				Suspicious Cargo.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	
1. Troop ships ...	2	3,227	...	...	3	...	...
2. Pilgrim ships ...	3	1,580	...	3	...	...	...
3. Other vessels ...	10	1,665	4	7	...	2	...
4. Vessels with suspicious cargo (hides from East African Ports or rotten fish) ...	2	25	...	...	...	...	2
Total ..	17	6,497	4	10	3	2	2
1891 ...	12	4,178	5	4	11	3	6

5. The above table does not include the cases of infectious disease which occurred on vessels in the harbour or among the harbour population. These will be noticed under vessels in port.

6. The cases of measles on board of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships were landed and isolated in the Military Cantonment at Colába. The pilgrim and other ships with small-pox were only detained until all on board had been vaccinated and the vessels thoroughly disinfected. This detention lasts from 2 to 6 hours, but it all depends on the number of crew and passengers who are to be vaccinated.

7. During the year 758 persons on board incoming vessels were vaccinated.

8. The four cases of cholera noted were detected on board coasting steamers. The vessels' decks were thoroughly washed with a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The latrines were treated in a like manner and limewashed. These vessels were not fumigated, as all their passengers were deck.

9. Only two native craft with suspicious cargo arrived during the year—one with rotten fish and the other with the hides of cattle supposed to have suffered from contagious cattle-disease.

10. The provisions of the Glanders and Farcy Act have been applied to the Bombay Harbour during the year, and all cargoes of horses are to be inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon before being landed.

11. No pilgrim ships returned from Jeddah with cholera during the year.

12. In addition to the ships shown in the above table a large number of others including native craft and coasting steamers were inspected during the year, but as no infectious disease dangerous to life was found they are not included in the return.

13. Pilotage for sea-going vessels above a certain tonnage is compulsory in the Bombay Harbour and on all in-coming ships the Pilots are directed by Government to obtain a certificate signed by the Commander and Medical Officer to the effect that no infectious disease dangerous to life existed on board during the voyage. If there is any infectious disease or if two or more deaths from unknown or suspicious causes occurred on the voyage, the ship is taken to a suitable quarantine anchorage and such measures as are considered necessary to prevent the spread of disease are taken by the Health Officer. From ships with small-pox the sick are sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder of the crew and passengers are vaccinated, their clothing washed and the ship thoroughly disinfected by means of burning sulphur, and the application of

a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid to the decks and latrines. The bulwarks and side of the holds and latrines are afterwards limewashed. When passengers and pilgrims among whom disease has been discovered are granted pratique, the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality is informed.

III.—OUTGOING VESSELS.

TABLE 4.

14. Showing the total number of vessels including native craft which sailed from the Port of Bombay during the year :—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>
1892 ...	733	37,317	331	1,339	1,134	324,856	34,316	Not known.
1891 ...	709	39,662	309	945	1,210	319,612	35,105	Do.

15. The following Tables 5 and 6 furnish the details of the outward bound vessels inspected during the year :—

TABLE 5.

Showing the number of crew and passengers of outward square-rigged vessels and steamers leaving and of native sailing craft bound for Quarantine ports inspected during the year ending 31st December 1892. This is exclusive of 19 pilgrim ships which are shown in a different table :—

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Vessels.	Number of tonnage (net.)	No. of individuals comprising Crew.	No. of Passengers.	Total of Crew and Passengers.
<i>I.—Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers</i>					
Europe <i>via</i> the Suez Canal ...	341	698,330·51	21,497	7,397	28,894
Aden ...	30	49,230·55	4,532	1,579	6,111
Red Sea ports ...	18	19,852·44	1,148	534	1,682
Suez ...	...	.....	...	...	...
Port Said ...	11	16,426·96	273	6	279
Mauritius ...	18	13,334·06	672	561	1,233
Persian Gulf ...	31	31,566·71	1,510	1,622	3,132
Total ...	449	828,741·23	29,632	11,699	41,331
<i>II.—Native Sailing Craft.</i>					
Persian Gulf ports ...	107	14,151·01	2,254	276	2,530
Other Foreign ports ...	74	8,223·27	1,790	300	2,090
Total ...	181	22,374·28	4,044	576	4,620
<i>III.—Her Majesty's Indian Troop, Marine Ships and Men of War.</i>					
Europe <i>via</i> the Suez Canal ...	9	55,899	2,361	11,498	13,859
Aden ...	6	11,865	1,141	510	1,651
Total ...	15	67,764	3,502	12,008	15,510
GRAND TOTAL ...	645	918,879·51	37,178	24,283	61,461

TABLE 6.

Showing the number of pilgrim vessels with their crew and passengers which left Bombay for Jeddah *via* Aden and Hodeida during the year 1892 :—

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of departure.	Tonnage (net).	No. of individuals comprising Crew.	NUMBER OF PILGRIMS.						No. of Passengers other than Pilgrims.	Total No. of Crew and Passengers.
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.		
1	S.S. "Naderi" ...	18th January...	1,168'92	65	252	106	17	9	9	393	46	504
2	" " "Mobile" ...	2nd February ...	916'91	58	72	20	2	2	4	100	...	158
3	" " "Naderi" ...	20th do ...	1,168'92	66	654	221	30	12	9	926	...	992
4	" " "Naderi" ...	16th March ...	850'58	62	557	175	22	12	18	784	...	846
5	" " "Sultan" ...	1st April ...	1,775'23	81	800	307	48	17	17	1,189	...	1,270
6	" " "Naderi" ...	2nd do. ...	1,168'92	66	675	294	37	21	23	1,050	...	1,116
7	" " "Huseini" ...	13th do. ...	993'82	65	557	210	30	18	7	822	...	887
8	" " "Mobile" ...	21st do. ...	916'91	58	472	192	11	1	6	692	...	650
9	" " "Naples" ...	3rd May ...	1,481'75	28	620	70	6	...	1	697	...	725
10	" " "Khiva" ...	14th do. ...	1,452'39	77	690	266	16	6	8	986	...	1,063
11	" " "Naderi" ...	17th do. ...	1,168'92	67	707	251	33	12	12	1,015	...	1,082
12	" " "Adowa" ...	20th do. ...	1,347'41	57	490	148	4	...	6	648	...	705
13	" " "Akbar" ...	21st do. ...	1,440'57	79	701	174	19	7	12	913	...	992
14	" " "King Arthur" ...	25th do. ...	1,047'49	60	161	59	15	6	6	247	...	307
15	" " "Tanjore" ...	2nd June ...	1,402'64	81	526	344	57	27	48	1,002	...	1,083
16	" " "Tanjore" ...	25th September	1,402'64	81	91	31	6	4	5	137	...	21
17	" " "Henry Bolckow" ...	5th November ...	639'14	52	61	26	5	4	7	103	...	15
18	" " "Khiva" ...	12th December ...	1,452'39	80	486	229	33	24	12	784	...	864
19	" " "Huseini" ...	27th do. ...	993'82	62	260	97	20	14	8	399	120	581
		Total ...	22,789'37	1,245	8,832	3,130	411	196	218	12,787	166	14,198
21		1891 ...	25,565'43	1,456	9,613	3,474	554	206	221	14,068	...	15,524

This table does not include the number of admissions into hospital or deaths which occurred on the voyage to Jeddah. These will be noticed later on under remarks on the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic of 1892, and this table only contains those vessels that are considered to be pilgrim ships in accordance with the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887, viz., such as carried more than 60 adult passengers. During recent years it has been noticed that small batches of well-to-do pilgrims leave Bombay for Jeddah *via* Suez by the Austrian Lloyd, Italian and other steamers. By so doing they avoid the 10 days compulsory quarantine and other inconveniences which are insisted on at Cameran. The passengers other than pilgrims shown in the above table were Native and European troops for Aden.

TABLE 7.

Showing the total number of vessels bound for all Quarantine ports which were inspected and granted Form B. Bill of Health during the year 1892 :—

Class.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage (net).	Total number of crew, passengers, pilgrims and troops.
1. Square-rigged vessels and steamers ...	449	828,741'23	41,331
2. Native craft ...	181	22,374'28	4,620
3. Pilgrim ships ...	19	22,789'37	14,198
4. Her Majesty's Indian Troop, Marine Ships and Men-of-War ...	15	67,764	15,510
Total ...	664	941,668'88	75,659
1891 ...	722	1,074,459'82	82,048

16. In addition to the above, Form C. Bill of Health was issued to 518 vessels. It is usually taken by vessels bound for Indian, China and East African ports, where quarantine restrictions are mild or are only put in force against arrivals from places where epidemics are actually prevailing. The total number of bills of health issued including Form B. was therefore 1,162 against 1,264 in the year 1891 and 1,130 in 1890.

17. The remaining vessels, 35,252 in number, took no bill of health, as they were generally native coasting craft and Shepherd's ferry steamers.

18. In addition to the 181 outward bound native craft inspected, a large number of buggalows with passengers left for Indian ports, but as almost all of them sail without a bill of health no record is kept.

19. Sixteen buggalows left during the year for quarantine ports with an average of 16 passengers on board each vessel. These vessels, as a rule, sail in the fair season, but they have no awning or deck protection from the sun. Some buggalows carry a large number of persons as crew and passengers with no accommodation for them and the decks of almost all native craft are covered with cargo. It is possible that a considerable number of those returned as crew are really passengers, and it would be well to introduce a rule by which no native craft sailing for quarantine ports such as the Persian Gulf, Red Sea or East African ports, be allowed to carry more than a certain number of souls, be they passengers, pilgrims or crew—the number to be arrived at by the tonnage of the craft.

20. The unit for working the Native Passenger Ships Act should be reduced from 61 to 31 for steamers making long voyages in the monsoon and from 31 to 15 on board native craft. The local Government has power to reduce the unit under Section 2, sub-section 3 of the Act, and this power the Madras Government has availed itself of by reducing the unit from 61 to 31, thereby bringing all steamers making long voyages with 31 native passengers on board under the Act. Owing to the large number of coasting craft carrying passengers, some bye-laws should be framed for the protection and comfort of the people.

21. Another reason why the unit for working the Native Passenger Ships Act should be reduced is the custom among certain lines of steamers of taking a large number of lascars on board to be transferred as crew to other ships which may or may not belong to the same Company. These lascars are entertained at Bombay for service on board a ship which may be at Aden, at Suez or in England. When they are under 61 in number they can be carried as deck passengers, and no further accommodation need be provided for them, as the ship does not come under the operations of the Act. The result is that they suffer considerably from cold in the English Channel or are driven into the already over-crowded and ill-ventilated fore-castle. When the lascars are more numerous than 60, the ship comes under the Native Passenger Ships Act and the Company has to provide them with 'tween deck accommodation at the rate of 9 superficial feet per man together with a certain amount of deck as an airing space. All this means expense, and the Ship Commander avoids it by signing the men on supplementary articles, and claims that they are actually portion of the conveying ship's crew, and as such are only entitled to the 6 superficial feet allowed them as crew. This signing of another ship's crew on the conveying ship's or supplementary articles, and the peculiar way in which it is done, is I believe not in accordance with law; but it was not so noticeable during the year under review as in 1890 and 1891.

22. This very deserving class of men is on one occasion looked on as passengers and on another as crew. If they are passengers, they do not receive the accommodation to which they are entitled, and if they are crew, they receive still less as they are almost always stowed away in some unsuitable place, which is badly lighted and very often has no other ventilation than that derived from the hatchway through which the lascars gain access to the place assigned them. This and the overcrowding of forecastles may to some extent account for the outbreak of Beri Beri observed in the London Docks during the past few years.

23. The sanitary condition of outward-bound vessels with the exception of the pilgrim ships was, as a rule, fairly satisfactory. The principal defects noticed were:—

- (a) Overcrowded forecastles.
- (b) Defective ventilation.
- (c) Forecastles with iron-decks.
- (d) Foul bilges in native craft.

24. The cause of overcrowding in forecastles was due as usual to the substitution of large lascar crews for small European ones and the housing of the former in the accommodation assigned to the latter. The space allowed to a native seaman is only 6 superficial feet, and it is impossible to ventilate a ship's fore-castle with this accommodation in a cold climate by any known system which is not deleterious to health. In a hot climate forecastles as at present ventilated by the Board of Trade are most foul when they are overcrowded with

lascars, boxes, fish and other food stuffs. The means of ventilation on a good many ships is defective. It often consists of two small tubes or pipe-stems which are of little use as ventilators. This defect has been brought to the notice of Commanders, who always promised that it would be remedied when the ship reached home, but, as a rule, nothing is done. Ships whose forecastles have unsheathed iron decks were not so numerous last hot weather. These vessels are generally tramps, and are as a rule seen in Bombay in the busy season only. These forecastles are extremely hot in Tropical Ports and bitterly cold in cold weather in Northern Ones.

25. Another defect noticed, and one which requires legislation, is the habit each native seaman has of taking into the forecastle large boxes. On every ship which makes a long voyage, and especially on ships trading to English ports, the forecastle deck is completely covered in by these boxes. Sometimes the deck space is not sufficient, so that the boxes have to be piled one on top of the other. It must be remembered that the very small amount of space, *viz.* 36 cubic feet, is extremely inadequate, and every means should be taken to prevent its being occupied by lumber and unnecessary kit. These boxes are used by the lascars for carrying truck, clothes, food, cooking pots, &c., and their dimensions should be cut down to a reasonable size, say to 3 cubic feet, which would be sufficiently large to contain their clothing. The question is, I believe, under the consideration of the Government of India.

26. Another defect, or rather an evasion of the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act which has been noticed, is the custom certain steamers have of clearing for a port which comes under the head of a short voyage one, and not calling at it. The vessel is actually bound on a long voyage but by adopting the above system the ship is able to take a large number of passengers on deck for a long voyage port without reserving for them the 'tween deck accommodation to which they are entitled. These passengers must suffer considerably from exposure in the monsoon and cold season, while the Company benefit by using for the conveyance of cargo the 'tween deck space supposed to be reserved for the passengers by law. According to the Native Passenger Ships Act, when a ship carries more than 60 natives of Asia or Africa on a long voyage, 'tween deck accommodation at the rate of 9 square feet per head must be provided.

27. The sanitary condition of the bilges of native craft has improved during the year, but it is still far from perfect.

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE ON VESSELS IN PORT.

28. These include ships and native craft, and the following table shows the number of vessels which, as they lay in port, had cases of infectious disease on board :—

TABLE 8.

Months.	STEAMERS.						BUGGALOWS, TONIES, PROWS, &C.						TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE BOMBAY HARBOUR.					
	Number of Ships.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Number of Native Craft.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
1892.*																		
January ...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	1
February ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
March ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
April ...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
May ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	1	...	1
June ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
August ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...														13	12	7	1	6
1891 ...														43	24	5	...	...

* No cases of infectious disease occurred in the Bombay Harbour during July, September and October 1892.

29. It will be seen that there were 13 cases of cholera during the year among a harbour population estimated at 22,142.

30. The above table does not include the vessels shown in Table 3 which had infectious disease on board at the time of arrival.

31. Fish buggalows as usual gave rise to complaints during the past year. The fish is, as a rule, sound, but the stench arising from native craft laden with dry and salt fish, a portion of which may be in a state of decomposition, is sometimes intolerable, causing much inconvenience to shipping anchored to leeward and probably gaining for the harbour an evil reputation in foreign ports. All fish-buggalows should be discharged off Sewri, where the fish is stored, thereby relieving the most populous portion of the harbour of a nuisance which is becoming very marked of late. It would be well if buggalows laden with crushed dates (khajur) were also discharged off Sewri. The unpleasant smell given off by them is not due to putrefaction but to gases developed during the process of fermentation.

32. The Health Officer of the Port has no legal power to order the destruction or removal of rotten or damaged cargo or the disinfection of the vessels which carry it; but, as a rule, no difficulty is experienced on board such ships as may require a bill of health for quarantine ports. The Health Officer's powers are restricted to such ships as have infectious disease on board, and the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality declines to interfere in the case of vessels with damaged or rotten food-stuff unless it is actually exposed for sale as human food.

V.—DISINFECTION OF SHIPS AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE SHIPPING.

33. There were in all 42 vessels disinfected during the year—40 on account of infectious disease and the remaining 2 for damaged or rotten cargo. The disinfection was carried out in a most satisfactory manner by the Water Police according to the instructions given by the Health Officer.

34. The general health of the harbour population was reported as good during the year. The St. George's Hospital admitted during that time 596 Europeans connected with the Shipping and the Harbour, of whom 30 died; whilst the Goculdass Tejpal admitted 205 natives, of whom 12 died, and the Jamsetji Jijibhoy, 98 natives, of whom 7 died. The principal cause of admissions were due to accidents, fevers, venereal, chest and bowel complaints.

35. There were no cases of bilge-poisoning reported during the year.

VI.—QUARANTINE.

36. During the year 1892 Suez did not impose quarantine against Bombay.

37. The British India Steam Navigation Company complains of the imposition of vexatious quarantine at Persian Gulf ports. It appears that all arrivals at Bussorah are subject to 24 hours' observation if they have a Medical Officer on board and to 6 days' quarantine if they arrive without one, although the bill of health may be absolutely clean and Bombay free from cholera.

38. The German Line also complains of one of its steamers being quarantined at a Spanish port for 13 days on account of the mention of 2 sporadic cases of cholera in the necrological certificate furnished to all vessels proceeding through the Canal.

VII.—RED SEA PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

39. Nineteen pilgrim vessels with 12,787 souls left Bombay for Jeddah during the year and nineteen ships arrived from Jeddah on board of which 11,994 souls embarked. Of these, 2,403 were landed at Hodeida, Aden, Muculla and Karáchi and 9,490 at Bombay. On the outward voyages there were 27 deaths or at the rate of 55 per thousand per annum, while on the return voyages there were 101 deaths or at the rate of 219 per thousand per annum, on the basis of a fourteen days' voyage. The mortality on shore is not included as only deaths on board ship are noticed.

40. The defective sanitary condition of pilgrim ships is due to overcrowding of passengers and baggage and the absence of any rule insisting on a specified area of ventilation per passenger and also to the fact that the officer who surveys the ship under the Native Passenger Ships Act is considered by the Code to be an expert in ventilation, no matter what his qualifications may be.

41. During the year 1891 pressure was brought to bear on ship-owners to remedy the defective ventilation, and after two steamers were refused bills of health until the improvements suggested were carried out, no further difficulty was experienced in obtaining a better state of things on board the other vessels engaged in the traffic.

42. The year 1891 was a favourable one when compared with previous years, inasmuch as the mortality on board was less by over 40 per cent. on both the outward and inward voyages. In the year 1892 the mortality was also comparatively low when compared with that of previous years.

43. The pilgrim traffic is a most important one on this side of India, representing as it does the departure from Bombay of 11 to 15 thousand pilgrims annually on a long voyage. I give a table showing the number of pilgrims who left and arrived at Bombay during the last eight years, from which it will be seen that a large number never returned; and whether this is due to deaths while on the Haj or whether they returned to their homes by other routes, I am unable to say. It is probably due to both causes; but I believe the greater number of the missing are accounted for, by epidemic disease in Mecca, starvation, and it is rumoured ill-treatment by Bedouins while on the land journey from Jeddah to Mecca and Medina. Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah complains that one-third of the Indian pilgrims are paupers. The practice that ship-owners have of giving free passages to paupers to fill up the vessel to her full complement on her departure from Bombay cannot be too strongly condemned. They go on board at the last moment without food or clothing and help to swell the mortality:—

In the Year			NUMBER OF PILGRIMS WHO		
			Left Bombay.	Returned to Bombay.	Difference (missing).
1885	...	...	8,436	5,045	3,391
1886	...	...	8,606	6,150	2,456
1887	...	...	9,466	5,726	3,740
1888	...	...	13,970	6,505	7,465
1889	...	...	12,495	10,101	2,394
1890	...	...	11,665	8,662	3,003
1891	...	...	14,068	8,677	5,391
1892	...	...	12,787	9,490	3,297
Total	...	...	91,493	60,356	31,137

44. The accuracy of these figures has been questioned, and I admit the above return is only approximate; but if the exact numbers of Indian and Eastern pilgrims who landed at and returned from Jeddah could be obtained for a series of years, they would, I believe, prove that the above figures are in the main correct, showing as they do that one-third of the pilgrims who leave Bombay never return, and in support of this statement Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah has favoured me with a return for the Haj seasons of 1891 and 1892, which shows that for the 52,518 Eastern pilgrims who arrived at Jeddah, only 37,048 left for the East. The departures fall short of the arrivals by 15,470 or about one-third, and of these no satisfactory information can be given.

Table supplied by Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah showing the number of—

Nationality.	PILGRIMS WHO ARRIVED AT JEDDAH FROM THE EAST DURING THE HAJ SEASONS OF 1891 AND 1892.				PILGRIMS WHO LEFT JEDDAH FOR THE EAST AFTER THE HAJ SEASONS OF 1891 AND 1892.		
	Pilgrims landed at Jeddah <i>via</i> Cameran.	Pilgrims landed at Jeddah <i>via</i> Suez.	Pilgrims landed at Yembo.	Total.	Pilgrims who departed <i>via</i> Strait of Babelmandeb.	Pilgrims who departed <i>via</i> Suez.	Total.
1891.							
Indians ...	11,015	20	12	11,407	7,770	...	7,770
Javanese ...	10,636	181	...	10,817	7,557	...	7,557
Persians ...	1,072	645	237	1,954	471	200	671
Bokharies ...	1,086	557	410	2,053	822	585	1,407
Total for 1891 ...	23,809	1,403	659	25,871	16,620	785	17,405
1892.							
Indians ...	10,916	43	...	10,959	8,748	...	8,748
Javanese ...	11,500	8	...	11,508	7,204	...	7,204
Persians ...	431	590	...	1,021	603	342	945
Bokharies ...	2,755	404	...	3,159	2,373	373	2,746
Total for 1892 ...	25,602	1,045	...	26,647	18,928	715	19,643
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,411	2,448	659	52,518	35,548	1,500	37,048

45. Of the 26,647 arrivals at Jeddah shown in the above table for 1892, 12,787 left Bombay in pilgrim ships, that is ships that carried 60 or more pilgrims. The remainder came from Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Zanzibar, Bussorah, &c.

46. I also append a table showing the mortality among pilgrims on board ships on their return voyages from Jeddah since 1885:—

Year.	Ratio of deaths per mille per annum.	Remarks.
1885... ..	301	Deaths per thousand per annum on the basis of a 14 days' voyage.
1886... ..	379	
1887... ..	291	
1888... ..	275	
1889... ..	238	
1890... ..	287	
1891... ..	176	
1892... ..	219	

47. The heavy death-rate on the return voyage is due to privation before they embark at Jeddah, starvation, overcrowding and sickness on board insanitary ships, want of supervision, and to the fact that a number of the pilgrims are old, sick, blind, lame, and infants of a few days old. Making however all due allowance for the latter causes, it must be admitted that the death-rate is enormous and far exceeds that of the old days before the various Emigration Acts were passed. As the defects in the traffic as well as the suggestions made for its improvement have been noticed in detail year after year and in special reports for the information of Government, it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. The pilgrim traffic as regards space, ventilation, food, baggage and Government supervision should be placed under the same rules as apply to people and ships coming under the Indian Emigration Act.

48. The system of counting 2 children under 12 years as an adult pilgrim for the purpose of allotting the space should be discontinued, and each soul on board whether under or over 12 should receive the space sanctioned for an

adult. I have seen males with moustaches and females the mothers of children counted as children, and, as such, receive only half the accommodation assigned to adults, *viz.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ superficial and 27 cubic feet.

49. If the Turkish authorities insist on all Indian pilgrims undergoing ten days' quarantine at Cameran, its sanitary condition, which is reported to be bad, should be improved, and water condensed as at Aden supplied to the pilgrims. It is not uncommon on the departure of a pilgrim ship from Bombay to see a large portion of the upper deck, which is supposed to be reserved as an airing place for passengers, occupied by barrels of drinking water belonging to the richer Mussulmáns who are making the Haj. This demand is not too much, as pilgrims have to pay Rs. 10 per head for the accommodation and water provided at Cameran.

50. Although the pilgrim ships leaving Bombay require improvement, I may mention that the accommodation provided in them is immensely superior to what I have seen on board Persian Gulf and Zanzibar steamers touching at Aden, and this point should be remembered whenever the Turkish authorities complain to the Indian Government about the overcrowding of pilgrim ships. The Turkish authorities apparently make no distinction between Indian ships and those that arrive from such ports as Bussorah, Zanzibar and the Straits Settlements.

51. It is seldom that the annual pilgrimage, which draws about 150,000 pilgrims from all parts of the Mahomedan world to Mecca, is not characterized by an outbreak of cholera and small-pox. It is computed on fairly trustworthy data that twenty per cent. die in ordinary years and about thirty-five per cent. in years marked by virulent outbreaks of epidemic disease. People who return from Jeddah and Mecca describe the state of the sacred cities as filthy in the extreme, more especially after the sacrifice of the thousands of animals which takes place on a certain date.

52. The point I wish to make clear is that whenever cholera threatens to invade Egypt or Europe, India gets the credit of originating it, and the Egyptian Board of Health, which is composed of delegates from nearly all European nations, endeavour by means of quarantine, rigorously and often vexatiously enforced, to prevent the scourge from spreading towards Europe. I believe that whenever cholera reached Europe, it had its starting point in Arabia and found its way to Europe overland *viâ* Damascus and other Syrian cities. As the question is one of international importance it would be well if the Egyptian Board of Health directed their attention to the sanitary condition of the Haj cities, more especially Cameran, El Tor, Jeddah, Mecca and Medina. It is stated, but with what truth I do not know, that the road from Jeddah to Mecca and Medina is paved with bones.

53. Bombay is now, as regards sanitary conditions, the port on which the eyes of Egypt and European Continental nations are turned, and as a consequence, the medical inspection of all passengers, pilgrims and ships for European, Red Sea and Quarantine ports is most strict. No ship bound for any of the above ports is granted a bill of health until the crew and every person on board are seen by the Health Officer, who is to satisfy himself that they are free from certain infectious diseases at the time of sailing.

54. The Jáffer Sulemán Musáffarkhána, which is a building erected on the hollow square principle in Mody Bay, has been much used by the pilgrims, some 6,000 having obtained shelter during the year 1892. The sanitary condition of this very useful building would be improved by opening the large doors, which are situated in each side of the square, thereby allowing a free perfilation of air through the pile of buildings situated all round.

VIII.—SANITARY STATE OF THE HARBOUR AND FORESHORE.

55. Although the sanitary condition of the foreshore has been improved very considerably during recent years, there are a few spots which are a blot on this otherwise beautiful harbour; but before noticing them I wish to draw attention to the Ramosis placed on the foreshore by the Port Trust. These men are a failure, as most of them are decrepit and will not or cannot prevent the people from fouling the foreshore. If the present useless watchmen are replaced

by men of the Pathán type (who should be well paid and held responsible for the cleanliness of the place), the foreshore would in a short time cease to be a vast latrine.

56. As the insanitary condition of all the basins, bandars and foreshore and the suggestions made for their improvement have been noticed in the last and previous annual reports, it is not considered necessary to refer to them again in detail, more especially as the Port Trustees are at last taking steps to prevent the discharge of nightsoil, sullage water, and other refuse into the harbour. This is at present done in the most unblushing manner.

57. The most foul places on the south-west are Victoria Boat Basin and all the foreshore between it and the Gun Carriage Basin. This part of the foreshore and harbour are used for the disposal of all the nightsoil coming from the population of Lower and Middle Colába. The most foul portion of the foreshore here is the private property of the Colába Land and Mill Company. The thousands of people who find shelter on this property are compelled to use the harbour wall and ground in its immediate vicinity for the purposes of nature owing to the want of latrine accommodation. If a visit is paid to this place in the early morning, the most disgusting and demoralizing sights will be witnessed. This has been brought to notice year after year.

58. Some of the bandars to the north of the Prince's Dock are bad owing to the accumulation of fish refuse, heaps of bones to which decomposing flesh is attached, nightsoil and other abominations. The basins including the Kássara Basin and all the foreshore as far as Sion Bandar are in a very foul condition. At low water they are all exposed to the sun, where they become a festering and putrid mass of rotting matter. At ordinary high tide the sea does not cover the whole of this foreshore, and the drift of old timber, floating-logs, and deleterious matter of all kinds form dams dividing the surface into pools, where an oozy mass of poisonous liquid stagnates.

59. I also wish to draw particular attention to Back Bay. The complaints this year have been numerous. The Bay is fouled by two drains, the worst being situated immediately to the north of the new block of buildings erected by Government as family quarters for Warrant officers. This drain comes from a chawl close by and discharges on to the sand a most foul-smelling black liquid. Government invited the attention of the Municipality to this drain last year, but nothing has been done. A few thousand rupees would buy up the chawl, and if it were demolished, the nuisance would cease. The other place to which I refer is the sewer discharging into Back Bay close to the Marine Lines Station. Another smell which has been complained of by residents in the Marine Lines and which at times is so bad as to compel Military men to send their families elsewhere during its prevalence, comes from Back Bay. It is most noticeable at about full and new moon. At these times the tides are very low, and long stretches of the fouled stoney bottom of the Bay containing dead shellfish are left exposed for hours to a burning sun.

60. The prevailing wind for 8 or 9 months of the year blows from Back Bay bringing this stench with it. This can be readily verified by a temporary residence in the Lines or by walking on the foreshore or driving along the Queen's Road at low water.

61. The sanitary condition of the Prince's and Victoria Docks is very good and the latrine arrangements leave nothing to be desired.

IX.—ESTABLISHMENT.

62. I am glad to be able to report most favourably of the staff attached to my appointment. My clerk, Mr. Rámráo Ganpatráo Kamalákar, has deserved the highest credit for the zeal and efficiency with which he discharged his duties; and the office-peons and crew of the steam launch have worked well and satisfactorily.

J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Surgeon-Captain,
Acting Health Officer of the Port.

*Bombay Port Health Office, Town Custom House,
28th March 1893.*

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892 BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board entered on its duties on the 23rd January 1892.

This report, therefore, includes the work done by the Board from that date till the end of the past year.

2. On June 4th Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacRury proceeded on 18 months' furlough and Surgeon-Major Clarkson was appointed in his place. In July Mr. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., the Sanitary Engineer, proceeded on three months' privilege leave and Mr. Joyner, M.I.C.E., acted for him.

3. During the year under report the Members of the Board, in accordance with the expressed wish of Government, arranged to travel together, and the following is a succinct account of the result of the year's work distributed under the heads of Water-supply, Drainage, and Miscellaneous.

Water-Supply.

4. A project for the water-supply of Kalyán having been forwarded to the Board by the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, Kalyán. for their opinion, the same was inquired into and certain modifications suggested. These were discussed by the Chief Engineer and the Engineer Member of the Board, and a revised project drawn out. This has been approved of by the Board, and is now before Government.

The project is briefly as follows:—A reservoir is to be formed in the hills about 3 miles distant from the town. A covered filtration gallery is to be constructed if feasible inside the reservoir and the water drawn from it through a stand-pipe in a tower by means of a pipe and conveyed to the town. The stand-pipe in the tower will also have inlets at different levels by which water can be drawn, if required, from the reservoir itself. The supply is to be at the rate of 13 gallons per head for a population of 13,000. In the town distributing mains will be laid in all the streets. Four covered low level reservoirs fitted each with 38 push-cocks and containing 25,000 gallons each will be constructed for the use of the public. Fire-plugs are provided at every 500 feet. The pressure will be such that an effective head of not less than 19 feet will be available all over the town. Estimated cost of project, Rs. 1½ lakhs.

5. A project for the improvement of the filtration arrangements of the water-supply to Government House and the Cantonment of Kirkee. Kirkee. was proposed by the Sanitary Engineer and recommended by the Board. This is under consideration.

6. Dákor, a town of pilgrimage, has an ordinary population of 9,487, but during full-moon this increases to as much as 40,000 and more. Dákor. The water-supply being bad and deficient, proposals were made for obtaining a supply from wells sunk in the bed of the river Shedhi, which flows near the town.

Borings are being taken and the quality of the water is being tested.

7. Two projects for a water supply for Yeola were forwarded by the Chief Engineer, Central Division, for the opinion of the Board, Yeola. one for a gravitation scheme, and the other for raising the water by 'motes.' An alternative scheme consisting partly of gravitation and partly of lift was recommended for consideration. This is still with the Public Works Department.

8. Certain improvements in the in-take and draw-off arrangements of the Sholápur. Sholápur water supply were suggested by the Board, also improvements in the engines. Effect has been given to a certain extent to the advice offered, and it is hoped that in a short time the supply will be improved as suggested.

Násik. 9. A scheme for a water-supply for Násik is under the consideration of the Board.

10. Rough plans and estimates were drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Board at the request of the Poona Municipality, by which it was proposed to give a filtered supply of Khadakvásla water to the whole city instead of their present polluted supply from various aqueducts and direct from the Mutha Canal, but up to the present nothing appears to have been done.

Poona City. 11. Plans and estimates drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer for improvements in the settling and filtering arrangements connected with the Poona Cantonment water-supply have been sanctioned by Government and are under construction. The object of the proposed works is to increase the storage accommodation and to control the filtration in such a way that an uniform rate of filtration will be possible.

12. In order to provide the town of Broach with a water supply borings are being taken with a view to test the quality of the water which lies in sand below a thick impervious stratum of clay.

Broach. 13. Plans and estimates for a water-supply for Surat were forwarded by the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, to the Board for their opinion. The details were discussed by the Sanitary Engineer, the Executive Engineer, and the Chief Engineer, and revised plans and estimates have been drawn up and sent to Government approved by the Board.

The project is briefly as follows:—

Water is to be pumped either from a well or filtration gallery constructed on the bank of the Tápti river about 6 miles above the town and raised into a high level reservoir close to the head-works from which it will flow by gravitation to the city. The supply is to be at the rate of 10 gallons per head for a population of 109,299. Mains are to be laid down in all the streets. Covered low level cisterns will be constructed for the use of the public to draw water from by means of push-cocks. Fire-plugs are provided at every 300 feet for use in case of fire. The effective head will nowhere be less than 20 feet.

14. Plans and estimates for a water supply for Murbád were forwarded by the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, for the opinion of the Board. The details were discussed by the Sanitary Engineer and the Chief Engineer, and revised plans and estimates are being made out.

Murbád. 15. Plans and estimates for a water supply for Shahápur were received from the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, for opinion. The details were inquired into by the Sanitary Engineer, and certain modifications proposed. These have been adopted, but the project is in abeyance for want of funds.

Shahápur. 16. The prospects of providing Ahmednagar with a water-supply were enquired into by the Sanitary Engineer, who reported that only two projects were feasible,—one a pumping scheme to cost about 3½ lákhs, and another a gravitation scheme which would probably cost not less than 9 lákhs.

Ahmednagar. The Municipality apparently favour the gravitation scheme, which is quite beyond their means, unless, as they have suggested, Government should pay half the cost.

17. Certain points regarding the improvement of the filters at the Sátára water works were referred to the Board and replied to.

Sátára. 18. A survey has been completed and a site chosen for the head-works for a water-supply of the town of Bársi. The preparation of the plans can be taken in hand as soon as an analysis of samples of the water is known.

Bársi.

19. Certain questions regarding the service reservoir of the water works for Hubli which are under construction being referred to the Board were disposed of by them.
20. The project for a water-supply for Dhárwár was discussed by the Sanitary Engineer and the Executive Engineer, and the site for the proposed reservoir examined by the Board. The project, it is believed, is nearly ready for final approval.
21. A water-supply is very badly required for the town of Viramgám. The only one that presents any hope of success is from a supply contained in a water-bearing strata some 120 feet below the surface. Samples of this water have been condemned by the Chemical Analyser on account of their "saline impurities," but as the water is organically pure, it has been recommended that fresh samples should be obtained and sent for a detailed analysis of what the salts consist of and also to see the effect of filtration of the water through polarite.

Drainage.

22. The town of Dákore is densely crowded monthly during the time of pilgrimage, and as there is no drainage the streets are simply flooded with sewage. The Board recommended that the first thing to be done was to have a contour survey of the town made and also to inquire into the possibility of having a water-supply. This work is in hand and, it is hoped, that some definite result will be obtained next year.
23. The Municipality of Bársi having asked advice, they were recommended to have a contour survey made. This they have done, and the result is most satisfactory, the gradients available being excellent, while ground for a sewage farm is also available at a moderate distance on which the sewage can be delivered by gravitation. The project is now awaiting the result of the water analysis. If this is favourable, the Municipality are apparently resolved to carry out a water-supply and drainage project at the same time, being given to understand that such is within their means by the rough estimates supplied to them by the Sanitary Engineer.

24. The advice of the Board was asked regarding the best means of draining the town of Hubli, for which works for a water-supply are near completion.

As no survey of the town existed, it was recommended this should first be carried out and the result sent to the Board, when advice would be given.

25. A report on the drainage of Sholápur was made by the Sanitary Engineer. The town originally had a system of surface drainage, which, at first, was very highly spoken of by the Municipal Committee. This being found at last to be very unsatisfactory and expensive to maintain, recourse was had to under-ground drainage which consisted of country-made pipes set in chunam. This was said to be most satisfactory. On being examined by the Engineer Member of the Board, they were found to be practically long cesspools hidden under the street surface.

Their construction was recommended to be stopped and a contour survey made of the town with a view to having a proper plan of drainage drawn up.

No notice apparently has been taken beyond substituting Doulton's glazed earthenware pipes for the country pipes, and a length of drain of this kind which was under construction was examined by the Board and found to be laid in such a way as must necessarily cause silting up of the sewer, and the money expended will be simply thrown away, as sooner or later these sewers laid badly and at haphazard must be taken up.

26. Plans and estimates for a system of surface drainage for the town of Belgaum were forwarded to the Board for their approval, and approved by them.

27. Advice was given to have a plan of drainage made out for the whole town of Násik. A committee of the Commissioners reported that the present under-ground drains were satisfactory and they wished for nothing better. It has been again pointed to that these so-called under-ground drains are rectangular channels formed of loose dry stone and that they are most injurious to the health of the town.

The matter is still under reference.

28. The drainage works of Pandharpur, which consist of surface drains laid at haphazard, were examined by the Sanitary Engineer and reported on. It was recommended that they should have under-ground drains, but that in any case the surface drains as they were used for the removal of sullage should, in future, be plastered with cement.

It is not known if any change has been made.

29. Advice regarding the surface drainage of the town of Sirúr was asked and replied to and, it is believed, being attended to.

30. The only places where sewage is utilized on land in this Presidency are at Sholápur, Hyderabad (Sind), and Ahmedabad. At Sewage Farms. Sholápur a small portion of the sullage water is utilized by a cultivator for the irrigation of garden produce, no price being charged for it.

At Hyderabad it is also similarly utilized, the cultivator paying a small annual sum for its use to the Municipality.

At Ahmedabad the sullage water and excreta, solid and fluid, collected in pails are emptied into a well at the sewage pumping station lately constructed in connection with the experimental drainage project and is pumped together with the sewage brought by the sewers to a farm situated about 2 miles outside the city. This farm has only lately been started, and is about 8 acres in extent. The Municipality are paying great attention to it, and have placed it under the supervision of a European overseer with a staff of men under him who have been employed during the past 6 months in laying out the ground and experimenting with different crops. A private cultivator has also been induced to make a trial of irrigating his crops with the sewage, and there is very little doubt but that, in a short time, very successful results will be obtained. In all these places the opinion seems to be gaining ground that sewage can be turned to profitable use and the areas under irrigation are being gradually extended, especially at Ahmedabad, where the Municipality contemplate taking up some 50 acres of additional land.

Miscellaneous.

31. Under this head the following projects were submitted to the Board for their advice regarding general sanitary details :—

Latrines for the Vishrámbág High School.

Latrines for the Lunatic Asylum, Dhárwár.

Latrines for the Yerrowda Jail.

Sanitary condition of Dharampor.

Conversion of Máhim Fort into a dispensary.

Additions and alterations to school at Jeur.

Disposal of refuse water at Mundwa Distillery.

Dispensary at Sháháda.

Protective works at Surat.

Conversion of Subordinate Judge's Court at Málegaon into Post Office.

32. The Board have also had under their consideration the improvements of public conveniences, such as latrines and urinals, and, after very carefully examining those at present in use all over the Presidency, have drawn up designs in which all the good points of existing structures have been retained, while

several modifications have been made which appeared to them advisable. The advantages claimed for the designs which have been submitted to Government are :—

(1) An iron foot-rest so sloped to one opening that all discharges and spill must gravitate to the receptacle.

The foot-rest so secured that it can, when required, be taken off easily, and completely purified by fire or otherwise if it should become foul, and easily replaced.

(2) There is all round ventilation just at each seat level as well as above.

33. The establishment sanctioned by Government for the Board consists of a clerk and a draughtsman. During the year Establishment. under review the amount of work to be disposed of has been sufficient to keep them fully occupied.

34. In June, Government were pleased to permit the Sanitary Engineer to proceed to Rangoon and inspect the drainage of that town, and a report on the result of his inspection was submitted to Government. The opportunity was also taken advantage of to inspect the water works at Allahabad and the sewage farms at Madras.

JOHN CLARKSON,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner
and Member of the Sanitary Board.

S. B. DOIG, M.Inst.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer and Member of
the Sanitary Board.



APPENDIX III.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khandesh.	Dhulia ...	2	...	<i>Western Registration District.</i> <i>Songir</i> has one good draw well and five step wells, also two adhs for Mahars and Chamblhars some distance from the town. A pavement and waste water channel are required for cattle trough near draw well. <i>Dhulia</i> obtains water from Panjra river, 127 public wells, also from 287 private wells containing good water.	No drains ... In the new town there are covered square masonry drains, in old town public gutters periodically cleaned. An open drain leads into Panjra river below the bridge.	Six private privies cleaned by one Bhangri. Road establishment consists of four sweepers, who deposit litter in dust-bins, whence it is removed by the contractor who buys it. Public latrines 11 with 260 seats, urinals 14. Bhangis 13. Private latrines 627. Bhangis 18. Filth carts 6. Night-soil deposited in pits mixed with ashes from kilns and afterwards dug up and sold.	None reported. The filth depôt has been fenced in. A survey is in progress to provide regular drainage for the town. A scheme for bringing in water from Dadargaon has been sanctioned and the works are in progress. None reported.
	.....	...	15	Water-supply from wells. Most of these villages have nálas near them from which water is taken while it lasts. <i>Chálisgaon</i> — Chief water-supply is from the river and from nála, there are 10 public wells, 163 adhs and 62 private wells said to yield good water all the year. River and nála beds much fouled.	Natural drainage ... Side drains here and there to the streets.	All cleansing is done by the inhabitants. Rubbish is thrown down anywhere round the villages. Six private privies cleaned by one Bhangri. No fixed place for filth deposit. Two survey numbers are set apart as places of natural resort. Road establishment consists of four sweepers. Sweepings are deposited east and west of town.	Four sweepers have been entertained for road conservancy.
	Chálisgaon...	1	...	Chiefly from rivers and nálas, also from wells, rivers and nálas are exposed to fouling.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing is performed by the people themselves.	None reported.

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Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khandesh —contd.	Sháháda ...	1	...	Sháháda—Water-supply almost entirely from the river. Supply plentiful, but a good deal polluted.	Side drains of streets have good slope but are badly looked after.	No latrines. People resort to fields, many frequenting the river bank. Road establishment—10 sweepers and a Sanitary Inspector.	None reported.
	.....	...	1	Entirely from river Tápti ...	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	Do.
	Chandor ...	1	...	Chandor—169 adhs, 6 public and 4 private wells, also from 4 nálas.	There are no drains	There are 15 private privies cleaned by 1 Bhangis. No road establishment.	Formation of a sanitary committee recommended.
	.....	...	10	Chiefly from rivers and nálas, a few wells; water-supply not good.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
Násik.	Málegaon ...	1	...	Málegaon—Water-supply chiefly from river, fouled by traffic and by Savargaon village. 90 private wells and adhs.	No proper drains. The road-side drains and catch pits are emptied of liquid by 8 Mahárs with 4 carts. Semi-solid filth round gutters is removed by 4 Mahárs with 2 carts.	225 private privies said to be cleaned by 4 Bhangis. 8 spaces told off for natural purposes; 4 Bhangis clean these. Night-soil deposited in pits, where 2 Bhangis cover it with ashes. River bank is guarded by 1 Bhangis. Road establishment—12 Bhangis, 21 dust-bins, removed by 7 men with 3 carts and sold to a contractor.	The Executive Engineer has been addressed with reference to a drainage scheme. The cleansing establishment has been increased from 24 and 5 carts to 78 men and 9 carts. A new slaughter-house has been built.
	.....	...	10	Chiefly from wells	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
	Niphád ...	1	...	Niphád—Water-supply from Vadáli and Kadva river. River beds exposed to fouling.	No drains	Cleansing by inhabitants themselves.	Prickly-pear has been cut down. Pit privies have been disused and filled up.
	Násik ...	...	1	From Darna river	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.

Sinnar	...	1	...	Sinnar—Chief supply from Sarasvati and Shinnaddi rivers. There are also 10 public and 127 private wells used when the rivers dry up. River water is exposed to pollution.	No regular drains—square side drains to streets.	Cleansing by inhabitants. Six public latrines cleaned by 6 Bhangis, who remove night-soil to a nála 300 yards from the town.	Do.
Dindori	...	1	...	Dindori—Chief supply from the Dhaman river, which is exposed to much pollution where the high road crosses it. There are also 19 wells in the town.	No regular drainage, the streets have side drains.	Road establishment—6 sweepers, no cart, no dust-bins. 5 private privies cleaned by 1 Bhangi. No road establishment.	More attention has been paid to surface cleanliness.
Igatpuri	...	...	2	From the Ununda river ...	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
Sháhápúr	...	1	6	Chiefly from wells. Many of these being step wells are exposed to fouling. Sháhápúr.—Chief supply is from Bhadangi river. There are also 7 public draw wells and 80 private wells, of which 30 are draw wells.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Most of these villages have one Local Board well.
Bhiwandi	...	1	9	Chiefly from wells. River water is used when available. Each of these villages has one Local Board well. Bhiwandi.—Supply is brought from Varala tank 1½ miles from town and distributed by iron pipes. 169 private wells and 5 tanks in town. Tanks are used for washing purposes.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
Váda	...	1	3	From wells. Supply good and abundant. Váda.—From 18 wells, which all dry up in hot weather except two, which are dug in the bed of the tank. Tank water much fouled as town drains into it and its water is used for all purposes.	Natural drainage ...	8 public latrines with 60 seats cleaned by 7 Bhangis. Night-soil is thrown into creek. 321 private privies cleaned by private arrangement. This is very imperfectly done. Road establishment—19 sweepers with 4 carts and 21 dust-bins. Cleansing by inhabitants ...	Prickly-pear has been cut down. Road establishment has been increased by 3 sweepers and 1 cart. 1 additional Bhangi has been entertained.
					No drains. Road-side gutters in places.	10 private privies cleaned by 1 Bhangi. These privies are in a very filthy state. No cleansing establishment and town is very dirty.	A scheme is under consideration for bringing in water in pipes from a bund to be built 2 miles off.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency, inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892—continued.

Collec- torate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Western Registration District—continued.</i>							
Thana.	.....	...	4	Entirely from wells. The pukka built draw wells hold good water; the pit wells are exposed to much fouling. Kam-bare village is particularly badly off in this respect.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
	Máhim	...	2	From wells. Each of these villages has one Local Board well. These hold good water.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Jowhar State.	...	3	These villages have all good State built wells which hold good water.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Sálsette	...	1	<i>Kelva.</i> —From wells. These are inside the village and are liable to soakage and are in want of repair.	Do. ...	Cleansing by inhabitants is badly attended to.	Do.
	Kalyán	...	1	<i>Dhysar.</i> —Three pukka wells and one pit well. The latter is much fouled; also one tank for washing and watering animals.	Do. ...	Cleansing by inhabitants. Much prickly pear in and around village.	Do.
Kolaba.	Panvel	1	...	<i>Panvel.</i> —Water supply is obtained from 4 public and 115 private wells, also from 2 tanks. 4 tanks are used for washing. Water is scarce in hot weather and is bad and brackish.	No regular drainage: side-drains to streets.	187 private latrines are cleaned by 6 Bhangis. Night-soil is thrown into the creek. Road establishment—6 sweepers, 2 carts and 13 dust bins. Litter is sold to Kumars.	A scheme for bringing in water in pipes from a bund between two hills 9 miles off, has been sanctioned, and work is to be begun at once.
	.....	...	2	From wells and tanks, the latter are exposed to pollution.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
	Pen	1	...	<i>Pen.</i> —From reservoir, water is distributed in pipes.	No regular drainage. Side-drains to principal streets.	2 public latrines with 20 seats and 212 private privies cleaned by 6 Bhangis. Night-soil is	Drainage scheme recommended, also increase of conservancy establishment. No

Kolaba—contd.	.....	2	From one large tank. Water scarce in hot weather.	Natural drainage ...	...	thrown into a pit near the river. Road establishment 4 sweepers with 2 carts and 26 dust bins. Litter is sold to Kumars.	No report received.
	Central Registration District.						
Ahmednagar.	Shrigonda ...	2	One from river and one from nála.	None ...	...	Surface cleanliness to be attended to. Removal of undergrowth.	Some prickly-pear cut.
	Párner ...	3	2 from nálas and adhs, 1 from step wells.	Do. ...	...	Do. Steps of wells to be closed.	Do.
	Nagar ...	...	Water brought into the town by underground aqueduct and distributed by means of cisterns.	Few surface drains	...	Surface cleanliness. More latrines required.	No new works of late.
Pooná.	.....	1	From nála and adhs	None ...	...	Surface cleanliness	None.
	Haveli ...	8	4 from rivers, 3 from steps wells and 1 from nála.	None ...	...	Surface cleanliness should be attended to. Removal of undergrowth.	Some prickly-pear cut.
	Sirur ...	...	From river Ghod	Few surface drains	...	Do.	No new works carried out. New water supply contemplated.
Sholápur.	.....	6	2 from rivers, 4 from step wells and adhs.	None ...	...	Do. In 3 villages prickly-pear to be cut; steps of wells to be closed.	Prickly-pear cut in some.
	Bhimthádi ...	7	1 from Bhima river, 1 from tank and 5 from step wells.	Do. ...	...	Surface cleanliness to be attended to. Removal of undergrowth. In 2 villages prickly pear to be cut.	Do.
	Sholápur ...	...	Ekrukh Tank	Surface and a few underground drains.	...	Surface cleanliness and drainage.	Some drainage is being carried on.
Sholápur.	.....	7	3 from Sina river and 4 from step wells.	None ...	...	Surface cleanliness. Removal of under-growth. Steps of wells to be closed.	Prickly-pear cut in some.
	Mádha ...	1	Step wells	.....	...	Do.	None.
	Pandharpur.	...	From river Bhima and from tank by means of stand-pipes.	Surface drains	...	Surface cleanliness	Drainage by means of U shaped drains is being extensively carried out. Water supply is to be augmented and extended.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency, inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892—continued.

Collec- torate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sholapur. continued.	.....	...	5	3 from rivers and 2 from step wells.	None ...	...	Prickly-pear cut in some.
	Sangola	...	4	3 from nálas and 1 from step wells.	Do. ...	...	Do.
	Akalkot	1	...	From drawing wells	A few surface drains	...	Some prickly-pear cut.
	Mán	...	4	1 from river, 2 from step wells and 1 from nála.	None	...	Prickly-pear cut in some.
	Khánápur	...	3	From step wells	Do.	...	Do.
	Khatav	...	10	2 from rivers, 8 from step wells and adhs.	Do.	...	Do.
	Koregaon	...	8	6 from rivers, 1 from tank and 1 from step well.	Do.	...	Do.
	Wai	1	...	From Krishna river	Some surface drains	...	No new works are being carried out.
	.....	...	3	2 from rivers and 1 from step wells.	None	...	None.
	Karad	...	3	From rivers	Do.	...	Do.
Satara.	Jávli	...	2	From step wells and adhs	Do.	...	Do.
	Sátára	1	...	From tank distributed by means of stand-pipes.	Few surface drains	...	No new works being carried out.
	.....	...	11	8 from rivers, 1 from nála, 1 from spring and 1 from step well.	None ...	...	Prickly-pear cut in some.
	Pátan	...	5	2 from river and 3 from nálas...	Do. ...	...	Do.

Central Registration District—continued.

Aundh State, Atpadi.	...	10	4 from river Mán, 1 from river Krishna and 5 from step-wells.	None ...	...	Do. steps of wells to be closed and under-growth removed.	Do.
Ratnágiri.	...	1	Wells and step-wells	Do. ...	...	Surface cleanliness and drainage.	None.
Chipplun	...	...	Tanks and wells	Few surface drains	...	Do.	Latrines contemplated.
Kheda	...	2	Wells ...	None ...	...	Do.	None.
Dápoli	...	8	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	Do.
	...		3 from rivers, 5 from wells and springs.	Do. ...	...	Do.	Do.
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>							
Gadag	Gadag-Bettigeri	...	Drinking-water - wells 135. Houds 2. Brackish water wells 165. For washing, &c., 50 wells. 2 tanks for watering cattle.	Most gullies are without side drains. Drains are badly constructed.	...	248 pit privies. 22 private closets, public latrines 6 with 70 seats. The nála is used for natural purposes. All pit privies should be closed and ground outside the town within 150 yards should not be used for natural purposes. Surface drainage is defective. Proper surface drains are required to be built. 7 latrines with 60 seats. 1,893 pit privies. 130 private privies. Steps should be taken to improve water-supply, drainage and conservancy. A medical officer of health is required.	Excepting for the towns of Gadag and Sheagaon, no replies to the sanitary reports for the above towns were received. In Gadag and Sheagaon steps will be taken to remedy defects brought to notice.
Dhárwár	Dhárwár.	...	76 drinking-water wells, 13 tanks, 1,033 brackish wells. A scheme for introducing water-supply awaits Government sanction.	Streets and drains remain in much the same state as when reported on by Dr. Hewlett.	...		
Hubli	Hubli ...	...	From 3 hounds, 1 tank and 410 wells. Chief source of drinking-water is from tank. New water-supply at Unkal will be completed in 1893.	A survey for surface drainage has been sanctioned.	...		
Kalghatgi	Kalghatgi.	...	From 2 tanks and 1 well. The water-supply is plentiful.	Nil ...	...	150 pit privies. The arrangement for the excreta removal is similar to that stated last year. A dispensary is urgently needed.	

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892—continued.

Collec- torate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Southern Registration District—continued.</i>							
	Bankápur ...	Shigaon.	...	2 hounds. 5 drinking water-wells. 26 brackish water-wells. Tanks 12.	Nil. All house-hold sullage drains into the roadside gutters.	250 pit privies. The cesspool system is in force. People should resort for natural purposes at least 150 yards from houses. A small conservancy establishment might be established. A dispensary is required for public benefit.	
	Hangal ...	Hangal.	...	167 wells, of which 162 brackish and 3 tanks.	Nil ...	Surface state of the roads is defective. Roadside drains are badly constructed and full of filth. There are 60 pit privies. Majority use the town area, fort, ditch, waste places for natural purposes. The necessity for a dispensary was pointed out in report dated 7th December 1886, with no reply as yet.	
	Hangal ...	...	Alur ...	55 wells, of which 4 used for drinking purposes. 2 hounds.	Nil. Streets are irregular, uneven and badly constructed.	No latrines, no arrangements for excreta disposal.	
	Bankápur ...	Bankápur.	...	59 wells, of which 3 contain potable water. 4 hounds, 2 tanks for watering cattle. 1 nála used for domestic purposes.	Nil. Natural surface drainage.	75 cess-pits. There is no system for dealing with the excreta of this large population. Sanitary Act appears necessary for this large group of villages. Funds might be raised to form a small conservancy establishment.	

Karājg	...	Haveri	...	The old hound, fort well, Sidedevpur well, canal water and garden wells.	There is no system of sewerage, old and badly constructed road side gutters exist.	The drainage, conservancy and water-supply and disposal of night-soil require far more supervision. All available funds should be directed to prevailing disease. The Hospital Assistant's services should be utilised in the Public Health Department, Haveri.
Hanghal	...	...	Bam a n-halli.	1 hound, 4 wells, one of which only is used for drinking purposes. 1 tank for watering cattle.	Nil	The drinking water-supply is open to external sources of pollution. It would be well to direct all sources of drainage into the small tank, to build up the banks with stone and to abolish the steps &c. For this improvement contribution may be obtained from the District Local Board.
Honavar	...	H o n a-var.	...	16 tanks. 1 Local Fund well, 310 private wells. Most wells are unprotected. Local Fund wells carefully protected.	Nil. Roadside gutters are dirty. Natural drainage excellent.	Main streets are fairly clean. No latrines or pit privies; gardens and the neighbourhood used for natural purposes. Every well in the town should be examined by the executive authority.
Kumpta	...	Kumpta.	...	816 wells and 16 tanks: a large well is proposed to be sunk.	Nil. Natural drainage good. Roadside gutters fairly clean.	Main streets are kept clean. 39 private privies with 2 bhangis. People resort to their compounds and neighbouring fields for natural purposes. A Medical Officer of Health is urgently required to supervise sanitary arrangements.
<i>Gujarat Registration District.</i>						
Chorási	...	Surat (M.)	...	Only 4 wells yielding good potable water. The supply is very insufficient. There are many other wells, but all yield brackish water. A scheme for a new water-supply is under consideration.	There are drains for flood-water. None for sullage.	There is an establishment of sweepers for surface cleaning and for cleaning latrines. There are two depôts for dry refuse and night-soil. The city will never be clean until proper drainage takes the place of cesspools.

No reply received up to the present.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kaira.	Anand ...	Anand... (M)	...	From 5 wells, with a separate well for Bhangis and Dhedas. All wells want cleaning, repairing and providing with waste water drainage.	Some drainage is provided for monsoon water. None for sullage.	A regular staff of sweepers is employed, but they do not clean the low caste quarters. No places have been fixed as public latrines. This is to be done. Manure is stored in or close to the town.	No reply received up to the present.
		Umreth (M)	...	Abundant supply from wells, under control of the Municipality.	None ...	There is a staff of sweepers for street cleaning and for the latrines. Rubbish and night-soil are removed in carts to a depôt. The erection of proper latrines is under consideration.	Report sent in towards the end of the year.
		Ode (M).	...	Abundant supply from 7 wells, which are wholly or partially under the control of the Municipality.	None ...	Principal streets are kept clean, but low caste quarters are neglected. Manure is stored in large quantities in the town. Places have been fixed as public latrines and a staff of sweepers employed to clean them.	Do. do
		...	6 Warod, Wasad, Karamsad, Gana, Bhalej, Ruttonpura.	Abundant supply from wells, with separate wells for Dhedas. Almost all want repairing and all need waste water drainage.	None ...	There is no attempt at surface cleaning in any of the villages. Manure is stored close to the houses and wells. The people go wherever they please for purposes of nature.	From recommendations made in 1879, one well has been repaired in Warod. No reply yet received about recent recommendations.

Borsad	Borsad (M.)	...	Abundant supply from about a dozen wells, with separate ones for low caste people.	None ...	...	...	There is an establishment of sweepers with two inspectors. The low caste quarters are neglected. No proper provision made for public latrines or for disposal of dry rubbish and storing of manure. No regular system of surface cleaning. Manure is stored in or close to the villages. People use any open spot outside the villages for natural purposes.	No reply received up to the present.
.....	...	...	From wells	None ...	...	...	Do.	do.
		7 Kathana, Tulpad. Kathana Wanto. Kunhha. Bhetasi Baria. Bhetasi Wanto. Napa Tulpad. Napa Wanto.						
Mehmedabad	Kaira (M.)	...	From 4 wells and river. The supply is bad.	Monsoon drainage. No other...	...	...	There is a regular staff of sweepers for street cleaning, and the rubbish is carted out to a depôt. There are 3 pucca latrines and two enclosures, with a staff of sweepers for cleaning them. Night-soil is removed to depôts, one of which, the Harijala, is close to a running stream.	Do.
Mafar	...	32	From wells or village tanks. There are usually about 2 wells per village and a hollow in which monsoon water collects. This constitutes the village talav. When it dries, the people dig shallow pits in the bed to obtain water.	None. Monsoon water collects in hollows in a good many villages.	...	...	No system of conveyance. Manure is collected in pits in or close to the villages and often within a few yards of the wells. The inhabitants resort to any open spot for natural purposes, a good deal of night-soil being passed on the manure heaps.	Do.
Thasra	Thasra	...	From 4 wells in the town. These are in fair repair, but have no drainage to carry away waste water.	None ...	...	...	Some attempt at surface cleaning is made. Most of the manure is stored outside the town, except in the Mussalman quarter. No place is fixed as a public latrine.	Report sent in towards the end of the year.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 1892—continued.

Collec- torate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kaira.	Thádra— <i>continued.</i>	Thádra.	8 Wanoti. Agurwa. Kaisar. Dhunadra. Hun gari Padia. Do. Kasbo. Vaso. Malvan.	From wells and tanks	None ...	District—continued.	Report recently submitted.
	Godhra ...	Godhra.	...	From wells, river and tank. Wells are numerous, but very few yield good water.	None, except side drains for monsoon water.	In all these villages surface cleaning is carried out, many of them having paid sweepers, but owing to the large number of cattle kept in them it is difficult to keep the village streets clean. All have sites set apart as public latrines, but no attempt is made to restrict people to the use of them only. Most of the manure is kept outside the villages. A certain amount of surface cleaning is carried on on the main streets. There is no provision whatever of latrines or for collection or disposal of nightsoil cesspools, and deep pit privies are still in use.	Do. do.
	.....	...	4 Ruttonpura Kukanpura Moro. Ambali.	From wells. The supply is bad and surroundings of the wells are filthy. Moro has no well nearer than 2 miles.	None ...	None. No surface cleaning is done. Manure is stored in the villages and often close to the wells. People go where they please for purposes of nature. There are 29 sweepers and an Inspector for surface cleaning of streets. Carts are provided for removal of rubbish. Sur- face cleaning is confined to the main streets. Enclosures	Do. do.
Panch Mahals.	Dholka ...	Dholka. (M.)	...	From 21 wells, with separate supply for Bhargis and Dhedás. All want drainage for waste water.	None ...	On recommendations of 1889, all wells have been cleaned, but no repairs have been done and no further provi- sion for water made where badly needed. Suggestions	



Ahmedabad.				are provided for public latrines and nightsoil is removed to depôts. No provision is made for Chamárs and Vágris. Dry rubbish is used to fill up hollows close to town. Manure is stored in the town. Nothing done in the way of conservancy.	as to conservancy recommended in 1889, not carried out.
.....	...	3 Koth. Goondi. Juvary.	Each village has only one well. Village tanks are largely used.	None ...	No reply received.
Viramgám...	Mándal. (M).	...	3 wells and a taláv. All the wells require drainage for waste water.	None ...	Wells cleaned and platforms repaired.
.....	...	2 Obdha (Nána). Goria. Paldi Kakaj.	Wells and tanks during the monsoon.	Monsoon drainage...	Some provision is made for public latrines.
Daskroi	...	...	Two wells	None ...	No reply received.
Sind Registration District.					
Kotri	Kotri	...	Almost exclusively from the river Indus.	There are a few rough sewers...	None.
Tatta	...	Ungar...	In the hot season canal water; in the cold season a supply is obtained from small hollows.	None ...	Do.
.....	...	Jerruck.	Exclusively from the river Indus.	None ...	Do.
.....	...	Helaya.	From hollows and a pukka well without Persian wheel.	None ...	Do.
.....	Tatta	...	From 2 wells, and tanks and hollows. The supply is not good, being impure and brackish.	None ...	Do.
Karachi.				The Municipality employ 25 sweepers.	Do.

.....	...	Jhangar.	From 2 wells. Neither are in good order. The water is very brackish.	None...	...	...	None ...	...	None.
.....	...	Kote Barocho.	From the Manchar lake	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	Sehwan.	...	From canals and 9 wells. The well water is good, but as the wells are not protected in any way the water is polluted by dirty vessels, &c.	Do. ...	...	...	There are 13 street sweepers and 1 mukadam, and 10 house privy sweepers. The latter are paid from the Halalkhor cess.	...	Do.
.....	...	Pakachana.	From a well, and dhands and canals.	Do. ...	...	...	None ...	...	Do.
Sehwan	...	Bagh Yousif.	From a dhora and kutchha wells. The water must be very impure.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
Kandyaro	...	Kandyaro.	From wells and tanks in hot season. The tank water is unwholesome.	Do. ...	...	...	The Panchayat employ 5 sweepers and 1 mukadam. The sweepings, &c., are thrown on the banks of the tanks.	...	Do.
Naushahro	...	Tharushah.	From wells and a canal in hot season. Wells must receive any water which happens to fall and soak into the surrounding ground.	Do. ...	...	...	The Panchayat employ 5 sweepers. It is needless to say so few men can do but little towards keeping a village of 2,100 inhabitants clean.	...	Do.
...	...	Naushahro.	From wells. Those which were seen were in fair order.	Do. ...	...	...	A small conservancy staff is entertained by the Panchayat.	...	Do.
Moro	...	Moro.	Chiefly from wells. Water is good but hard and liable to contamination.	Do. ...	...	...	The Panchayat levy a small tax (half anna to 1 anna a month for each person), with which they pay 4 sweepers and 1 mukadam.	...	Do.
.....	...	Dowlatpur.	Exclusively from wells. One is near a tank the water of which is not clean.	Do. ...	...	...	The Panchayat employ 4 sweepers paid from a tax which they collect. This establishment is far too small.	...	Do.
Sakrand	...	Kazi-jogoth.	From wells. None are protected. The water is liable to contamination.	Do. ...	...	...	None ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Sakrand.	From 2 wells, 1 private and 1 Local Fund. The surroundings of the private wells are not all that could be desired.	Do. ...	...	...	The Panchayat entertain one sweeper.	...	Do.
Hala	...	Saiedabad.	From 3 wells. The one which is Local Fund is best and in good order. The water is said to be good.	Do. ...	...	...	None ...	...	Do.
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Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1892—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				<i>Sind Registration District—continued.</i>			
	Hála ...	Hála ...	...	From wells and a canal. Extensive grave-yards are all round about.	None ...	...	None.
	Tando Allahyar.	Tando Adam.	...	From wells. The supply is abundant, and the water clear and sparkling but hard; all wells are open and so are exposed to pollution from above. From 2 private wells ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
	Sháhdádpur.	...	Daloor, old.	Chiefly from wells. The water is good but liable to pollution.	Do. ...	None ...	Do.
	Mirpur Khás.	...	Mirpur Khás.	From wells always, and from a small canal in hot season. The water is good enough if any care were taken to keep it clean.	Do. ...	The Panchayat employ 3 sweepers. Rubbish is thrown anywhere outside the village. There are 13 sweepers and 2 mukádam for the entire town and latrines. Rubbish is thrown anywhere. Conservancy is not in an advanced state.	Do.
	Tando Allahyar.	Tando Allahyar.	...	From wells. None are protected.	Do. ...	2 sweepers are employed by the Panchayat. It would be impossible for so small a staff to keep the village clean.	Do.
	Hyderabad.	...	Tando Jám.	From the river Indus. Beyond being allowed to partly settle, it is otherwise unpurified, and is so distributed through the town by pipes.	The drainage system consists of a number of small rectangular stone drains passing for the most part down the centre of the narrow streets. They carry off all waste water from the water stands and the town generally and empty themselves into the hollows round the town.		
	.....	Hyderabad.	...	From the river Indus and a kutchha well.	None ...	...	Do.
	Sakrand ...	...	Tátta ...	From 3 wells, and from a canal in hot season.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	.....	...	Deran ...	From 2 wells. Water is good.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	.....	...	Tali ...		Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

Hyderabad—continued.

Thar and Parkar.									
Shikarpur.									
Hála	...	Shahan-shah.	From a private well and a dhand.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Saidabad, old.	From 2 wells. The water is good.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Khebar.	From 4 private wells and a canal in the hot season.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Sekhat.	From 4 wells. The water is somewhat brackish.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
Hyderabad	...	Hatri ...	From private wells and canals in hot season.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Kathar.	From Fuleli Canal	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Aressa-rai.	Do.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
Tando Mahomed Khan.	...	H a r j i Kolhi.	Do.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	Tando Mahomed Khan.	...	From Fuleli canal and 17 wells. Those wells which were seen were in bad repair. Fuleli water is impure.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	There are 16 sweepers and one mukádam, and 1 bullock cart employed by the Municipality.	Do.
.....	...	T a n d o Gulám Hyder.	From a well outside the village but in proximity to large excavations.	Do. ...	...	...	None ...	...	Do.
Badin	...	Talhar.	From 1 well and the Fuleli. The well water is brackish.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
Tando Bago.	...	T a n d o Bago.	From 2 wells and 2 tanks. The well water is brackish.	Do. ...	...	...	The Pancháyat employ 2 sweepers.	...	Do.
Sanghar	...	Sanghar.	From 3 wells ...	Do. ...	...	...	The Pancháyat entertain a small staff of sweepers.	...	Do.
.....	...	Mori Kinhar.	From a canal ...	Do. ...	...	...	None ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Fatehali Chandis	Do.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
Khipro	...	Khori ...	From a dhand. The water would appear to be percolation water.	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	Do.
.....	...	Khipra.	From 1 well ...	Do. ...	...	...	The Pancháyat pay a small staff of sweepers.	...	Do.
.....	...	Dahroro.	From the Mithrau canal ...	Do. ...	...	...	None ...	...	Do.
Láarkhána	...	...	From wells chiefly, except in the hot season, when the Ghár canal is in flood.	There is no sewerage, only a few culverts. There is no system of drains.	...	...	The private privies and latrines are cleaned out by 29 sweepers paid from the Halákhori cess (this number is to be increased to 40). 20 sweepers are employed for sweeping streets and roads. There are also 4 cask carts for removal of sullage water.	...	Do.
Ghotki	...	...	Chiefly from wells and a canal in the hot season.	None ...	...	...	The Municipality employ 4 sweepers and 2 carts with drivers for cleaning up the streets and 1 latrine.	...	Do.

From Reports by Civil Surgeons.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestion.
Násik ...	8	8	From river, wells, streams, rivulet and ponds. At Trimbak 2 out of 8 ponds give good drinking water. At Yeola well water is brought in pipes to five reservoirs in the town. The supply runs short in the hot weather, and it is in contemplation to supplement it by a new supply from a place 6 miles distance. At Dindori drinking water is obtained from rivulet and wells: both sources run dry in the hot weather.	No drains. The town of Dindori has a natural drainage towards the river. At Yeola there are gutters on each side of the main streets but they are unpaved, and can only be flushed after heavy rain. The streets at Málegaon are well kept and no refuse or filth are allowed to be accumulated. It has surface drainage.	None. In the town of Málegaon the streets and by-lanes appear to be cleaner.
Ahmednagar ...	5	5	From river and wells. At Mirajgaon new wells are dug which afford a plentiful supply.	At Sanganner there is one main covered drain and the numbers of smaller drains enter this. At Mirajgaon there are no drains but road-side gutters.	At Akola some attempt has been made to improve the cleanliness of the town, but still there is much room for improvement.
Sholápur ...	5	5	From river, tank and wells. At Sholápur the water of the Ekruk perennial canal is taken into a settling tank, from which it is pumped into three service reservoirs and from which it is distributed by iron pipes. There are eleven villages having a total population of about 6,000 persons on the <i>rainfall catchment area of the Ekruk tank</i> . These villages are not provided with latrines, the night-soil and village refuse are not buried. In Sadar Bazár at Sholápur some people make use of the well water situated in Motibág. At Bársi there is a tank outside the town from which the water percolates into the wells. At Karmala the surroundings of the water cisterns in the yard of the old Sub-Judge's Court are in a filthy condition.	At Akolaj there are road-side gutters but they are filled in with earth and street refuse. At Sholápur under-ground drains are constructed for carrying away waste water. There are also fine masonry drains with flat beds. No drains at Bársi and Karmala.	At Karmala the slaughter-yard is cleaned and water removed daily. Hooks and chains are provided for the mutton market but not quite sufficient in number. The floor of the mutton market is paved.
Sátára ...	5	5	From river and wells. The water of the river at Mhaswad is polluted by bathing and washing of clothes and the deposits of night-soil on the banks of the river as well as from the close proximity of the latrines and the pits in which night-soil is deposited.	No drains. At Mhaswad there are road-side gutters for carrying off storm-water.	.....

Ratnágiri	...	2	2	From wells and spring. The wells to the south of the town of Vengurla are exposed to surface pollution.	No drains. At Dápoli there are surface gutters for storm-water.	At Dápoli dust bins are erected.
Belgaum	...	2	2	From tank and wells. At Saundatti the wells are well built. The quality is good but the quantity insufficient in the hot season. The municipal wells at Athni are also well built, but the tanks and private wells are liable to soakage and pollution.	No drains None.	
Dhárwár	...	7	7	From tanks and wells. At Hubli the tank to the north of the town feeds two reservoirs from which water is drawn by hand. The quality is good. There are wells but the water of which is brackish and not potable. The new water works have been taken in hand and when completed the supply will be unlimited. At Nárgund drinking water is obtained from tanks. The tank to the west is exposed to a great deal of surface drainage from the neighbouring houses. At Navalgund drinking water is obtained from a large tank which was cleaned, deepened and repaired during the year. The supply is ample and the quality good. At Gadag-Bettigeri and Ránebennur the water-supply is deficient owing to the small rainfall in 1891.	No drains, but gutters to roads to carry away storm-water. At Ránebennur the road-side gutters are choked at many places. At Gadag-Bettigeri the road-side gutters are not of proper level and imperfectly built. They are blocked with accumulation of mud or vegetable rubbish.	At Ránebennur the rubbish and sweepings are regularly removed. At Haveri one of the public wells has been deepened and cleaned and a new one sunk. Roads and streets are repaired. The water tanks at Annigeri and Navalgund have been cleaned and deepened. The embankments at Navalgund have been built and strengthened, and two approaches provided with flights of steps.
Bijápúr	...	6	6	From river, wells and nála. At Mudebi- hal the water of the wells is not of good quality. They are step wells and the people get down to the water and defile it. At Indi the drinking water supply is obtained from a nála to the west of the town. The quality is good.	No drains. There are surface drains at Ilkal for storm-water.	None.
Kánara	...	8	8	From river, tank and wells. The chief source of drinking water at Mungod is from tanks. The water is sufficient in quantity but not good, containing vegetable matter. The well water is brackish. At Sirsi the drinking water supply is sufficient and of good quality. The public wells and tanks are looked after, but the latter should be cleaned.	No drains beyond gutters to roads to carry away storm-water.	None.
Surat	...	10	10	From river, tank, wells and stream. At Bár-doli there are four public wells affording an abundant supply of good potable water.	No drains. At Mándvi, Balsár and Ránder there are side-drains to the main roads to carry off storm-water.	None.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
Broach ...	8	8	From wells. The supply is sufficient in quantity. The water of the wells at Ankleshvar is undrinkable. It is contaminated by faecal kalcoovas.	No drains	None.
Panch Mahals ...	2	2	From wells, tank and river. The water of the river at Dohad has been polluted by Hindus. They burn their dead on the bank of the river up stream.	No drains. There are gutters to roads at Dohad to carry off storm-water.	Two new wells have been sunk.
Karachi ...	7	7	From river, canal, tank and wells. The river water at Ketī Bandar has become brackish owing to partial diversion of the river lessening the force of the current and permitting the tide to follow up.	No drains	The sanitation at Ketī Bandar is well cared for.
Hyderabad ...	9	9	From wells and canals. Canal water during the hot season. Well water during the cold weather.	No drains. Some have surface drains to the roads for storm-water.	None.
Thar and Parkar ...	2	2	From wells ...	No drains	None.
Shikarpur ...	9	9	From river and wells. The surroundings of the wells at Larkhāna are very dirty. No proper cesspools.	No drains. At Rato-dero the storm-water is carried off by open drains.	At Kambar the streets and tanks are cleaner than before. At Ghari Yasin the streets are kept clean. The hollows within the precincts of the town are not used for the deposit of road sweepings and débris. Attempt has been made to improve the cleanliness of the public mud latrines by placing iron filth receptacles in some of them. At Dakri iron filth receptacles have been placed in the hospital latrine.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1	1	From wells. The supply is abundant. The surroundings of the wells are not clean owing to the absence of properly constructed cesspools which is likely to pollute the well water.	No drains	The night-soil is deposited at a more distant spot than formerly.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1892.

Month and Date.	Rainfall in Inches.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT. 100 BEING SATURATION.		WIND.			CHOLERA.	
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.			Direction.		Velocity Miles per diem.	Cases.	Deaths.
					10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.			
Ma'legaon Cantonment.											
19th August 1892...	0.03	84.9	71.7	13.2	Not available.	Not available.			144	3	...
20th " " ...	0.20	88.4	70.2	18.2					144	2	...
21st " " ...	0.40	89.9	71.2	18.7					168	1	1
22nd " " ...	0.10	81.9	71.2	10.7					144	1	1
23rd " " ...	...	86.4	70.2	16.2					216	2	...
25th " " ...	0.73	87.9	73.1	14.8					120	2	...
26th " " ...	0.06	85.9	73.6	12.3					120	1	...
27th " " ...	1.55	85.9	72.1	13.8					120	2	1
28th " " ...	0.02	82.4	72.1	10.3					144	2	...
4th September 1892	0.82	77.3	68.7	5.6							264	1	...
5th " "	0.04	77.9	71.2	6.7					312	1	...
8th " "	...	84.4	68.2	16.2					288	1	1

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1892.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION		WIND.		Rainfall in Inches.	
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.			Velocity, Miles per diem.
							10 H.	16 H.		
Bombay City.										
23rd January 1892...	1	77.3	63.0	14.3	56	58	N.N.E.	N.W.	266	0.00
5th February " ...	1	87.5	73.9	13.6	65	75	E.S.E.	W.	164	0.00
25th " " ...	1	86.6	69.0	17.6	47	56	N.E.	N.W.	273	0.00
20th March " ...	1	87.1	76.0	11.1	68	66	S.	W.	156	0.00
11th April " ...	1	89.6	80.3	9.3	74	69	S.	W.N.W.	219	0.00
15th " " ...	2	91.4	81.7	9.7	68	68	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	233	0.00
19th " " ...	1	91.3	80.4	10.9	71	73	S.S.W.	W.N.W.	279	0.00
21st " " ...	1	89.8	81.2	8.6	69	69	W.S.W.	W.	205	0.00
24th " " ...	1	91.8	81.4	10.4	61	47	N.W.	N.W.	336	0.00
26th " " ...	1	91.4	84.9	6.5	68	68	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	631	0.00
27th " " ...	1	91.4	83.4	8.0	66	63	S.	W.S.W.	326	0.00
28th " " ...	1	90.9	82.6	8.3	66	62	W.S.W.	W.	183	0.00
29th " " ...	1	90.6	82.0	8.6	64	63	S.W.	W.N.W.	185	0.00
30th " " ...	2	90.8	82.1	8.7	64	63	W.	W.	168	0.00
6th May " " ...	2	92.7	82.5	10.2	75	53	S.	W.S.W.	196	0.00
7th " " ...	1	91.4	82.3	9.1	74	63	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	262	0.00
8th " " ...	1	90.8	81.5	9.3	64	62	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	260	0.00
9th " " ...	2	90.4	82.0	8.4	66	66	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	254	0.00
10th " " ...	2	90.9	82.1	8.8	65	64	S.W.	W.S.W.	209	0.00
11th " " ...	1	90.7	81.0	9.7	65	63	N.W.	W.	185	0.00
13th " " ...	1	90.3	81.4	8.9	66	67	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	189	0.00
14th " " ...	2	90.4	82.0	8.4	65	66	N.W.	W.	235	0.00
15th " " ...	1	90.1	81.3	8.8	63	65	N.W.	W.N.W.	239	0.00
23rd " " ...	1	92.7	83.8	8.9	66	65	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	324	0.00

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1892—continued.

Month and Date.		Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.
			Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	
								10 H.	16 H.		
Bombay City—continued.											
25th May 1892...	1	91.4	83.2	8.2	67	67	W.	W.N.W.	228	0.00	
31st " " ...	2	90.4	83.5	6.9	69	72	N.W.	N.W.	484	0.00	
5th June " " ...	1	85.2	78.2	7.0	87	73	N.W.	W.S.W.	205	0.21	
8th " " ...	2	80.5	77.0	3.5	95	88	N.N.E.	W.S.W.	196	2.37	
21st " " ...	1	87.6	81.0	6.6	89	79	N.E.	W.	136	0.08	
24th " " ...	1	85.9	78.9	7.0	79	78	S.	S.W.	351	0.00	
25th " " ...	1	85.8	76.9	8.9	80	78	W.	W.S.W.	176	0.90	
26th " " ...	1	87.7	80.6	7.1	79	71	W.	W.	160	0.02	
27th " " ...	1	87.4	81.6	5.8	81	73	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	156	0.11	
28th " " ...	1	88.1	82.0	6.1	83	73	S.	S.W.	202	0.00	
29th " " ...	1	86.7	82.5	4.2	78	81	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	276	0.03	
30th " " ...	2	88.3	81.5	6.8	79	78	S.S.E.	W.S.W.	200	0.01	
3rd July " " ...	1	88.3	80.5	7.8	81	79	E.S.E.	S.W.	179	0.01	
5th " " ...	1	88.9	82.8	6.1	75	80	S.	S.	301	0.00	
7th " " ...	1	84.8	78.5	6.3	85	90	S.S.E.	S.W.	530	2.70	
8th " " ...	1	84.7	79.0	5.7	83	89	S.W.	S.W.	469	1.81	
9th " " ...	4	82.6	77.8	4.8	88	93	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	503	2.49	
11th " " ...	1	82.9	77.6	5.3	88	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	759	1.50	
12th " " ...	1	84.3	77.6	6.7	80	79	W.S.W.	S.W.	594	0.16	
14th " " ...	2	84.4	79.0	5.4	81	82	W.S.W.	S.W.	519	0.17	
16th " " ...	2	85.9	79.0	6.9	79	82	S.W.	W.S.W.	463	0.06	
17th " " ...	2	83.8	76.9	6.9	83	91	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	492	2.18	
18th " " ...	1	82.6	76.4	6.2	85	87	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	594	0.22	
19th " " ...	1	83.7	79.0	4.7	84	83	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	615	0.20	
20th " " ...	2	84.1	78.9	5.2	86	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	597	0.11	
24th " " ...	2	83.4	79.0	4.4	82	84	W.S.W.	S.W.	473	0.56	
26th " " ...	1	85.6	77.3	8.3	82	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	458	0.09	
29th " " ...	2	80.5	75.0	5.5	94	90	S.S.E.	W.S.W.	356	3.80	
31st " " ...	1	80.8	77.8	3.0	87	90	W.S.W.	W.	411	0.24	
1st August " " ...	1	80.7	75.8	4.9	89	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	448	1.21	
3rd " " ...	2	81.6	78.4	3.2	84	83	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	388	0.05	
7th " " ...	1	80.2	75.0	5.2	88	87	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	340	1.35	
9th " " ...	1	83.7	75.2	8.5	91	81	S.	W.S.W.	266	0.24	
13th " " ...	1	82.8	75.8	7.0	95	83	W.N.W.	W.	339	2.26	
14th " " ...	3	82.0	75.4	6.6	83	91	W.S.W.	W.	264	0.86	
15th " " ...	1	84.7	76.2	8.5	83	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	226	0.39	
16th " " ...	2	80.6	75.9	4.7	90	91	S.	N.N.W.	223	0.79	
20th " " ...	2	85.3	77.6	7.7	80	78	W.	W.	236	0.01	
22nd " " ...	1	84.9	76.2	8.7	79	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	241	0.07	
23rd " " ...	3	83.8	77.7	6.1	86	76	S.S.E.	W.S.W.	188	0.01	
24th " " ...	2	83.9	77.6	6.3	85	79	E.S.E.	W.	157	0.00	
25th " " ...	1	85.7	78.0	7.7	82	81	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	227	0.04	
26th " " ...	2	79.8	76.2	3.6	93	91	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	303	1.99	
27th " " ...	1	82.3	75.3	7.0	88	90	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	459	2.97	
28th " " ...	3	80.0	76.2	3.8	91	92	W.N.W.	W.	415	4.81	
29th " " ...	1	78.5	74.6	3.9	95	91	W.	W.S.W.	388	4.20	
30th " " ...	1	79.4	74.2	5.2	96	86	W.	W.N.W.	345	1.26	
7th Sept. " " ...	1	84.6	75.1	9.5	83	84	W.	W.	348	0.10	
9th " " ...	1	83.2	74.9	8.3	80	81	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	226	0.05	
10th " " ...	4	81.4	75.6	8.8	78	74	W.S.W.	W.	244	0.00	
11th " " ...	1	80.7	76.9	3.8	82	88	S.W.	W.S.W.	226	0.09	
12th " " ...	1	84.4	75.4	9.0	80	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	288	0.21	
16th " " ...	1	84.3	76.4	7.9	86	76	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	180	0.05	
17th " " ...	2	79.9	74.3	5.6	93	86	S.S.E.	W.N.W.	184	1.66	
19th " " ...	3	76.8	74.9	1.9	95	92	W.	W.N.W.	245	0.95	
20th " " ...	3	81.8	74.8	7.0	90	89	S.S.E.	W.	221	0.13	
21st " " ...	2	84.7	75.9	8.8	89	85	S.	W.S.W.	147	0.00	

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1892—continued.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION.		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	
							10 H.	16 H.		
Bombay City—continued.										
23rd Sept. 1892...	2	82.6	76.1	6.5	87	87	S.S.E.	S.	472	0.09
25th " " ...	1	84.6	77.6	7.0	83	87	W.S.W.	N.W.	223	0.03
26th " " ...	2	83.3	78.5	4.8	79	84	N.W.	N.W.	271	0.00
27th " " ...	3	85.2	77.0	8.2	84	83	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	228	0.00
28th " " ...	2	85.9	75.9	10.0	77	73	N.W.	W.N.W.	199	0.00
1st October " " ...	9	80.7	76.1	4.6	89	81	S.	S.W.	149	0.59
3rd " " ...	4	84.9	76.3	8.6	81	77	E.S.E.	W.	143	0.00
4th " " ...	2	86.7	76.2	10.5	89	77	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	177	0.00
5th " " ...	2	87.0	77.0	10.0	80	76	E.N.E.	N.W.	227	0.00
7th " " ...	1	88.0	77.5	10.5	79	81	N.E.	N.W.	227	0.00
8th " " ...	1	86.4	75.5	10.9	78	85	E.N.E.	N.W.	189	0.00
12th " " ...	2	90.1	77.5	12.6	75	72	E.	W.N.W.	158	0.00
15th " " ...	1	89.9	77.3	12.6	74	66	E.N.E.	N.W.	203	0.00
16th " " ...	2	91.6	78.9	12.7	71	62	E.N.E.	N.W.	241	0.00
17th " " ...	1	92.1	74.5	17.6	53	61	N.E.	N.W.	244	0.00
23rd " " ...	1	84.5	76.6	7.9	93	87	S.S.E.	W.	156	0.62
24th " " ...	1	84.3	75.2	9.1	91	85	E.	W.N.W.	131	0.02
2nd Nov. " " ...	1	84.7	75.8	8.9	85	57	E.N.E.	N.W.	187	0.00
6th " " ...	1	88.3	72.9	15.4	77	65	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	169	0.00
8th " " ...	1	86.4	73.3	13.1	58	63	E.N.E.	N.W.	200	0.00
10th " " ...	1	87.5	74.6	12.9	48	34	E.	N.N.E.	254	0.00
12th " " ...	2	86.4	71.4	15.0	54	48	E.N.E.	N.W.	258	0.00
15th " " ...	1	87.3	77.9	15.4	51	55	E.N.E.	N.W.	279	0.00
17th " " ...	1	85.8	70.0	15.8	54	49	E.S.E.	N.W.	256	0.00
19th " " ...	1	87.7	70.2	17.5	51	58	E.S.E.	N.W.	236	0.00
28th " " ...	1	85.8	72.0	13.8	54	52	E.	W.N.W.	218	0.00
8th Dec. " " ...	2	82.7	68.4	14.3	77	63	E.	W.N.W.	180	0.00
13th " " ...	1	83.3	70.4	12.9	67	57	E.N.E.	W.	163	0.00

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1892.

1	2	3			4		5			6	
Month and Date.	Rainfall in Inches.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION.		WIND.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest Maxi- mum.	Lowest Mini- mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity. Miles per diem.	Cases.	Deaths.
							10 H.	16 H.			
Poona Town.											
13th June 1892 ...	0.00	92.0	73.4	18.6	59	53	S.W.	S.W.	274	5	3
28th " " ...	0.00	94.5	71.7	22.8	61	48	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	240	2	...
										7	3
1st July 1892 ...	0.00	95.5	74.4	21.1	57	64	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	204	1	1
2nd " " ...	0.00	92.5	74.3	18.2	58	76	Calm.	W.	188	1	1
4th " " ...	0.12	93.0	72.7	20.3	67	65	Calm.	W.	125	2	...

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3			4		5			6	
Month and Date.	Rainfall in Inches.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION.		WIND			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest Maxi- mum	Lowest Mini- mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	Cases.	Deaths.
							10 H.	16 H.			
Poona Town—continued.											
5th July 1892 ...	1.90	91.5	72.4	19.1	71	83	E.	W.N.W.	166	4	2
6th " " ...	0.66	91.5	72.4	19.1	74	49	E.	W.N.W.	147	6	1
7th " " ...	0.00	88.8	72.5	16.3	67	77	W.S.W.	W.	196	6	2
8th " " ...	0.26	83.0	73.0	10.0	74	72	S.W.	S.W.	229	8	6
9th " " ...	0.14	84.4	72.4	12.0	74	74	W.	W.	352	20	8
10th " " ...	2.31	77.0	71.5	5.5	95	86	W.	W.	333	3	2
11th " " ...	3.13	75.9	70.9	5.0	97	96	W.	W.S.W.	283	8	3
12th " " ...	0.61	81.0	70.5	10.5	82	88	S.W.	W.S.W.	368	9	3
13th " " ...	0.23	79.4	71.4	8.0	73	77	S.W.	S.W.	502	13	3
14th " " ...	0.39	81.4	71.0	10.4	74	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	373	14	10
15th " " ...	0.05	82.0	71.0	11.0	76	69	S.W.	S.W.	371	5	4
16th " " ...	0.09	83.3	71.3	12.0	69	71	S.W.	W.	354	11	2
17th " " ...	0.16	80.0	70.9	9.1	84	92	W.S.W.	W.	397	11	4
18th " " ...	0.57	78.4	70.4	8.0	88	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	361	13	5
19th " " ...	0.17	79.5	71.0	8.5	84	81	W.	W.	397	8	3
20th " " ...	0.14	81.0	71.5	9.5	77	77	W.	W.S.W.	496	8	4
21st " " ...	0.00	82.7	71.2	11.5	82	74	W.	W.	599	8	4
22nd " " ...	0.00	82.3	72.5	9.8	69	90	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	622	9	4
23rd " " ...	0.00	83.2	72.5	10.7	69	70	W.S.W.	S.W.	602	6	5
24th " " ...	0.03	81.5	71.5	10.0	67	76	W.S.W.	W.	459	9	4
25th " " ...	0.02	81.4	69.5	11.9	80	91	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	407	16	4
26th " " ...	0.05	85.3	70.4	14.9	69	63	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	324	15	7
27th " " ...	0.06	83.0	70.0	13.0	84	91	W.	W.	325	6	4
28th " " ...	0.02	83.5	70.6	12.9	73	72	W.	W.	342	7	3
29th " " ...	0.00	83.4	69.4	14.0	75	68	W.	W.	284	11	4
30th " " ...	0.00	84.0	70.2	13.8	80	74	W.	W.	339	8	2
31st " " ...	0.00	80.8	70.4	10.4	73	79	W.S.W.	W.	330	6	1
										252	106
1st Aug. 1892 ...	0.16	75.5	70.4	5.1	88	89	W.	W.S.W.	318	12	5
2nd " " ...	0.05	82.0	70.4	11.6	79	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	280	9	4
3rd " " ...	0.00	83.7	70.4	13.3	64	64	W.	W.S.W.	397	2	2
4th " " ...	0.00	81.5	70.5	11.0	74	66	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	412	3	2
5th " " ...	0.19	80.2	70.5	9.7	72	88	W.	W.	326	7	3
6th " " ...	0.07	81.0	71.0	10.0	81	83	W.	W.	291	3	2
7th " " ...	0.32	79.0	69.5	9.5	88	82	W.	W.	220	6	4
8th " " ...	0.17	83.0	69.0	14.0	80	71	W.	W.S.W.	258	3	3
9th " " ...	0.05	84.6	69.8	14.8	70	70	W.S.W.	W.	235	5	2
10th " " ...	0.00	82.5	71.0	11.5	75	74	W.	W.N.W.	278	2	...
11th " " ...	0.65	80.0	68.4	11.6	80	80	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	271	3	4
12th " " ...	0.06	82.4	70.0	12.4	78	72	W.	W.S.W.	237	4	3
13th " " ...	0.00	81.5	70.6	10.9	74	77	W.	W.	241	3	...
14th " " ...	0.00	85.3	70.4	14.9	70	82	W.S.W.	W.	273	3	2
15th " " ...	0.00	81.9	70.4	11.5	73	76	W.	W.S.W.	247	...	1
16th " " ...	0.01	84.4	69.0	15.4	79	74	W.S.W.	W.	216	7	3
17th " " ...	0.00	81.4	69.8	11.6	80	71	W.S.W.	W.	264	4	2
18th " " ...	0.00	87.5	70.2	17.3	70	71	W.	W.	261	3	2
19th " " ...	0.00	86.8	70.7	16.1	64	63	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	275	1	2
21st " " ...	0.02	82.6	68.5	14.1	71	65	W.	W.	278	1	1
22nd " " ...	0.09	84.5	69.4	15.1	79	67	W.	W.S.W.	239	2	1
23rd " " ...	0.00	88.3	67.4	20.9	64	63	W.S.W.	W.	232	2	1
24th " " ...	0.13	84.5	71.0	13.5	76	78	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	208	1	...
25th " " ...	0.91	89.8	70.2	19.6	70	69	Calm.	Calm.	133	1	1

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1892—continued.

1	1	3			4		5			6	
Month and Date.	Rainfall in Inches.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION.		WIND.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest Maxi-mum.	Lowest Mini-mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 A.	Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	Cases.	Deaths.
							10 A.	16 H.			
Poona Town—continued.											
26th Aug. 1892 ...	1.52	81.0	71.0	10.0	87	83	W.	W.	168	1	1
27th " " ...	0.01	83.4	70.6	12.8	81	72	W.	W.	268	4	2
										92	53
3rd Sept. 1892 ...	0.37	76.3	69.0	7.3	94	86	W.	W.S.W.	312	1	1
7th " " ...	0.07	81.3	69.4	11.9	70	76	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	326	1	1
8th " " ...	0.04	83.0	69.1	13.9	69	80	W.	W.	388	1	...
12th " " ...	0.00	81.5	68.2	13.3	85	72	W.	W.N.W.	282	2	1
15th " " ...	0.00	85.8	67.2	18.6	69	65	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	253	1	...
18th " " ...	0.10	82.8	69.0	13.8	77	76	W.	W.N.W.	198	1	...
										7	3
21st Nov. 1892 ...	0.00	87.0	49.9	37.1	33	20	E.	N.E.	73	1	1
22nd " " ...	0.00	86.0	50.2	35.8	37	19	Calm.	Calm.	84	2	2
24th " " ...	0.00	84.4	52.2	32.2	36	26	E.	E.	87	1	1
										4	4

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholapur, during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1892.

1	2	3			4		5			6		
Month and Date.	Rainfall in Inches.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEING SATURATION.		WIND.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		
		Highest Maxi- mum.	Lowest Mini- mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity. Miles per diem.			
							10 H.	16 H.		Cases.	Deaths.	
Shola'pur Town.												
28th July 1892	...	0.00	92.8	71.9	20.9	71	49	S.W.	S.W.	265.08	10	6
29th " "	...	0.00	91.8	71.8	20.0	57	57	W.S.W.	S.W.	316.34	3	...
31st " "	...	0.00	89.9	72.1	17.8	66	61	W.	W.S.W.	319.41	6	...
											19	6
2nd Aug. 1892	...	0.00	97.4	71.8	25.6	56	44	S.W.	S.W.	365.00	3	2
3rd " "	...	0.00	94.6	70.5	24.1	62	46	S.W.	W.	388.67	1	1
5th " "	...	0.00	94.6	71.6	23.0	61	54	W.S.W.	N.W.	364.72	4	...
8th " "	...	0.23	88.8	69.8	19.0	74	60	W.	W.	283.90	4	3
12th " "	...	0.00	87.8	69.2	18.6	67	51	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	135.90	2	...
19th " "	...	0.00	89.9	71.7	18.2	68	64	W.	S.W.	154.00	1	...
20th " "	...	0.00	91.7	69.7	22.0	66	57	W.N.W.	W.	169.68	2	1
21st " "	...	0.00	82.0	71.6	10.4	71	65	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	219.51	2	1

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholapur, during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3			4		5			6	
Month and Date.	Rainfall in Inches.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BRING SATURATION.		WIND.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest Maxi- mum.	Lowest Mini- mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	Cases.	Deaths.
							10 H.	16 H.			
Shola'pur Town—contd.											
26th Aug. 1892 ...	0.61	88.7	72.5	16.2	78	73	W.S.W.	W.	151.07	3	...
28th " " ...	0.00	86.0	71.5	14.5	70	68	W.	W.	230.84	2	2
29th " " ...	0.14	83.2	69.9	13.3	80	93	W.	N.W.	266.66	...	3
31st " " ...	0.83	79.5	69.3	10.2	88	92	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	78.23	1	...
										25	13
4th Nov. 1892 ...	0.00	88.2	66.9	21.3	65	54	W.	N.E.	129.56	1	1
18th " " ...	0.00	87.2	51.3	35.9	40	26	N.E.	E.N.E.	215.23	1	1
19th " " ...	0.00	87.6	54.2	33.4	31	25	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	191.29	2	1
24th " " ...	0.00	86.8	56.4	30.4	44	23	E.S.E.	N.N.E.	175.62	...	1
										4	4

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions in Belgaum Town during the outbreak in the year 1892.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Rainfall, inches.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Range.	DIRECTION OF WIND.		Miles per day.	Mean daily air moisture	
							Morning.	Evening.			
Belgaum.											
7th May 1892...	...	2	2	.05	91.9	70.5	21.4	W.S.W.	W.S.W	321	62
8th " "	...	...	1	.40	90.5	69.2	21.3	W.N.W.	W.	444	68
9th " "	...	1	1	...	93.2	69.0	24.2	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	427	39
10th " "	...	2	...	...	91.8	68.1	23.7	W.S.W.	W.	558	41
11th " "	...	...	1	...	93.2	68.3	24.9	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	450	49
12th " "	...	1	1	...	90.7	68.4	22.3	W.	W.	482	53
13th " "	...	8	3	...	97.0	68.0	29.0	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	430	48
14th " "	...	2	...	...	91.7	68.8	22.9	W.N.W.	W.	401	54
15th " "	...	5	2	...	99.9	68.8	31.1	N.N.E.	W.	349	34
16th " "	...	...	1	...	92.0	70.3	21.7	N.N.W.	W.S.W.	505	45
17th " "	...	1	1	...	96.9	70.0	26.9	N.N.W.	W.S.W.	446	38
18th " "	...	...	1	...	98.8	66.8	32.0	N.N.W.	W.S.W.	477	37
19th " "	...	5	1	...	94.1	68.0	26.1	W.N.W.	W.	487	48
20th " "	...	2	1	...	90.9	67.0	23.9	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	443	46
22nd " "	...	4	1	...	97.7	69.4	28.3	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	593	57
23rd " "	...	1	3	...	89.4	69.2	20.2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	647	52
24th " "	...	1	...	...	89.5	69.7	19.8	W.	W.S.W.	550	50
25th " "	...	2	1	...	90.6	68.4	22.2	W.	W.	437	52
26th " "	...	1	1	1.40	91.2	68.3	22.9	W.N.W.	S.S.W.	399	68
27th " "	...	5	1	.07	86.7	69.1	17.6	W.N.W.	S.W.	256	67
29th " "	...	1	...	.62	85.3	69.9	15.4	S.S.E.	W.S.W.	285	80
30th " "	...	1	...	.18	83.8	69.0	14.8	S.S.W.	S.W.	244	82
31st " "	...	2	...	.61	73.0	68.7	4.3	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	399	96
1st June " "	...	1	1	.33	77.9	66.0	11.9	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	556	89
2nd " "	...	1	2	.32	81.0	66.0	15.0	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	406	78
3rd " "	...	...	1	.03	84.2	68.0	16.2	...	...	312	72
4th " "	...	2	...	.40	83.4	68.1	15.3	...	...	347	84
5th " "	...	1	...	.17	74.5	67.7	6.8	...	...	481	88
6th " "	...	3	2	...	77.6	67.2	10.4	...	...	501	86

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Rainfall, inches.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Range.	DIRECTION OF WIND.		Miles per day.	Mean daily air moisture
							Morning.	Evening.		
Belgaum—contd.										
7th June 1892	...	1	...	09	75.0	67.6	7.4	...	...	56f 94
8th " "	...	1	...	2.44	72.4	66.0	6.4	...	...	...
9th " "	...	1	1	91	74.8	66.8	8.0	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	220 91
10th " "	...	2	1	13	77.5	66.0	11.5	...	...	...
11th " "	...	2	1	01	80.9	64.9	16.0	...	...	...
12th " "	...	5	1	...	81.0	68.8	12.2	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	268 76
13th " "	...	1	...	...	82.3	69.0	13.3	S.W.	W.S.W.	538 71
14th " "	...	1	...	0.4	80.8	68.6	12.2	S.W.	S.W.	470 73
15th " "	...	1	1	...	82.9	68.9	14.0	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	469 82
18th " "	...	1	...	40	80.3	67.9	12.4	S.S.W.	S.W.	417 83
19th " "	...	2	1	...	83.2	67.2	16.0	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	292 77
21st " "	...	1	1	01	81.8	67.2	14.6	W.S.W.	S.W.	219 78
22nd " "	...	1	...	...	84.6	67.8	16.8	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	300 73
24th " "	...	1	1	...	81.8	66.3	15.5	S.W.	S.W.	269 77
25th " "	...	4	...	...	84.8	68.9	15.9	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	351 76
26th " "	...	1	2	...	85.0	69.9	15.1	S.W.	S.W.	356 67
27th " "	...	2	...	...	81.3	70.0	11.3	W.S.W.	S.W.	240 79
28th " "	...	3	6	...	83.9	68.6	15.3	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	272 72
29th " "	...	1	...	03	82.3	69.4	12.9	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	351 82
30th " "	...	1	...	...	83.3	69.4	13.9	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	278 76
1st July " "	...	1	...	...	84.8	69.4	15.4	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	351 69
2nd " "	...	1	1	...	85.4	68.9	16.5	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	275 67
3rd " "	...	2	2	...	87.5	70.0	17.5	S.S.E.	S.	273 69
4th " "	...	...	1	01	85.4	69.7	15.7	S.	S.	324 64
5th " "	...	2	...	...	82.1	69.7	12.4	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	350 77
6th " "	...	1	1	12	76.8	68.1	8.7	S.S.W.	S.W.	425 86
9th " "	...	1	...	79	73.7	67.9	5.8	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	737 94
10th " "	...	3	...	1.23	74.4	67.7	6.7	S.W.	S.S.W.	842 93
11th " "	...	1	3	1.27	71.9	67.5	4.4	S.W.	S.W.	928 94
12th " "	...	2	...	1.48	72.4	67.0	5.4	S.W.	S.W.	1,038 92
13th " "	...	1	...	35	75.4	67.8	7.6	S.W.	S.W.	976 89
14th " "	...	1	...	1.00	77.2	68.3	8.9	S.W.	S.W.	829 68
17th " "	...	3	...	1.41	75.9	67.0	8.9	S.S.W.	S.W.	727 95
24th " "	...	...	1	30	76.1	67.3	8.8	S.S.W.	S.W.	898 87
25th " "	...	1	2	24	74.5	66.6	7.9	S.W.	S.W.	777 95
26th " "	...	6	...	64	76.2	67.0	9.2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	782 91
27th " "	...	1	2	24	75.9	66.6	9.3	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	562 89
28th " "	...	4	1	22	73.8	67.0	6.8	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	521 91
29th " "	...	1	2	30	74.6	65.4	9.2	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	579 91
30th " "	...	1	1	19	74.6	66.9	7.7	S.W.	W.S.W.	648 92

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from cholera and the daily meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1892.

Surat.

Month and Date.	Rainfall in inches.	TEMPERATURE.			WIND.		CHOLERA.	
		Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Mean velocity miles per hour.	Direction.	Cases.	Deaths.
4th August 1892	0.03	87.0	78.0	Not available.	Not available.	S.W.	1	1
6th " "	...	88.0	76.0			S.W.	1	...
7th " "	...	89.4	77.0			N.W.	2	1
8th " "	0.38	89.0	76.0			S.E.	1	...
9th " "	0.60	87.0	75.4			S.	...	1
29th " "	0.32	91.2	75.0			S.	1	1
31st " "	0.65	87.0	75.4			W.N.W.	1	1

*Statement showing the Meteorological Observations and daily record of Deaths
from Cholera in the City of Kara'chi during the year 1892.*

Month and Date.		Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			MEAN HUMIDITY.		WIND.			Rainfall (in inches).	
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Mean Velocity (in miles).		
								10 H.	16 H.			
Kara'chi City.												
9th May	1892	...	1	93·7	80·7	13·0	75	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	100	...
9th June	"	...	1	93·1	81·8	11·3	61	64	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	147	0·00
14th	"	...	1	93·6	83·2	10·4	69	68	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	152	0·00
16th	"	...	2	93·0	82·7	10·3	68	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	128	0·00
17th	"	...	1	93·7	82·9	10·8	69	68	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	149	0·00
21st	"	...	2	94·4	82·8	11·6	66	68	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	154	0·00
23rd	"	...	2	94·0	83·6	10·4	70	68	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	129	0·00
25th	"	...	1	94·0	82·7	11·3	67	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	121	0·00
27th	"	...	1	91·4	83·8	7·6	72	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	176	0·00
29th	"	...	2	94·0	83·6	10·4	75	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	163	0·00
30th	"	...	2	94·8	83·9	10·9	81	67	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	147	0·00
2nd July	"	...	1	94·7	83·8	10·9	72	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	120	0·00
4th	"	...	2	95·1	83·7	11·4	64	68	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	117	0·00
6th	"	...	3	96·2	83·1	13·1	70	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	125	0·00
7th	"	...	10	109·5	83·2	26·3	38	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	99	0·00
8th	"	...	13	95·4	83·7	11·7	67	69	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	115	0·00
9th	"	...	6	94·7	85·6	9·1	75	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	112	0·00
11th	"	...	8	92·5	79·6	12·9	79	95	N.W.	N.W.	132	1·77
12th	"	...	6	85·1	76·9	8·2	93	93	N.W.	N.N.W.	185	1·57
14th	"	...	21	89·4	80·8	8·6	88	80	N.E.	N.W.	105	0·05
15th	"	...	4	86·1	79·9	6·2	88	93	N.W.	S.W.	121	0·26
16th	"	...	17	88·9	78·7	10·2	88	83	W.	W.S.W.	142	0·18
18th	"	...	28	89·1	81·7	7·4	88	79	W.	W.S.W.	167	·01
19th	"	...	11	88·8	81·7	7·1	84	75	W.	W.S.W.	85	·00
20th	"	...	18	89·9	81·6	8·3	77	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	204	·00
21st	"	...	6	90·8	81·6	9·2	76	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	218	·00
22nd	"	...	5	89·9	82·6	7·3	84	80	W.	W.S.W.	195	·00
22rd	"	...	5	90·0	82·0	8·0	85	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	167	0·00
25th	"	...	12	89·3	82·9	6·4	80	83	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	155	0·00
26th	"	...	10	85·4	78·7	6·7	88	92	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	142	0·21
27th	"	...	37	88·3	76·9	11·4	96	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	172	1·63
28th	"	...	7	86·9	80·7	6·2	83	81	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	159	0·00
29th	"	...	13	92·9	80·7	12·2	83	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	159	0·00
30th	"	...	22	89·9	80·7	9·2	74	81	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	144	0·00
1st August	"	...	21	90·1	81·6	8·5	84	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	171	0·00
2nd	"	...	15	90·6	80·7	9·9	80	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	165	0·00
3rd	"	...	10	90·0	81·7	8·3	77	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	72	0·00
4th	"	...	3	88·0	81·7	6·3	84	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	80	0·00
5th	"	...	28	88·0	81·6	6·4	87	75	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	152	0·00
6th	"	...	44	87·2	76·3	10·9	92	91	W.	W.S.W.	131	0·39
8th	"	...	21	86·0	78·9	7·1	92	88	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	157	0·18
9th	"	...	31	88·0	79·7	8·3	87	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	140	0·00
10th	"	...	45	89·9	80·8	9·1	88	83	W.	W.S.W.	155	0·00
11th	"	...	39	88·5	79·8	8·7	84	82	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	162	0·00
12th	"	...	32	90·5	80·2	10·3	79	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	144	0·00
13th	"	...	21	91·8	81·6	10·2	76	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	151	0·00
15th	"	...	21	90·9	81·7	9·2	82	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	168	0·00
16th	"	...	26	92·4	80·7	11·7	80	74	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	156	0·00
17th	"	...	29	92·0	81·7	10·3	78	75	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	140	0·00
18th	"	...	24	92·0	81·6	10·4	78	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	138	0·00
19th	"	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th	"	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd	"	...	16	90·0	80·7	9·3	77	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	...	0·00
23rd	"	...	25	91·5	80·2	11·3	77	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	151	0·00
24th	"	...	15	92·0	81·2	10·8	74	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	152	0·00
25th	"	...	10	90·1	80·8	9·3	80	78	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	119	0·00
26th	"	...	24	91·0	81·6	9·4	83	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	201	0·00

*Statement showing the Meteorological Observations and daily record of Deaths
from Cholera in the City of Karáchi during the year 1892—continued.*

Month and Date.	Death from Cholera record- ed on each day.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			MEAN HUMIDITY.		WIND.			Rainfall (in inches).
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Directed.		Mean Velocity (in miles).	
							10 H.	16 H.		
Kara'chi City—continued.										
27th August 1892 ...	14	90·0	80·8	9·2	74	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	291	0·00
29th " " ...	12	89·0	79·5	9·5	79	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	208	0·00
30th " " ...	18	90·3	78·7	11·6	73	74	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	186	0·00
31st " " ...	8	90·0	78·7	11·3	75	80	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	168	0·00
1st Sept. " " ...	10	90·0	78·3	11·7	72	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	198	0·00
2nd " " " ...	13	90·0	78·6	11·4	96	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	162	0·00
3rd " " " ...	27	89·6	77·4	12·2	74	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	144	0·00
5th " " " ...	9	88·9	77·0	11·9	73	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	182	0·00
6th " " " ...	6	89·0	77·6	11·4	91	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	168	0·00
7th " " " ...	6	88·0	76·9	11·1	89	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	166	0·00
8th " " " ...	6	87·0	76·9	10·1	84	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	182	0·00
9th " " " ...	4	89·0	77·9	11·1	93	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	178	0·00
10th " " " ...	3	89·0	76·8	12·2	89	72	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	174	0·00
12th " " " ...	6	88·2	76·7	11·5	85	75	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	158	0·00
13th " " " ...	1	88·0	76·8	11·2	86	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	140	0·00
14th " " " ...	1	89·0	77·0	12·0	85	67	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	137	0·00
15th " " " ...	7	88·9	77·1	11·8	89	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	142	0·00
16th " " " ...	4	88·1	76·9	11·2	87	69	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	124	0·00
18th " " " ...	5	91·9	77·8	14·1	90	69	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	111	0·00
19th " " " ...	11	95·2	78·3	16·9	83	63	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	136	0·00
21st " " " ...	8	97·2	74·8	22·4	91	53	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	89	0·00
22nd " " " ...	13	101·0	80·2	20·8	57	38	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	78	0·00
23rd " " " ...	7	101·3	79·5	21·8	55	48	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	69	0·00
24th " " " ...	1	92·0	77·1	14·9	85	78	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	69	0·07
26th " " " ...	7	89·4	77·8	11·6	85	69	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	121	0·00
28th " " " ...	11	93·9	78·7	15·2	87	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	135	0·00
29th " " " ...	13	89·9	77·1	12·8	89	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	125	0·00
30th " " " ...	21	89·0	76·7	12·3	86	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	124	0·00
1st Oct. " " " ...	6	91·0	76·6	14·4	69	69	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	137	0·00
3rd " " " ...	9	89·9	71·8	18·1	74	74	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	147	0·00
5th " " " ...	5	89·2	76·8	12·4	73	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	145	0·00
8th " " " ...	2	89·3	78·7	10·6	73	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	148	0·00
10th " " " ...	1	90·9	76·2	14·7	63	65	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	123	0·00
12th " " " ...	1	90·8	73·9	16·9	71	55	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	137	0·00
14th " " " ...	5	97·0	71·8	25·2	49	60	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	119	0·00
15th " " " ...	9	101·3	69·8	31·5	23	52	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	113	0·00
17th " " " ...	15	98·5	68·0	30·5	59	24	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	122	0·00
22nd " " " ...	4	98·0	71·8	21·2	61	65	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	93	0·00
11th Nov. " " " ...	1	89·9	59·4	30·5	30	47	N.E.	W.S.W.	137	0·00
15th " " " ...	1	87·3	61·1	26·2	41	44	E.N.E.	W.S.W.	116	0·00
21st " " " ...	1	87·1	66·3	20·8	63	54	N.E.	W.S.W.	129	0·00
7th Dec. " " " ...	1	83·3	63·7	19·6	31	27	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	132	0·00
10th " " " ...	3	80·9	53·9	27·0	...	34	N.E.	S.S.W.	145	0·00
19th " " " ...	3	79·0	48·2	30·8	61	61	N.E.	N.E.	138	0·00
21st " " " ...	8	80·2	61·0	19·2	82	82	N.E.	N.E.	96	0·00
23rd " " " ...	5	79·5	54·2	25·3	49	50	N.E.	N.E.	118	0·00
24th " " " ...	1	77·7	53·9	23·8	48	47	N.E.	N.E.	119	0·00
27th " " " ...	10	77·5	55·1	22·4	45	44	N.E.	N.E.	129	0·00
28th " " " ...	1	76·9	55·9	21·0	46	47	N.E.	N.E.	140	0·00
30th " " " ...	1	73·3	56·2	17·1	68	68	N.E.	N.E.	163	0·00

*Details of Meteorological Observations for the City of Hyderabad, Sind,
during the year 1892.*

Hyderabad.

Month and Date.				Rainfall in inches and cents.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.			WIND.	
					Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction at 8 A.M.	Hourly velo- city of wind regardless of direction.
				In. ct.					
January	1892	...	...	0 12	76.5	51.8	24.7	N.E.	8
February	"	...	...	...	84.8	56.6	28.2	N.W.	6
March	"	...	...	...	98.9	66.3	32.6	S.W.	8
April	"	...	...	...	107.5	76.2	31.3	S.W.	11
May	"	...	...	...	106.6	79.1	27.5	S.W.	14
June	"	...	...	0 78	103.7	80.8	22.9	S.W.	15
July	"	...	...	6 89	99.2	81.5	17.7	S.E.	10
August	"	...	...	2 88	93.9	79.4	14.5	S.W.	10
September	"	...	...	...	99.2	77.1	22.1	S.W.	8
October	"	...	...	...	89.4	68.0	26.0	N.E.	7
November	"	...	...	...	87.0	60.0	29.0	N.E.	5
December	"	...	...	...	75.0	54.0	22.0	N.E.	5

*Statement showing the Meteorological observations and daily record of Deaths from Cholera
in the Town of Jacobabad during the year 1892.*

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE IN SHED.			MEAN HUMIDITY.		WIND.			Rainfall (in inches).	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Mean Velocity (in Miles).		
							10 H.	16 H.			
Jacobabad.											
31st May 1892	...	1	119.2	83.2	36.0	22	6	S.W.	W.	82	0.00
17th June	..	1	97.5	73.7	23.8	38	29	S.E.	S.E.	86	0.00
25th "	...	1	112.2	82.6	29.6	63	35	N.W.	S.W.	54	0.10
1st August	..	2	107.3	84.9	22.4	46	36	S.S.E.	Calm.	55	0.00
15th "	..	1	103.3	83.8	19.5	57	42	S.E.	S.S.E.	52	0.00
19th "	...	2	105.8	83.5	22.3	49	34	S.S.E.	S.	60	0.00
20th "	...	1	106.3	81.0	25.3	57	28	S.S.E.	S.	65	0.00
21st "	...	2	105.0	80.1	24.9	62	35	S.	S.E.	50	0.00
26th "	...	2	104.4	82.6	21.8	59	41	S.E.	S.	63	0.00
29th "	...	2	102.5	83.2	19.3	54	44	S.E.	S.E.	53	0.00

APPENDIX V.

Military Works—Sanitary.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1892.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1892.
1	2	3
<i>Poona District.</i>	Rs.	
Poona	750	Construction of new latrines for the hospital centre, Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	46	Construction of a drain at the back of the latrines, Bombay Cavalry, to catch the sullage water and lead it into receptacles.
Do.	1,093	The drain which convey lavatory water from the Ghorpuri Barracks has been extended by 1,000 feet towards the Mori Nāla.
Do.	700	Paving the contagious disease ward of the right, Native Infantry Hospital.
Do.	3,620	Constructions of new drains in Kokni Mohulla, Old Modikhāna and Bachu Adda in Sadar Bazār.
Do.	546	Construction of flushing arrangements for the above drains.
Do.	235	Construction of a drain in Dwyer Lane, Sadar Bazār.
Ahmednagar	1,000	Paving with stones the floor of the married quarters in the British Infantry Lines.
Do.	113	Cleaning and repairing wells in the Fort.
Do.	269	Construction of latrines for Native Followers in the British Infantry Lines.
Do.	880	Making wooden gratings to wash-houses in the British Infantry Barracks.
Do.	269	Re-making floor and providing stone wheel track in one of the cattle-sheds for storage of carts to the Commissariat Cattle Lines.
Do.	99	Re-making floor and providing urine and rain gutters to one of the cattle-sheds for the housing of mules of the cattle force in the Transport Lines.
Kirkee... ..	358	Construction of new latrines for servants at the Station Hospital.
Do.	1,100	Construction of five masonry drains between stables, Royal Artillery.
Do.	733	Stone paving to floors of the latrines, 28th Pioneers.
Do.	1,220	Construction of new latrines with corrugated iron sheet on Crawford's principles for the Body Guard.
Do.	580	Construction of masonry receptacles to the latrines Royal Artillery.
Do.	121	Paving some of the short drains at the barracks of His Excellency the Governor's Band.
Sátára	26,841	The works in connection with the supply of water to the camp and Sadar Bazār which were commenced last year are still in progress. A revised estimate (Rs. 70,444) has been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. The service reservoir has been completed and the 4" cast iron main from the city municipal conduit to the service reservoir has been laid. The construction of setting tanks and filter beds has been taken in hand and will be completed by March 1893.
Do.	In progress...	Providing stone pavement round well No. 9 used by the British Troops on the Hill Fort.
Do.	Do. ...	Providing Portland cement skin over concrete for the ground floor of the barrack on the Hill Fort.
Do. ... ..	.....	The six wells in the plain used for the Native Infantry regiment, including the one opposite the station hospital, have all been cleared of silt and put in thorough repairs before the close of the dry season of 1892.
Sirúr ... ..	.....	None.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1892.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1892.
1	2	3
<i>Poona District—contd.</i>	Rs.	
Purandhar	664	Covering three wells with corrugated sheeting on rolled iron beams.
Do.	221	Fixing rain shades of teakwood frames covered with corrugated iron sheeting to doors and windows on the west and south of the hospital.
Do.	486	Constructing four blocks of latrines, two with three seats for men, and two with two seats for women.
Do.	203	Connecting No. V tank with pipe from No. VI tank by a syphon, so that water can be drawn at the stand pipe in front of the hospital from either tank separately or from both as may be required.
Khandála ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Mhow District.</i>		
Nasirabad	1,140	Deepening five wells in Miscellaneous Lines, Nasirabad Cantonment.
Do.	400	Removing drift sand in European Infantry Lines.
Do.	114	Altering six cook-houses of family blocks No. 1 and 2 into wash-houses, European Infantry Lines.
Do.	90	Conversion of half of ophthalmic ward south end in block No. 29 Station Hospital into officers' ward.
Do.	32	Renewing floor of No. 18 Staff Sergeant's quarters, Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	20	Making two new masonry receptacles for No. 18 and 22 Staff Sergeant's quarters, Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	240	Making diagonal screens of plain galvanised iron sheets for latrines No. 53 and 64, European Infantry Lines.
Do.	42	Constructing masonry waste water reservoirs to six ablution rooms in No. 1 and 2 Patcheries, European Infantry Lines.
Do.	26	Fixing a door to the kitchen and a window to the Hospital Storekeeper's quarters for improving ventilation to Station Hospital.
Do.	72	Putting new door to Apothecary and Assistant Apothecary's quarters attached to Station Hospital.
Do.	25	Laying kunker floor to latrine No. 42 and 43, Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	31	Providing ventilators in front of sick horses in sick horse stable.
Do.	199	Renewing floor of Royal Artillery stables.
Mhow ... ..	.....	The drainage of the bazár has been improved during the year by the construction of several paved roadside drains by which waste water from stand posts is run off into main bazár nála. Some 1,500 feet in length of the main bazár nála has been paved and in lieu of waste water lying about in stagnant pools it is now efficiently carried off from the portion of nála which has been dealt with—which is that in vicinity of most densely populated part of bazár.
Do.	18,000	A covered in vegetable market has been constructed and in carrying out this work the market site has been levelled and good stone drains have been provided.
Neemuch	230	A well in Royal Artillery Lines deepened with satisfactory results. Kutch wells constructed in bed of nála between fort and railway station from which sufficient water obtained until rains. For watering Cavalry and Artillery horses, wells outside cantonment limits were hired for a few months, all wells in use cleaned out. The plunge bath well deepened.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1892.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1892.
1	2	3
<i>Mhow District--contd.</i>		
	Rs.	
Indore... ..	.....	None.
Mehidpur ... ..	.....	None.
Agar ... ..	.....	None.
Asirgarh ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Bombay District.</i>		
Bombay	Not stated ...	Constructing masonry cess pools in rear of wash-houses attached to Barracks Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 in the Royal Artillery Lines.
Málegaon ... ..	.....	None.
Baroda ... ..	.....	None beyond the annual cleaning of wells in camping grounds of Baroda, Itola and Miyágám in Baroda territory and at Loli, Kaira, Nadiád and Vasad in the Kaira District.
Bhúj	Not stated ...	The married quarters of the Native Infantry Lines were provided with gutters and cisterns, the former being 10' long, 9" wide and 9" deep. In depth 6" coating of concrete was given and the remaining 3" of masonry. Each gutter is provided with a masonry cistern at its lower end to receive kerosine tins for holding filthy water from the nánis (bathing places), which have also been made water-tight.
Surat ... ..	.....	None.
Devláli... ..	.....	None.
Thána ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Deesa District.</i>		
Deesa	26	Making alterations to the latrines of the Royal Artillery and Detachment Barracks.
Do.	187	Improvements to flooring and wood work to sick horse stable.
Do.	27	Constructing drain to carry off waste water of well No. 18 in Native Cavalry Lines.
Do.	23	Constructing concrete drain round the well in sick horse stable.
Do.	13	Cleaning cholera camping ground.
Do.	27	Constructing a masonry dust-bin in the Telegraph Office compound.
Do.	78	Constructing concrete drain to nála running to bridge No. 1 near Jubilee Dispensary from cantonment funds.
Do.	1,279	Constructing open drains in Sadar Bazár from cantonment funds.
Ahmedabad	267	Special repairs to the roofs of buildings Nos. 17 and 19 used as infectious wards of 22nd Bombay Infantry Hospital.
Do.	Not given.	Repairs to the existing arrangement for surface drainage has been carefully attended to.
Rájkot... ..	130	The wells in camp which are the only source of water-supply for every purpose were cleaned out as usual and kept in good order.
		Military wells have been cleaned out and maintained in good order and repair throughout the year. The water-supply is good and fairly sufficient for the requirements of the Native Troops.

APPENDIX V—continued.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1892.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1892.
1	2	3
<i>Deesa District—contd.</i>		
	Rs.	
Rájkot... ..	916	The work of making concrete floor in the Native Cavalry Hospital which was in progress in 1891 has been completed in the year 1892.
Mount Abu	63	Filling in one of the arched opening of the 20 quarters family barrack with teak frame and perforated zinc sheeting for protection against rain, sun and wind.
Do.	90	Fixing new cover to the Commissariat well.
Do.	81	Making a closed drain in front of the new cook-house.
Do.	129	Providing jhamps to the Commissariat slaughter-house for protection against rain and wind.
<i>Nágpur District.</i>		
Kámpití	60	Alterations to latrine seats in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	187	Urinary for Royal Artillery refreshment-room.
Do.	86	Improving drainage of Native Infantry latrines.
Do.	90	Alterations to Station Hospital wash-house.
Do.	51	Providing an iron-barred gate to solitary cells of the Native Infantry Lines to allow of more ventilation.
Do.	6	Removing centre screens from urinary attached to barrack No. 10 and quarter-yard in British Infantry Lines for the purpose of ventilation.
Do.	94	Providing dry earth boxes to each seat.
Seetabaldi	101	Constructing a two-seated latrine for use of the Native Infantry Guard Hospital.
Do.	174	Constructing stone floor to the Native Infantry Guard Hospital.
Do.	54	Deepening drains in the Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	73	Iron tank for British Infantry wash-house.
Do.	66	Construction of a stand pipe in the Arsenal.
Do.	100	Construction of a latrine for Native Infantry Guard on saddle.
Do.	40	Construction of a latrine for Native Infantry servants.
Do.	790	Construction of a four-seated latrine for British Infantry Detachment.
Ráipur... ..	.....	None.
Sambalpur	895	Construction of two iron latrines.
Do.	1,461	Construction of four iron latrines.
Do. ... ..	.....	Providing the Military Hospital with a double tiling and the floor flagged.
Do. ... ..	.....	Providing a window to the Station Staff Office.
<i>Sind Division.</i>		
Karáchi	In progress	Fourteen new latrines of four seats each of corrugated iron on the moveable pattern, one being constructed in place of the old masonry latrines which have been condemned.
Do. Manora	67	Converting latrines that overhung the sea into ordinary pan latrines.
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	None.
Jacobabad ... ..	.....	None.
Ghizri ... ..	.....	None.

APPENDIX V—concluded.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1892.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1892.
1	2	3
<i>Aden District.</i>	Rs.	
Aden—Steamer Point	Not stated	Construction of latrines and urinaries for Barrack No. 3.
Do. ...	377	Providing sun-shades to all the windows of the Staff Sergeants' quarters, and four new windows have been opened in the end rooms in order to give more light and ventilation.
Do. ...	12,251	Constructing a condenser building at the foot of the Morbat Hill to receive the old machinery of the 8,000 gallons condenser, with a plinth area of 2,165 square feet and consisting of store-room and blacksmith shop.
Do. ...	39,345	Constructing a road for carting the night-soil from the barracks which is at present deposited in the valley behind the cemetery.
Isthmus ...	.....	None.
Crater ...	4,767	Constructing latrines to Native Infantry Lines.
Do. ...	112	Constructing latrines for the use of children of the Native Infantry Lines.
Do. ...	210	Constructing three urinaries in three different convenient places near the lines.
Do. ...	9,034	Constructing a new line of piping from the Seera condenser to the new Infantry Lines to convey condensed water for the use of the Native Regiment.
Do. ...	492	Removing the water tanks and the sheds over them from the old Native Infantry Lines and erecting them in the new lines.

APPENDIX VI.

Sanitary Civil Works—(Municipal).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipt of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
1	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad ...	144,192	55.38	None. Water courses and surface drains for storm water. Drainage pipes are experimentally laid in part of Khadia Ward II.	Sabarmati water works. River water pumped from wells sunk in the bed of the river at Dhadheswar, and wells.	Street refuse and night-soil removed by Municipal sweepers to depôts. There is a sewage farm.	Experimental drainage scheme. Removal of sullage water by paid system.	Rs. 70,696	Rs. 1,09,123
2		Dholka ...	16,494	46.86	None. There is a joint channel made to carry rain water which accumulates round the town. Yearly contribution ...	2 tanks and 75 wells ...	The night-soil is removed to depôts outside the town.	None ...	31	1,157
3		Virangam ...	23,197	62.80	None. Only rain water gutters.	16 wells and 4 tanks ...	Street sweepings are removed and thrown in low-lying lands. Night-soil from private and public privies removed by private and Municipal servants.	.....	3,079	8,151
4		Parantij ...	8,764	59.	None. Rain water gutters ...	102 wells and 2 tanks. The Bhakoria tank was supplied with water from the Hatmāthi Canal.	Street sweepings and night-soil is collected and removed by Municipal agency to the depôt.	Prickly pears cut down.	..	280
5		Modasa ...	7,031	37.	None. Do. do.	River Mahajam and 75 wells. Amount spent on cleaning wells ...	Do. do. The night-soil from private privies removed by private agency.	None ...	..	764
6		Dhandhuka ...	9,576	44.	None. Drains for storm water. Repairs ...	Wells ...	Street refuse and night-soil are removed by Municipal agency.	None ...	52	1,529
7		Gogha ...	6,637	38.11	None ...	9 tanks and 22 wells. The supply is insufficient. Amount spent on water-supply ...	Street sweepings, refuse and night-soil is done by contract system.	Prickly pears removed.	160	484
8		Sánand ...	7,784	48.8	None ...	3 tanks and 18 wells ...	Street sweepings and night-soil are removed to appointed places by Municipal agency.	The manure heaps complained of have been removed from the town.	..	1,266
9		Dholera ...	10,087	16.	None, beyond surface drains to carry away rain water.	From tanks, in hot weather wells are dug in the beds of the tanks.	Street sweepings and night-soil are removed outside the town by Municipal agency.	None ...	..	2,306

10	Mandal	...	...	...	...	...	43-7	8,028	...	...	From a tank and 3 wells	...	Street sweepings are removed outside the town by Municipal agency.	Low-lying sites are being filled by street sweepings.	...	971
11	Ranpur	...	...	...	...	...	42-9	5,838	...	...	From wells sunk in the river Bhadar.	...	Street sweepings and night-soil from public latrines are removed by Municipal agency.	None ...	...	833
12	Bareja	...	...	...	...	...	34-6	4,066	...	...	From a tank and wells. Amount spent on water trough ...	560	Streets are swept by Municipal scavengers. There are neither public nor private privies in the town.	Manure heaps from close proximity to drinking water wells have been removed.	...	730
13	Umarsad	...	...	...	...	...	24-9	4,285	...	...	Wells ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	288
14	Bavla...	...	...	...	...	...	58-6	3,906	...	...	5 wells and 2 tanks...	...	Streets are kept clean by Municipal bhangis.	Prickly pears removed.	...	186
15	Kasandra	...	...	...	...	...	46	3,022	...	...	From the river Sabarmati and wells.	...	Do.	None...	...	144
16	Kaira...	...	...	...	...	...	54-54	10,101	...	...	From the river Wátrak and 8 wells.	1,113	Streets are cleaned by Municipal sweepers and refuse removed. Private privies are cleaned by private arrangement and public latrines by Municipal sweepers.	None ...	89	128,212
17	Mehmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	47-3	7,842	...	...	River Wátrak and 53 wells	...	Street refuse and night-soil from private privies and public latrines are removed by Municipal sweepers and bhangis.	None ...	10	1,998
18	Nadiád	...	...	...	...	...	46-75	29,044	...	...	11 tanks and 173 wells ...	...	Street refuse and night-soil from private privies, and public latrines are removed by Municipal sweepers and bhangis.	Tanneries removed, some pot kilns have been closed. 8 latrines built and the question of removing the slaughter-house is under consideration.	2,606	14,860
19	Kapadvanj	...	...	...	...	...	51-40	14,805	...	...	Mohar and Waranashi rivers and 159 wells. Amount spent on excavation of kund ...	Rs. 273	Street sweepings and night-soil from public and private privies are removed by Municipal servants.	None...	80	2,623
20	Dakor	...	...	...	...	...	58-3	9,487	...	...	A tank and 134 wells. Amount spent on sinking a new well, on repairs to a tank, and on excavation of Gomati tank is ...	9,486	Do.	A drainage and water-supply scheme is under consideration.	...	12,733

30	Broach	...	40,137	21-30	None beyond built and kutcha rain water and waste water gutters.	None. Side gutters to roads for rain water.	None. Amount spent on cutting channels to drain the water logged parts ... 1,316	107 wells and 2 tanks ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	River Nabada, 2 tanks, 41 wells and underground rain water reservoirs or tanks. Amount paid to Public Works Department for water-supply and drainage scheme ... 2,598	Street refuse and night-soil from public latrines removed by Municipal sweepers and night-soil from private privies by private agency removed to a depôt.	None ...	...	...	19,859
31	Broach	...	10,625	47	None. Side gutters to roads for rain water.	None. Amount spent on cutting channels to drain the water logged parts ... 1,316	107 wells and 2 tanks ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	Tanks, wells and rain water reservoirs. Well water is liable to pollution being too close to pit privies.	Do. do.	The question of closing pit privies is under consideration.	...	...	3,993
32	Jambusar	...	12,070	35-45	None. Amount spent on cutting channels to drain the water logged parts ... 1,316	None. Amount spent on cutting channels to drain the water logged parts ... 1,316	107 wells and 2 tanks ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	Private streets and latrines cleaned by private agency and street refuse and night-soil collected and removed by Municipal sweepers.	Water channels cut and prickly pears removed.	...	...	...	1,560
33	Hansot	...	4,435	29-08	None. The town is built on high land.	None. The town is built on high land.	107 wells and 2 tanks ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	Street refuse is removed by Municipal bhangis and night-soil from private privies removed by private agency.	None required	...	...	...	459
34	Amod	...	5,007	25	None. Amount spent on cutting channels for rain water ... 184	None. Amount spent on cutting channels for rain water ... 184	107 wells and 2 tanks ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	Streets are cleaned by Municipal sweepers.	None ...	...	...	...	1,325
35	Surat	...	108,631	28-61	A drainage scheme is under consideration. There are road-side gutters to carry away rain water. The house refuse water is collected in cesspools and, when full, they are emptied by the Municipality, on a payment of Rs. 3 by each house-owner.	None. There are drains to carry away rain water.	From wells and a tank ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	The street sweepings and night-soil are removed to two depôts situated about half a mile towards the north-east and south-east of the city; the night-soil is converted into manure.	A project for a water-supply has been prepared and will be carried out shortly.	...	35,723	...	64,519
36	Rander	...	10,926	50-27	None. There are drains to carry away rain water.	None. There are drains to carry away rain water.	From wells and a tank ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	House refuse and street sweepings are deposited in dust-bins placed in various localities and their greater portion is sold to brick-makers and the rest used in reclamation purposes. Cesspools are periodically cleaned. Municipal servants clean private privies and public latrines, and their contents are carried by four carts to the night-soil depôt, emptied there in pits, and covered with earth.	None ...	...	1,373	...	3,893
37	Bulsar	...	14,714	20-72	None	None	From wells and a tank ...	17 wells and 3 tanks. Amount spent on an excavation of a tank ... 105	2,703	Municipal servants remove the night-soil from private privies and public latrines to a distance of a mile and half from the town.	None ...	...	403	...	5,241

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality or Local Fund Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death rate per 1,000 of population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
B 1682—32	A.	Upper Colába	4,335	23.06	...	Tulsi partly filtered	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
		Middle and Lower Colába.	13,622	20.62	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Fort, Southern	3,951	3.79	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		" Northern	32,847	26.45	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Esplanade	10,064	17.38	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		B.								
		Mándvi	37,295	35.90	...	Vehár unfiltered	...	...	...	...
		Chukla	32,197	38.26	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Umbarkhári	52,466	38.57	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Dongri	30,317	26.88	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		C.								
		Market	44,751	23.30	...	Tulsi partly filtered	...	...	...	...
		Dhobi Talav	39,945	29.36	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Fanasvadi	24,069	20.39	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Bhuleshvar	38,363	29.61	...	Vehár unfiltered	...	...	...	...
		Khara Talav	27,035	40.28	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Kumbhárváda	32,209	31.63	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		D.								
		Khetvadi	28,814	25.05	...	Tulsi partly filtered	...	...	...	...
		Girgaon	26,999	31.29	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Chauvati	11,512	15.72	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Wálkeshvar	12,990	17.85	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Mahálakshmi	17,014	13.16	...	Part—Vehár part unfiltered	...	...	...	...
		E.								
		Mázagon	33,640	24.29	...	Vehár unfiltered	...	...	...	...
		Tárvári	21,298	19.76	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		2nd Nágpada	18,768	42.41	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Kánáthipura	29,203	44.41	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Tardeo	18,980	30.92	...	Greater portion sewered, house connections partly done	...	...	...	...
		Byculla	47,403	29.63	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		1st Nágpada	11,133	31.16	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		F.								
		Parel	28,740	43.21	...	Partly sewered	...	...	...	...
		Siwri	6,063	24.90	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Sion	19,601	15.81	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		G.								
		Máhim	18,505	27.77	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Wartli	25,493	16.00	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Water Division	22,142	3.02	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
		Non-resident	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...
			8,21,764	29.01	...	Do.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipt of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
48	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar	36,031	63.58	Under-ground drains. Amount spent on repairs to drains... .. 1,031	6 aqueducts. Amount spent on repairs and improvements to aqueducts 9,517	Street sweepings and night-soil are removed by Municipal agency.	None	Rs. 12,235	Rs. 17,388
49		Bhingár	5,490	39.89	Road-side gutters for storm water. Amount spent on gutters 368	Aqueduct and 76 wells. Amount spent 465	Do. do. do.	.....	1,437	2,304
50		Sangamner	9,733	45.62	Road-side gutters for storm water. Amount spent on gutters 487	Rivers Pravara and Mahá-lungi, and 616 wells. Amount spent on water works 74	Do. do. do.	Branch drains constructed and water-supply preserved.	435	3,039
51		Vámbori	5,159	40.	None	15 wells. Amount spent on water-supply 172	Do. do. do.	None	...	384
52		Amalner	7,958	...	Road-side gutters and under-ground drains. Do. do.	River Bori and wells	Street sweepings are removed by Municipal agency. Do. do.	Statement not received.	14,107	23,115
53		Parola	14,539	...	Do. do.	Wells. The supply is deficient.	Do. do.		...	...
54		Erandol	12,557	...	Do. do.	Angani River, wells and nála...	Do. do.		...	...
55		Dharangaon	14,357	...	Rain water gutters in some parts.	Wells	Do. do.		...	...
56	Khandesh.	Bhadgaon	7,287	27.91	None. Rain water gutters. Repairs during the year amounted to 458	Girna River and 476 wells	Streets are cleaned by Municipal agency.	Measures are in progress to stop pit privies.	...	769
57		Maheji (temporary)	998	2.	None	Girna River and 2 wells...	Do. do. do.	None	...	385
58		Chopda	15,655	28.55	None, side gutters to carry away storm water. The sum spent on repairs, &c., amounted to 657	A nála and wells. Money spent on water works amounted to 121	Street refuse and house cleanings are removed by Municipal sweepers to appointed places.	None	517	959
59		Shirpur	7,864	22.18	None beyond drains to roads to carry away storm water. Annual expenditure on drains 69	Arunawati River and 179 wells A new well constructed at a cost of 147	Do. do. do.	None	332	965
60		Sindkheda	4,293	46.67	None. Rain and sullage water gutters.	Burai River and 125 wells	Do. do. do.	None	125	369

61	Betavád	...	3,464	58.1	None. Amount spent on repairs to road-side gutters	7	Pánjra River and 149 wells.	Do.	do.	do.	None ...	...	50	238
62	Sávda	...	7,142	32.4	None. Do. do.	150	653 wells. Amount spent on water-supply...	Do.	do.	do.	Public latrines constructed.	1771	2,864	
63	Yával	...	10,801	19.	None. Amount spent on repairs to road-side gutters	653	Hudkai and Khadkai rivers and from 720 wells.	Do.	do.	do.	None ...	270	858	
64	Varangaon	...	5,091	22.3	None. There are rain gutters.		Bhogawati River and 333 wells.	Do.	do.	do.	None ...	...	244	
65	Faizpur	...	9,482	22.	None. Amount spent on constructing road-side gutters	2,884	513 wells. Amount spent on repairs to wells, &c.	Do.	do.	do.	None ...	165	722	
66	Bhusával	...	11,445	24.71	None. The amount spent on stone surface drains for rain water was	2,723	Tápti River and 205 wells.	Street refuse, house cleanings and night-soil are removed by Municipal sweepers to appointed places.	Do.	do.	None ...	125	2,298	
67	Jalgaon	...	14,538	27.14	None. Amount spent on constructing surface gutters	95	Mekran tank water works and 225 wells. Amount spent on water works	Do.	do.	do.	Water-supply scheme is under consideration.	5	4,612	
68	Dhulia	...	21,871	28.12	Closed and open side built gutters.		Pánjra River and 358 wells. Dedargaon tank water work is in progress.	Street sweepings and night-soil from public and private latrines are removed by Municipal agency.	Do.	do.	Statement not received.	...	...	
69	Songhir	...	4,616	...	Do. do. do.		21 wells ...	Street sweepings are removed by Municipal agency.	Do.	do.	Do.	...	...	
70	Taloda	...	6,292	20.7	None. The waste water of the town is drained to places below the town...		3 springs and 58 wells	House cleanings and street refuse are removed by Municipal sweepers.	Do.	do.	A drain is under consideration.	400	1,594	
71	Sháhada	...	5,441	41.5	None. Rain water gutters		Gomai River and 75 wells	Do.	do.	do.	None...	235	854	
72	Prakásha	...	3,776	41.5	Do. do.		Tápti and Gomai rivers and 54 wells.	Do.	do.	do.	None ...	...	404	
73	Nandurbár	...	7,670	21.25	Do. do.		A well and river. Supply scanty.	Do.	do.	do.	None ...	...	1,262	
74	Chálsigaon	...	8,138	51.	None ...		Jetur and Dongri rivers and wells.	House owners keep their compounds clean.	Do.	do.	These Municipalities are lately established.	...	...	
75	Jámner	...	6,191	19.22	None ...		Kan River and wells	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	
76	Páchora	...	4,726	39.	None ...		Ilivra River and wells	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	
77	Málegaon	...	15,503	40.4	None ...	7,696	River Mosam and 104 wells	Street sweepings and night-soil from private privies and open spaces are removed by Municipal sweepers to a depot.	Do.	do.	Drainage and water supply schemes are under consideration.	3,995	19,397	
78	Yeola...	...	18,861	37.	None. The sum spent on road-side gutters amounts to	496	10 wells, and besides these water is supplied to the town by means of motes (buckets) at a cost of ...	Roads are cleaned by sweepers, and street sweepings are daily removed by the contractor, and night-soil by scavengers.	Do.	do.	None ...	645	5,009	
79	Násik...	...	24,400	30.08	None. A drain for sewage and rain water gutters. Amount spent on drains.	403	River Godávary, a fountain fed by river Nasurdi and wells. Amount spent on water works was	Street sweepings and night-soil from public and private latrines are removed by Municipal sweepers and blangis.	Do.	do.	None ...	9,959	14,550	
80	Sinnar	...	8,319	34.	None. Amount spent on road-side gutters	75	Two rivers and wells. Amount spent on water-supply	Streets are cleaned by sweepers and refuse removed by potters. The night-soil from public and private latrines removed by Municipal blangis.	Do.	do.	None ...	609	760	

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
81	Nasik.	Igatpur	6,814	15.48	None. Road-side gutters	Rs. 18 wells and railway tank. Annual payment for water-supply Municipality pay to Railway ... 200	Streets are cleaned by sweepers and refuse removed by potters. The night-soil from public and private latrines removed by Municipal bhangs.	None ...	Rs. 2,841	Rs. 2,750
82		Trimbak	4,084	25.46	There are 5 drains under the paved main road.	One tank and 5 wells	Street refuse and night-soil from private privies are removed by Municipal sweepers and bhangs, to selected spots. Sullage water of each house situated along the main road is let into the underground drains.	None, beyond employing sweepers to remove the dirt and refuse from the town.	298	1,100
83	Poona City		118,657	26.77	Some parts of the City have old sewers in the centre of the street. But a scheme of underground drainage is before Government.	Five sources of water-supply, viz.:— Nana Fadnavis' Raste's and Chaudhari's wells and Katraj and Khadakwasla tanks. Many private and a few public wells. 1,500,000 gallons total supply.	Road cleaning is done by 171 sweepers. There are 303 bhangs for removing night-soil from public and private privies. The night-soil is manufactured into manure at a depot 2½ miles south of the town and sold as manure.	A drainage scheme and better filtration of water is under consideration.	15,157	29,368
84		Sasvad	5,684	28.8	None. An underground drain and open and closed gutters to carry rain water.	Kurba River water is brought by pipes.	Street sweepings and night-soil from public and private latrines are removed by Municipal sweepers.	None ...	4	309
85	Jejuri...		3,479	22.30	None. Rain water gutters in underground drains and open and closed gutters.	Rs. Holkar's tank and 5 wells. Kurba River, Nira Canal and wells. The sum spent on cleaning wells and springs amounted to, Bharagawram tank and 186 wells.	Do. Do.	None ...	43	1,476
86		Baramati	5,410	30.				None ...	2,410	1,653
87	Indapur		5,246	20.76	None. A few gutters for storm water.	132	Sweepers are entertained to clean the roads.	None ...	81	492
88	Sirur		5,574	28.5	There are open road-side gutters in almost all parts of the town by which rain water is completely drained off.	Water is conveyed from the well constructed on the bank of the river Ghod, and the water is pumped out into the pipes leading into a cistern in the town, from which it is	Street sweepings and house refuse collected in dustbins carried by a cart to a distant place from the town, and night-soil from private privies removed by Municipal bhangs to the east of the town and deposited in pits	Rs. 500 were sanctioned by the Municipality for the purpose of laying iron pipes from the bed of the river to the pumping well so as	556	1,100

[illegible]

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipt of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
98		Rahimatpur...	6,674	34.4	Masonry road-side gutters for storm waters.	2 nálas and 68 wells ...	Street sweepings and nightsoil are removed by municipal agency.	None	Rs. ...	Rs. 619
99		Karúd ...	12,085	27.39	Do. do. ...	Rivers Krishna and Koyana. Some cisterns are built in the town, and Krishna water is brought to them by means of pipes.	Do. do. ...	None	2,460	1,890
100		Islámpur ...	10,650	16	None beyond road-side gutters for storm water. The town is situated on high rocky ground, and thus has the advantage of natural drainage.	6 tanks and a spring. The supply is insufficient. A water-supply scheme is under consideration. Two of the above tanks viz, Kota and Fullag, are fed with water from a large tank called Kámeri tank, one mile distant from the town, by open channels.	Nightsoil from private privies is removed by private arrangements with municipal bhāngis. The sweepings collected by domestics are stored in pits, which are specially prepared by them and are used as manure. The municipality has no control over such sweepings.	None	16	299
101		Ashta ...	11,402	19.2	Road-side gutters for stormwater. Amount spent on new gutters and repairs to old ones...	Rs. 27 wells and 3 tanks ...	Nightsoil from private privies is removed by private arrangement. Street sweepings and nightsoil from public latrines are removed by municipal agency.	None	16	648
102	Matará.	Tásgaum ...	11,251	18	A sewage drain and road-side gutters for storm-water.	Rs. A large stream, a tank and wells. Amount spent on digging ziras in the stream ...	Do. do. ...	None	...	318
103		Vita ...	3,847	24.3	Road-side gutters for storm-water.	26 wells and 2 nálas. Amount spent on water-supply ...	Street sweepings are removed by municipal agency.	None...	26	343
104		Máyni ...	4,189	33.8	Do. do. ...	A stream and 61 wells. Amount spent on water supply ...	Do. do. ...	None...	3	108
105		Pusásavli ...	2,900	26.5	Do. do. ...	A stream and 17 wells. Amount spent on water-supply ...	Do. do. ...	None...	...	133
106		Mhasvad ...	6,415	29.5	Do. do. ...	Mán river and 17 wells. Amount spent on water-supply ...	Do. do. ...	None...	...	735
						351				

107	Malcolmpeth	...	3,443	15-3	Natural drainage and road-side gutters in the bazár.	...	1 lake, 2 tanks, 62 wells and 11 springs. Amount spent in testing Mr. Whiting's scheme on Sindalaplatau... .. Public and private wells. A water-supply scheme is in progress.	Street sweepings and nightsoil are removed by municipal agency.	None...	...	9	1,952
108	Sátara Suburban Municipality.	...	3,353	19	Natural drainage	...	500	Nightsoil from private privies is removed by private agency. Nightsoil from public latrines and street sweepings are removed by municipal agency.	None...	...	1,004	1,575
109	Sholápur	...	61,564	39-71	6,085 more running feet of country-made earthenware 6" pipe drain set in different parts of the town at a cost of ...	96	2,482	Street sweepings and nightsoil are removed by municipal agency.	Statement not received.	...	4,672	18,563
110	Bársi	...	20,552	41-65	Road-side drains to roads for storm-water. The Municipality propose building U-shaped drains.	2,062	From wells and a municipal reservoir which keeps the wells in the town well supplied with water.	Street sweepings and nightsoil are removed by municipal agency to depôts on the northern side of the town. The nightsoil is buried in pits and when dry it is sold by auction.	The contour survey of the town has been made in regard to a drainage and water-supply scheme.	287	4,682	
111	Karnála	...	6,165	Not stated.	Roadside gutters for storm-water.	...	49 wells, a tank and 3 cisterns. The supply is deficient. Amount spent on water-works	Do.	Two latrines constructed.	16	4,829	
112	Pandharpur	...	19,953	36-48	35,882 feet of U-shaped gutters.	...	3,665	Do.	Necessary measures are timely taken.	1,631	9,173	
113	Sángola	...	5,748	24-18	Road side gutters for storm-water.	...	Wells and a stream	Do.	None...	3	388	
114	Belgaum	...	28,342	32-11	None. Road-side gutters for rain water.	2,062	3,665	The refuse deposited in 70 dustbins is regularly removed. There are 2,200 privies and 1,600 cesspools.	The plans and estimates of the regular surface drainage are called for from the Executive Engineer, Belgaum.	1,937	19,072	
115	Nipáni	...	11,731	24-4	None. do. do.	...	3 tanks, 12 wells, and 8 cisterns. These are supplied with Shirguppi tank water by means of pipes.	Street refuse and nightsoil are removed by municipal agency.	The scheme for increased water supply is under consideration.	...	1,914	
116	Athni	...	10,416	37-54	None. do. do.	...	Wells. Great scarcity of water was felt during the year.	Street refuse and nightsoil from public and private privies are removed to the depôt by municipal bhángis.	None	46	2,356	
117	Gokák	...	12,106	32-29	None. Amount spent on gutters	...	35	Street refuse and nightsoil from public latrines are removed to the depôt by municipal agency and nightsoil from private privies removed by private agency.	The destruction of prickly-pear.	60	3,549	

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipt of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
118	Belgaum—continued.	Saundatti-Yellama ...	7,180	22.53	Rs. None. Surface gutters for rain water.	Tanks and wells. The supply is sufficient for the town.	The front premises and back yards are generally clean. Street refuse is removed by municipal agency.	A well constructed at the hill, and a well repaired. Hill water supply scheme is under consideration.	Rs. ...	1,951
119		Yamkanmarti ...	5,752	Not stated.	None... Rs. 35	A tank and 20 wells. The supply is insufficient.	Street refuse is removed by municipal agency.	None ...	...	438
120	Dhárwar.	Dhárwar ...	32,583	46.93	None. Most of the main roads have side gutters built pukka with chunam and stone. The total cost for constructing new gutters during the year amounted to ... 930	3 tanks, 4 wells and 2 hands for the town proper and fort; and 2 tanks and 5 wells for the suburban villages, and a few sweet water wells for the civil station. 5 other tanks reserved for cattle and washing purposes.	Street sweepings and nightsoil are removed outside the town and sold as manure.	Special care is taken to clean periodically the deep and closed gutters.	159	6,290
121		Unbli... ..	52,194	31.79	None. Some masonry and kutcha gutters for rain water.	3 reservoirs, 7 tanks and 800 wells.	Private privies are cleaned by private agency. The streets are swept, and the refuse and nightsoil from public privies removed to the depot by municipal agency.	Closing pit privies and substitution of bhangi privies is under consideration.	542	11,350
122		Gadag-Bettigeri ...	32,821	30.23	None. There are rain gutters. Amount spent on repairs ... 200	Wells and a tank ...	Defective. The nightsoil is removed to a rented place and stored.	A drainage scheme is under consideration.	...	4,838
123	Yannur	Navalgund ...	9,040	20.25	None. Amount spent on repairs and cleaning rain gutters during the year was... 100	3 tanks and 5 wells. The amount spent on water works during the year was 2,802	Permanent conservancy establishment cleans the town.	None ...	14	917
124		Yannur ...	Not stated	...	None. Amount spent on repairs and cleaning rain gutters during the year was... 184	Tanks and nallas. The amount spent on water works during the year was ... 4,539	Defective. Temporary establishment is kept for conservancy purposes at the time of fair.	Do. ...	...	211

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipt of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
142	Ratnágiri.	Vengurla	10,120	42.09	Rs. None beyond road-side drains for storm-water. Amount spent on repairs 42	Wells, tanks, a river and Naryan tank water works. Amount spent on water-supply ... 256	Street sweepings are removed by municipal agency, and nightsoil from private privies by private agency.	None...	Rs. 16	2,158
143		Rájápur	7,446	18	None. Masonry gutters to roads for storm water.	Wells, tanks and Koduvli river water works. Amount spent on water-supply ... 132	No municipal arrangement. Private privies are cleaned by private agency.	None...	...	132
144		Ratnágiri	14,274	17.02	None. Road-side gutters.	Wells, tanks and Nat-chana water works.	Street sweepings and nightsoil from private privies are removed by municipal agency.	The improvement of water-supply by cleaning the mains is undertaken by the Public Works Department.	3,480	4,329
145		Chiplun	11,378	17.66	None. Do. do.	173 wells, 10 tanks, river Shiva and Kamtha storage reservoir. Amount spent on repairs to water works... 569	Do. do. do.	None...	11	3,092
146		Dāpoli	2,685	25	None. Do. do.	Natural springs, wells and 2 reservoirs. The supply is abundant.	Street sweepings are removed by municipal agency and the nightsoil from private privies by private agency.	.....	...	367
147	Alibág	Alibág	5,889	23.28	None. Open road side gutters for rain water.	Vashvi water works. Supply and distribution by iron and earthenware pipes. 380 wells.	Street refuse used for reclaiming waste lands, and nightsoil removed by bhangis.	None...	1,475	2,629
148		Pen	7,462	21.8	None. Do. do.	A reservoir. Supply and distribution by pipes. A river, wells, and tanks. Amount spent ... 197	Street sweeping is done by contract and refuse stored outside the town. The nightsoil from public and private latrines removed by municipal bhangis.	None...	1,289	1,622
									3,507	10,078

149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
Roha-Ashtami ...	Mabad ...	Panvel ...	Uran...	Karachi ...	Kotri ...	Manjhand ...	Sehwan ...	Bubak ...	Tatta ...	Keti Bandar...	Mirpur Batoro ...
5,212	6,869	10,417	11,422	79,009	7,909	2,538	4,594	2,880	8,966	2,141	3,200
24-9	15-07	27-26	17-5	55-06	21-36	35-37	35-81	...	30-85	56-33	66-25
None.	None	None.	None.	None.	None.	None	None	None	None.	None.	None.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Kutch gutters for rain water,	Two underground drains, and road-side gutters for rain water.	Storm water drains ...	Masonry and excavated drains for storm water.	...	...	...	Storm water drains. The low-lying sites round the town admit rain and river flood waters, and it remains in them for a long time.	Storm water drains ...	Nine temporary drains with culverts, 3 for draining off rain water, 2 for draining off water from a tank, 1 for drawing off water from the base of the protective bund of the town, and 3 drains for drawing inlet of fresh water from the Fuleli Canal into the tank.
Karewane Hill water works. Supply and distribution by iron pipes, wells and tanks. Amount spent on establishment and repairs ... 1,591	A river, tanks and wells. Amount spent on preservation and repairs to tanks ... 385	6 tanks and 119 wells ...	3 tanks and 244 wells ...	Malir water works. This water is brought from a distance of 16 miles and stored into the Temple Reservoir and thence supplied to the town. Amount spent on water works was Rs. 8,006	River Indus and 34 wells ...	A back water creek ...	A canal and 9 wells ...	Dusterwah Canal and 4 wells. ...	9 tanks and 2 wells ...	Uchto or Hajawri River ...	A canal, a pond and 2 wells ...
Streets are cleaned by sweepers and the refuse either burnt or removed outside the town.	Street sweepings and night-soil are removed by Municipal bhangis.	Do. do. do. ...	Do. do. do. ...	Street refuse and night-soil are removed by Municipal agency.	Do. do. do. ...	Do. do. do. ...	Do. do. do. ...	Private privies are cleaned by private agency. Street refuse and night-soil from public latrines are removed by Municipal agency.	Street refuse and night-soil are removed by Municipal agency.	Private privies are cleaned by private agency. The household and street refuse and night-soil from public latrines are removed by Municipal agency.	
The proposal of keeping of a bhangi establishment is sent for sanction to Government.	None...	Government has sanctioned the scheme for bringing water from Gadheswar.	None...	A drainage scheme is to be taken in hand at once.	.....	.....	.....	The sinking of a new well and deepening old ones are under construction.	A new cut was made to the mouth of the Uchto in order to improve the head.	None...	
391	200	851	636	4,451	7,658	...	968	440	...	1,791	847
...	...	...	...	9,689	66,708	3,138	523	2,025	1,099	2,926	79,057

168	Umarkot	63-62	3,698	None. The town is built on an elevated sand-hill, and consequently requires no drainage.	22 wells and tanks	...	Street refuse and night-soil from public latrines are removed by Municipal agency. People have no private privies of their own, so they use the public latrines or open fields outside the town.	...	932
	Mitti...	38	2,991	Do. do. do.	18 wells and 2 tanks	...	Street refuse and night-soil from public latrines are removed by Municipal agency.	...	496
169	Shikarpur	40-03	41,991	None. A surface drainage for rain water.	242 wells. The supply is plentiful. Amount spent on water works during the year was ...	Rs. 2,964	Almost every house in the city has its privy on the top; it is cleaned fortnightly or monthly by its owner. House refuse and street sweepings, and night-soil from public latrines are removed to depôt by Municipal agency.	670	1,428 13,685
170	Sukkur	38-91	28,935	Underground sewers and surface drains are washed and cleaned morning and evening. The amount spent on drainage was ...	River Indus, a tank and 48 wells. A water-supply scheme will be undertaken during next year. Amount spent on water-works was ...	383	Street sweepings and night-soil are removed to the depôt by Municipal agency.	42	17,973
171	Garhi Yasin...	28-02	5,960	None. The streets are paved. Expenditure under this head was ...	19 wells and a tank which receives its water-supply from a neighbouring canal. Amount spent on improvements to water works was ...	219	Do. do. do.	747	2,992
172	Robri	31-18	8,786	2 underground drains for rain water. Amount spent on their repair was ...	River Indus and wells. Amount spent on repairs to wells was ...	13	Domestic cleansing and conservancy is attended by private agency. The street refuse and night-soil is removed by Municipal agency.	92	2,401
173	Ghotki	40-45	3,988	None	Wells and canal. Amount spent on repairs to wells and troughs ...	47	Do. do. do.	76	655
174	Larkhāna	35-22	12,010	None. Rain water drains	4 tanks, 23 wells and Ghār Canal.	...	Sweepings and night-soil are carried to the depôt by Municipal agency.	1,905	8,269
175	Kambar	42-13	5,341	None	11 wells and 2 tanks	...	The Municipal agency remove the street sweepings and throw it into low-lying pits, and night-soil from public and private privies into pits, and cover it with earth.	553	2,077
176	Rato-dero	32-08	3,554	None. Rain water drain	River Indus, Sukkur Canal, 14 wells and 2 tanks.	3,626	Do. do. do.	507	1,424
177	Jacobabad	45-77	8,258	None. Amount spent on gutters	Wells, tanks and canals. Amount spent on water works ...	471	Street refuse and night-soil are removed to their depôts by Municipal agency.	...	7,415
			8,258			471		...	7,415
			25,083			84,350		9,08,933	19,05,531

APPENDIX VI.—continued.
District and Taluka Local Fund Civil Works.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Local Board.	Net receipt of each Local Board from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Local Board on conservancy.
1	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad District Local Board.	921,712	39	None	Rs. 5,876 were spent on constructing 17 new wells, 8 troughs and 2 tanks in 8 Taluka Local Board Circles during the year, and Rs. 12,203 on repairs to wells, troughs and channels, making a total of Rs. 18,079.	None	None	...	...
2	Kaira.	Kaira District Local Board.	...	...	None	Amount spent on new water works and improvements to old ones ... Rs. 3,139	None	None	...	...
		Mehmadabad Taluka Local Board.	92,367	32.7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Matar...	79,085	36.0	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Thasra	95,622	37.5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Kapadvanj	101,327	26.0	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Nadiad	171,034	31.7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Borsad	162,143	27.3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Anand	169,736	32.07	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...
			871,514			42,007				
3	Panch Mahals.	Panch Mahals District Local Board.	92,876	17.5	None	Wells and tanks in all the larger villages. The rivers Mahi, Mesri, Kun, Panam, and Hadof run through the taluka. On construction of wells and on repairs to wells and tanks the amount spent during the year was ...	Villagers keep their compounds clean.	New wells constructed and old wells and tanks repaired.	...	...
		Godhra	...	...	Do.	Wells and tanks are numerous throughout the taluka, which is also watered by the rivers Mesri, Gona and Karad. Cost of improvements to water works during the year was ...	Private compounds cleaned by villagers themselves and village sites by village bhangis.	Steps are being taken for setting apart lands for manure heaps, &c., and Sanitary Committees are likely to be established in Malao and Vejalpur thickly populated villages.	...	...
		Kalol...	42,646	27.0	Do.	...				

Hálol...	40,741	17-8	Do.	...	...	...	There are wells and tanks throughout the táluka. There are also two rivers, viz., Karad and Dev. The total amount spent during the year on original water works (Rs. 669) and on repairs (Rs. 185). Total ... 854	Villages are cleaned by sweepers on receipt of grain from the villagers. At Hálol, sweepers are kept for 8 months—November to June—at a cost of Rs. 144, and at Kanjri, 9 sweepers are retained for the year at a cost of Rs. 111-8-0.	Improvements to water-supply.	...	...
Dohad	55,741	28-93	Do.	...	...	...	Amount spent on constructing 4 new wells ... 1,662 Amount spent on repairs to wells, &c. ... 488 Amount spent on constructing 3 new wells ... 1,281 Amount spent on repairs to wells, &c. ... 500 9,683	None None	...	...	
Jhálod	49,323	25-95	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do. Do.	...	...	
Broach T. L. B.	2,81,327	43-26	None	...	...	...	Amount spent on water works 3,671	The village streets are cleaned by the sweepers.	The water-supply is improved according to the funds in hand.	...	...
Vágra...	36,939	51-35	Do.	...	...	...	Every village has one or two wells, in the bed or near a tank, throughout the táluka. Amount spent in constructing a new well and repairing old ones 7,711 Amount spent in sinking new wells and repairing old ones 4,537 Amount spent in sinking 4 new wells and repairing 7 old ones 3,470	Do. do.	Do. Do. Do.	...	...
Amod...	33,540	43-12	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Jambusar	70,324	38-42	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Anklesvar	55,575	50-7	Do.	...	...	...	Every village has one or two wells in the bed or near a tank. During the year 9 new wells were constructed and several old ones repaired at a cost of 9,456	Do.	Do.	...	...
Olpad T. L. B.	269,116		No information is given	...	...	...	Amount spent on original water works and repairs. 13,526 Do. ... 3,911 Do. ... 2,940 Do. ... 5,256 Do. ... 2,830 Do. ... 4,235 Do. ... 1,425 Do. ... 2,544 36,667	No information is given	None	...	...
Chorási	39,015		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Bárdoli	84,111		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Jalsápur	78,649		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Chikhli	61,410		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Bulsar	73,110		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Párdi...	58,245		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Mándvi	53,942		Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
	515,150										

Broach.

Surat.

Ahmed	Ráhari	63,646	30-78	None	..	..	..	Amount spent on water works ..	None	..	..	..	Water-supply im- provements under- taken and orders for removal of dirt issued.	..	..
Ahmed	Kopargaon	89,339	35-57	Do.	..	..	..	Do. do. ... 3,173	Do.	..	..	Do.	do. ...	..	..
	Sangamner	90,599	28-51	Do.	..	..	..	Do. do. ... 2,336	Do.	..	..	Orders for removal of prickly-pear and dirt issued, also for closing step wells.	..	..	..
	Akola	68,009	31-73	Do.	..	..	..	Do. do. ... 1,476	Do.	..	..	None ...	..	..	..
		868,706						13,860							
Khandesh.	Khándesh D. L. B...	...	...	...	Statement not	...	...	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhulia T. L. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erandol	115,270	35	None	...	...	...	Wells, streams and rivers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Páchora	74,880	39	Do.	...	...	...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chálisgaon	59,192	35	Do.	Generally natural.	...	...	Amount spent on water- supply ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pimpalner	...	...	Amount spent on drain- age	299	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandurbár	92,782	34	None	...	...	...	Water-supply is generally good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taloda	48,670	41	Do.	...	...	...	Water-supply is generally good. Amount spent on repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháháda	64,733	40-9	Do.	...	...	...	2 new wells constructed, and some old ones re- paired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sindkheda	73,385	44-39	Do.	...	...	...	Amount spent on water works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shirpur	45,870	41-65	Do.	...	...	...	Do. do. ... 2,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chopda	68,811	26-6	Do.	...	...	...	Do. do. ... 4,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sávida...	129,292	37-14	Do.	...	...	...	Do. do. ... 719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik.	Bhusával	95,073	44	Do.	...	...	...	Amount spent on building wells and hals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalgaon	83,982	37-1	Do.	...	...	...	Amount spent on repairs to 7 wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jámner	87,230	37	Do.	...	...	...	Not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,039,170			299	...	...	Wells, streams and rivers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		93,889	...	None	...	...	...	Amount spent on water works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sinnar	73,138	41	Do.	...	...	...	Amount spent on con- structing 5 new wells, and contribution paid to a bridge on Sarasvati River, and repairs to 3 wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								1,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Local Board.	Net receipts of each Local Board from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Local Board on conservancy.
Nasik.										
		Igatpuri T. L. B.	70,436	29	None	Amount spent on water works Rs. 2,127	None	None...	...	Rs. ...
		Dindori	82,626	36.92	Do.	Rivers, nálas and wells ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Niphád	77,458	42	Do.	Amount spent on constructing 4 new wells, digging small ziras (springs) and repairing wells and Ranwad Gundhára ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Chándor	51,529	36.09	Do.	Amount spent on new works and repairs ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Yeola	65,812	33.09	Do.	Amount spent on water works Rs. 940	Do.	.....	...	...
		Malegaon	86,243	38.02	Do.	Amount spent on constructing new wells, on improvements and repairs to wells Rs. 1,488	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Nándgaon	33,652	42.79	Do.	Amount spent on constructing 6 new wells and on digging ziras to the river at Nándgaon ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Bágán	65,648	46	Do.	Amount spent on water works Rs. 1,508	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Kalvan	58,964	...	Do.	Amount spent on constructing 2 new wells and cleaning a tank Rs. 447	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Peint	61,054	31	Do.	In few villages there are built wells, and in others there are simply hollows dug, from which the drinking water is obtained Rs. 14,483	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
			820,449							
		Junnar	102,068	28	None	Some new wells were constructed and old ones repaired.	None	None...	...	...
		Indápur	70,986	22.86	Do.	3 new wells were constructed and one improved at a cost of Rs. 613	Do.	Do. ...	...	...
		Khed	152,203	34.76	Do.	13 new wells were constructed and 5 wells repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,137	Do.	Do. ...	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Local Board.	Net receipts of each Local Board from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Local Board on conservancy.
11	Sátara—continued.	Mán T. L. B.	56,422	26.3	None	Streams, wells and rivers. Amount spent on water works was ... 1,424	None	None	...	Rs. ...
		Pátan	131,034	25.72	Do.	Amount spent on water works was ... 766	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Khatáv	96,451	29.	Do.	Streams, hals, wells, zirás and river. Amount spent on water works was ... 1,381	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Tásgaon	81,920	30.	Do.	Amount spent on several water works ... 1,721	Do.	Do.	...	...
		...	...	...	...	26,537	...	...	...	...
12	Sholápur.	Sholápur D. L. B.	750,689	30.94	None	The sum spent on original water works and repairs to wells, &c., during the year amounted to ... 8,729	A sweeper is kept at Kurduvadi.	Prickly-pears removed in Karmála Taluka.	...	113
		Sholápur T. L. B.	170,208	34.00	Do.	Amount spent on water works ... 3,558	None	None	...	...
		Bársi	119,753	28.3	Do.	Do. ... 1,191	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Karmála	86,916	Not stated.	Some villages have road-side gutters for storm water.	76 tanks and 469 wells. Amount spent on 2 new wells, and 13 wells either deepened or repaired, was ... 1,144	Do.	Prickly-pears removed.	...	...
		Málha	92,664	26.	None	Amount spent on wells ... 1,178	Do.	None	...	...
		Málsiras	74,043	28.05	Do.	Do. ... 656	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Pandharpur	71,332	41.	Do.	Amount spent on water works ... 30	Do.	Do.	...	...
		Sángola	78,420	30.	Do.	Do. ... 2,411	Do.	Do.	...	...
		...	...	...	...	18,897	...	...	...	113
		Belgaum D. L. B.	1,013,261	27.52	None	The sum spent during the year on original water works (Rs. 9,286) and on repairs (Rs. 3,585) ... 12,871	None	None	...	...
		Belgaum T. L. B.	147,150	29.7	Do.	Two new wells sunk at a cost of ... 3,521	Do.	Do.	...	...

13	Belgaum.	Chikodi	268,805	27.4	Road-side gutters in most of the large villages to carry away storm water.	Most of the villages are situated on the banks of the rivers Krishna, Ghatprabha, Hiranyake-1, Dudganga, &c., and others have nallas and wells.	House owners and Mahars generally do this work.	Village officers are ordered to attend to the cleanliness of their villages.	...	...
13	Belgaum.	Athni	114,084	27.6	None	Most of the villages depend upon the rivers Krishna and Agrani, and some on nallas and wells. Amount spent on water works ... 3,800	Cleansing and conservancy arrangements are carried by Mahars paid by the people in large towns and villages.	Water holes and small temporary wells were dug during scarcity of water.	...	...
		Gokak	105,202	34.2	Do.	Amount spent on water works ... 3,800	None	None	...	...
		Parasgad	101,654	41.92	Do.	Malprabha River supplies 30 villages with water, and in the rest the water-supply is derived from tanks, nallas and wells, but which is insufficient. Two tanks repaired and one well improved at an aggregate cost of ... 1,144	Fairly good in large villages	Do.	...	...
		Sampgaon	132,632	30	Do.	The water-supply is good and ample throughout the taluka. Amount spent in sinking 4 new wells and on repairs to old ones ... 3,967	Do. do.	Do.	...	...
14	Bijapur.	Khanapur	85,596	30	Do.	Malprabha River supplies water to the villages which are situated on its banks. In other villages the supply is partly from wells, tanks and budkis.	Streets are generally swept by Mahars of the respective villages in the taluka.	Do.	...	...
			955,123			25,637			...	...
		Bijapur D. L. B.	734,849	29	Two sewers in Mudibahal town. Amount spent on their repairs.	Tanks and wells—73 new wells were constructed, 30 wells and 1 tank repaired, and a survey of 3 tanks made at a total cost of ... 39,356	None	None	...	...
15	Dharwar.	Dharwar D. L. B.	1,051,314	35.77	None	Amount spent on water works ... 42,555	None	None	...	...

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APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Local Board.	Net receipt of each Local Board from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Local Board on conservancy.
19	Karachi.	District Local Board.	427,765		None	None	Nil	None	..	..
		Karachi	45,139		Do.	Amount spent on water-works during the year was ..	Nil	Do.	..	..
		Tatta	36,678		Do.	Do.	240	A portion of jungle was cleared in each taluka.	..	..
		Ghorabari	28,724		Do.	do.	613		..	..
		Shahbandar Jati	56,141		Do.	do.	300		..	..
		Sujawal Mirpur	61,497		Do.	do.	613		..	..
		Kotri Manjhand	53,210		Do.	do.	237		..	..
		Sehwan	46,074		Do.	do.	1,545		..	..
		Dadu	55,454		Do.	do.	283		..	..
		Johi...	44,848		Do.	do.	969		..	..
			427,765				5,000		..	..
		District Local Board.	832,344	21	None. In some villages rain water runs off but in others it stands and stagnates.	Rivers, canals and wells.	In some villages sweepers are employed to clean streets and privies. In most villages there are no privies. The towns and villages are kept clean by the people.	None	..	..
20	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad T.L.B.	64,459	14.19	Do.	Amount spent on water-works was ..	150		..	..
		Guni	75,814	13.54	None	Wells and canals. Amount spent on water-works was ..	47	Do.	..	..
		Badin	73,867	28	Do.	Do.	16	Do.	..	..
		Tando Bago	63,799	18.62	Do.	do.	20	Do.	..	..
		Dero Mohbat.	43,028	19.66	Do.	do.	110	Do.	..	..
		Mirpur	34,212	13.56	Do.	do.	60	Do.	..	..
		Tando Alahiyar	62,662	12.0	Do.	do.	49		..	..
		Shahdadpur	67,404	18.0	Do.	do.	32		..	..
		Hala	90,494	20.29	Do.	do.	120		..	..
		Sakrand	62,250	53	Do.	Wells and canals	770	In some cases criminal prosecutions are resorted.	..	..
		Moro	57,646	37.27	Do.	do.	90		..	..
		Naushahro Feroze	90,976	29.1	Do.	do.	87		..	..
		Kandiāro	55,733	26	Do.	do.	85		..	..
							1,636		..	..

21	Umarkot	...T.L.B.	69,397	31.	None. Rain water runs off and soon dries. There is very little rain in Sind.	177 wells, the Nára river with its canals, the Mithran and the Tharwah canals with their branches. The wells to the south end of the taluka are fed by the tails of the Fuleli canal. Amount spent on repairs to wells ...	Rs. 102	In only 5 villages sweepers have been employed by the Panchayats, in others the work of cleaning the villages is looked after by the villagers themselves.	The villagers were supervised properly.	...
22	Thar and Parkar.	...	50,921	20.	None do. do.	10 wells. The Nára channel and the Mithran canal with their various branches run through the taluka for 9 months. Kutaba wells are dug. Amount spent on water works ...	95	Streets in large villages are cleaned by sweepers employed at the cost of the Panchayat. As a rule there are no privies in the talukas.	.....	...
22	Thar and Parkar.	...	27,933	21.	None. The houses are sparsely situated, and need no particular drainage.	18 wells ...	...	Do. do.	.....	...
22	Thar and Parkar.	...	49,535	17.	None, and not required as the villages situate on sandy hills.	1,777 wells, and some tanks. Amount spent on repairs of wells ...	75	At Cháchra sweepers are employed at the expense of the Panchayat. Do. do.	.....	...
22	Thar and Parkar.	...	41,178	11.	None do. do.	551 wells and tanks. Amount spent on repairs to wells ...	156	At Nagar sweepers are employed at the cost of the Panchayat. Do. do.	.....	...
22	Thar and Parkar.	...	23,751 28,795	22. 25.	None do. do.	698 wells, and some tanks. Amount spent on repairs to wells ...	95	At Dipla sweepers are employed at the cost of the Panchayat. Do. do.	.....	...
22	Shikarpur.	...	44,814	26.	None ...	Canals and wells. Amount spent on water works ...	455	Roofing wells, paving gutters round the wells under consideration, and clearing jungle in and round the villages. In some villages in taluka Naushahro the proposal of building latrines is under consideration.	...	...
22	Shikarpur.	...	54,232	29-26	Do. ...	Wells. Amount spent on repairs to wells ...	102	Nil ...	None ...	...
22	Shikarpur.	...	60,268	26.	Do. ...	Wells and canals. Do. do.	83	Nil ...	None ...	...
22	Shikarpur.	...	72,028	15-62	Do. ...	Wells. Amount spent on sinking a new well and repairs to old ones ...	526	Nil ...	None ...	...
22	Shikarpur.	...	64,307	20-30	Do. ...	Wells. Do. do.	621	Nil ...	Do. ...	...

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Local Board.	Net receipts of each Local Board from conservancy.	Net expenditure of each Local Board on conservancy.
23	Shikarpur.	Mirpur	T. L. B. ...	48,075	21.24	None	...	Nil. 2 villages are cleaned at the expense of Panchayat.	...	Rs. ...
		Ubauro	do. ...	40,921	25.0	Do.	...	Nil	...	...
		Larkhana	do. ...	73,358	25.0	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
		Kambar	...	73,658	26	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
		Rato-dero	...	57,633	27	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
		Kakar	...	54,718	35	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
		Labdarya	...	62,628	25	Do.	...	Do. except at Mehar where Local Fund Agency works.	...	117
		Mehar	...	48,307	25	Do.	...	Nil	...	50
		Nasirabad	...	44,454	31	Do.	...	Do. except at Kharpur where Local Fund Agency works.	...	382
				640,087				Nil	...	549
23	Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad T. L. B. ...	...	35,934	18.81	None	...	Nil	...	...
		Thul ...	...	44,856	16.23	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
		Kashmor	...	53,982	15.85	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
		Shahdadpur ...	...	27,380	22.72	Do.	...	Do.	...	...
				162,152	18.41					

APPENDIX VII.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM NO. I, showing the BIRTHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9											
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	Khandesh.	Dhulia ... T. C. ...	11,575	10,296	21,871	482	411	923	22.04	20.17	42.20	109.30	14.08	...	17.78	16.10	35.88		
		Nandurbár ... " ...	3,630	4,040	7,670	67	98	165	8.73	12.78	21.51	68.47	0.26	...	11.21	9.65	20.86		
		Chopda ... " ...	7,723	7,932	15,655	852	320	672	22.48	20.45	42.93	110.00	14.38	...	7.13	5.39	12.52		
		Nasrabad ... " ...	5,723	5,734	11,457	260	216	476	22.08	18.84	41.58	120.37	14.05	...	14.66	13.09	28.35		
		Dhulia ... R. C. ...	39,289	36,968	76,257	1,805	1,811	3,716	24.98	25.75	48.73	105.19	19.56	...	22.67	21.20	43.88		
		Amalner ... " ...	35,212	34,876	70,088	1,678	1,565	3,243	23.94	22.33	46.27	107.22	18.38	...	21.30	20.05	41.85		
		Parola Petha ... " ...	20,227	19,526	39,753	969	865	1,834	24.39	21.76	46.14	120.20	20.80	...	22.87	21.90	43.07		
		Erandol ... " ...	51,246	51,560	102,806	2,438	2,126	4,564	23.04	20.10	43.14	114.68	15.52	...	24.05	21.40	46.00		
		Pachora ... " ...	37,981	35,551	73,532	1,577	1,466	3,043	20.90	19.94	40.84	104.84	12.90	...	20.15	18.92	39.07		
		Randol ... " ...	21,420	20,310	41,730	1,006	865	1,871	24.11	20.73	44.83	116.30	19.51	...	20.10	18.28	38.38		
		Ohadgaon ... " ...	38,009	36,200	74,209	1,913	1,914	3,827	25.95	25.55	51.50	101.82	21.39	...	22.65	21.74	44.44		
		Pimpalner ... " ...	29,938	29,251	59,189	1,444	1,372	2,816	24.40	23.18	47.57	105.25	15.47	...	20.71	20.07	40.78		
		Nandurbár ... " ...	33,932	33,633	67,565	1,506	1,492	3,043	22.29	22.12	44.41	100.74	14.38	...	18.84	17.91	36.75		
		Nandurbár Petha ... " ...	15,828	14,730	30,558	253	210	463	8.25	7.84	16.09	162.42	3.42	...	6.07	4.75	11.72		
		Shaháda ... " ...	32,537	32,196	64,733	1,450	1,238	2,688	22.40	19.12	41.52	117.12	6.52	...	18.01	16.63	34.53		
		Taloda ... " ...	42,755	40,155	82,910	1,800	1,947	3,747	22.00	11.42	33.42	105.60	0.99	...	9.55	8.94	18.49		
		Sindkheda ... " ...	36,356	36,623	72,979	2,080	1,971	4,051	28.34	26.86	55.20	105.53	21.20	...	24.05	22.46	46.51		
		Shirpur ... " ...	29,226	28,786	58,012	1,203	1,185	2,388	21.48	21.16	42.63	101.62	8.12	...	10.09	18.53	37.62		
		Chopda ... " ...	29,205	27,959	57,164	1,349	1,292	2,641	23.60	22.60	46.20	101.41	14.87	...	21.09	19.09	40.18		
		Sánda ... " ...	40,133	40,143	80,276	2,030	1,751	3,781	26.02	21.80	47.82	119.39	18.50	...	22.73	21.07	43.80		
		Vával Petha ... " ...	22,082	22,085	44,167	1,089	1,024	2,113	24.33	22.87	47.20	106.35	14.46	...	22.00	20.10	42.10		
		Háver Petha ... " ...	15,959	15,717	31,676	696	602	1,298	21.97	19.01	40.98	115.61	13.80	...	19.95	18.31	38.26		
		Bhalsaval ... " ...	40,569	37,342	77,911	1,511	1,429	2,940	19.39	18.34	37.73	105.74	10.11	...	18.88	17.73	36.61		
		Kadhabad ... " ...	18,201	17,426	35,627	760	749	1,509	21.33	21.02	42.35	100.44	13.17	...	21.68	20.04	41.62		
		Jaigao ... " ...	37,677	34,830	72,507	1,594	1,587	3,181	21.98	21.89	43.87	100.44	14.36	...	20.09	19.21	39.31		
		Jánwer ... " ...	44,302	42,868	87,170	1,830	1,733	3,563	20.98	20.45	41.42	102.64	6.60	...	16.64	18.43	39.07		
Total, District		745,550	714,769	1,460,319	32,492	30,362	62,854	22.24	20.79	43.03	107.03	13.73	...	19.63	18.20	37.83			
2	Nasik.	Nasik ... T. C. ...	12,529	11,877	24,406	312	264	576	12.78	10.82	23.60	118.15	...	11.76	10.86	7.21	13.07		
		Yeola ... " ...	9,023	9,238	18,261	309	238	547	15.90	12.62	28.52	126.05	...	3.72	13.84	11.45	25.29		
		Devli ... Ct. ...	1,315	978	2,293	27	25	52	11.77	10.91	22.68	108.00	...	1.31	9.16	5.29	17.45		
		Málegaon ... " ...	1,845	1,914	3,759	69	50	119	18.36	18.36	36.72	138.00	...	7.45	17.56	14.63	32.19		
		Nasik ... R. C. ...	38,105	36,331	74,436	1,433	1,275	2,708	19.25	17.13	36.38	112.54	5.28	...	17.41	16.00	33.42		
		Sinuar ... " ...	37,349	35,788	73,137	1,885	1,816	3,701	25.78	24.82	50.60	100.40	3.94	...	23.83	22.05	45.87		
		Ígatyuri ... " ...	35,886	33,486	69,372	1,311	1,242	2,553	18.98	17.98	36.96	105.56	3.94	...	15.75	15.01	30.76		
		Dindori ... " ...	41,043	40,981	82,024	1,839	1,867	3,706	22.22	22.39	44.61	106.53	15.58	...	20.31	20.00	40.31		
		Viphal ... " ...	46,566	45,997	92,563	2,333	2,190	4,523	25.26	23.71	48.97	106.30	18.71	...	22.98	22.19	45.17		
		Chandor ... " ...	29,316	28,160	57,476	1,484	1,366	2,850	28.83	27.12	55.95	106.53	15.02	...	21.64	20.75	42.38		
		Yeola ... " ...	21,014	22,901	43,915	1,136	1,130	2,266	24.19	24.07	48.26	106.53	15.02	...	21.64	20.75	42.38		
		Nandgaon ... " ...	17,438	16,144	33,582	995	1,018	2,013	28.33	30.16	58.49	106.53	15.02	...	20.05	24.02	50.98		
		Málegaon ... " ...	42,422	40,047	82,469	2,370	2,175	4,545	28.74	26.37	55.11	106.53	23.54	...	21.45	19.63	41.29		
		Bírgan ... " ...	33,094	32,553	65,647	1,871	1,771	3,642	28.50	26.98	55.48	106.53	15.04	...	23.08	22.32	45.40		
		Kálvan ... " ...	30,443	28,171	58,614	1,480	1,558	3,038	25.10	26.42	51.52	106.53	15.04	...	21.30	20.15	41.45		
		Peint ... " ...	32,158	28,891	61,049	1,315	1,309	2,624	21.54	21.14	42.68	106.53	15.04	...	16.61	16.25	32.86		
		Total, District		430,327	410,760	841,087	20,100	19,319	39,419	23.97	22.97	46.94	101.45	12.62	...	20.11	18.90	39.01	
		3	Thána.	Thána ... T. C. ...	9,770	7,685	17,455	158	123	291	9.05	7.32	16.67	118.30	...	3.38	4.24	3.95	8.19
				Kalyán ... " ...	6,918	5,690	12,608	145	146	291	11.50	11.57	23.07	96.32	...	...	7.30	6.50	13.80
				Dahanu ... R. C. ...	67,852	67,535	135,387	1,810	1,889	3,700	18.60	19.59	38.19	97.87	7.45	...	13.39	12.75	26.14
				Máthra ... " ...	43,165	42,661	85,826	1,264	1,142	2,406	14.92	13.12	28.04	116.68	...	...	14.00	13.37	27.38
				Váda ... " ...	21,257	19,070	40,327	758	746	1,504	10.27	18.97	29.24	101.61	0.58	...	10.27	19.07	29.34
				Shahápur ... " ...	65,015	60,007	125,022	2,196	2,179	4,375	17.71	17.57	35.28	106.78	5.79	...	15.49	15.02	30.51
				Muráda ... " ...	33,380	32,251	65,631	1,298	1,232	2,530	15.71	18.77	34.48	106.78	8.52	...	17.15	16.54	33.69
				Kalyán ... " ...	34,778	32,719	67,497	1,229	1,197	2,426	18.21	17.13	35.34	106.78	6.93	...	18.00	17.45	35.45
				Dhivandi ... " ...	46,159	41,285	87,444	1,398	1,343	2,741	15.39	15.36	30.75	106.78	0.05	...	15.86	15.98	30.94
Bassein ... " ...	39,283			36,809	76,092	1,007	934	1,941	18.23	18.27	36.50	106.78	7.02	...	12.30	11.40	23.70		
Sálette ... " ...	60,896			47,768	108,664	1,379	1,296	2,675	12.69	11.93	24.62	106.40	1.04	...	12.01	11.15	23.16		
Total, District		427,433		391,484	818,917	12,672	12,228	24,900	15.47	14.33	29.80	103.63	4.46	...	14.77	14.12	28.89		
4	City of Bombay.	City of Bombay ...	507,631	298,463	806,094	7,909	7,304	15,213	9.81	9.06	18.87	108.18	...	13.60	10.25	9.60	19.85		
		Panvel ... T. C. ...	5,602	4,815	10,417	172	114	286	14.59	10.94	25.53	133.33	...	1.73	14.78	12.67	27.45		
		Alibág ... " ...	2,911	2,975	5,886	58	61	119	9.81	10.37	20.22	90.08	...	...	11.21	10.02	21.23		
		Mahád ... R. C. ...	3,577	3,292	6,869	69	59	128	10.01	8.59	18.60	87.50	...	0.44	10.33	9.17	19.50		
		Panvel ... " ...	50,644	46,771	97,415	1,609	1,627	3,236	16.52	16.70	33.22	98.89	0.68	...	17.39	16.39	33.69		
		Alibág ... " ...	35,780	36,455	72,235	1,381	1,260	2,641	19.11	17.85	36.97	107.05	1.32	...	17.41	16.86	34.27		
		Pen ... " ...	26,341	25,576	51,917	978	877	1,855	18.88	16.92	35.80	111.52	0.83	...	16.09	15.11	31.20		
		Nagotina Petha ... " ...	11,763	10,928	22,691	390	366	756	17.18	16.13	33.31	106.76	0.43	...	16.39	14.68	31.07		
		Roha ... " ...	22,914	23,119	46,033	856	814	1,670	18.58	17.67	36.25	105.16	11.25	...	18.24	16.70	34.95		
		Mangaon ... " ...	40,721	43,116	83,837	1,322	1,244	2,566	15.77	14.84	30.61	106.76	5.96	...	14.36	13.46	27.82		
		Mahád ... " ...	54,579	57,434	112,013	1,643	1,490	3,133	14.63	13.47	28.10	1							

ANNUAL FORM No. I—continued.

1	2	3			4			5			6		7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
7	Poona.	Poona City ... T. C. ...	62,468	56,189	118,657	2,813	1,861	4,177	19.49	15.71	35.20	121.09	8.13	...	13.25	11.66	24.91
	Junnar ... " ...	5,716	6,189	11,905	231	219	450	19.40	18.10	37.50	105.18	0.93	...	20.07	17.47	37.54	
	Poona ... " ...	17,379	13,755	31,134	324	317	641	10.41	10.18	20.59	102.21	...	2.31	12.08	10.66	22.74	
	Kirkee ... " ...	5,731	3,968	9,739	64	67	131	6.57	6.87	13.41	95.52	...	6.46	6.46	5.74	12.20	
	Junnar ... R. C. ...	51,064	52,193	103,257	2,237	2,036	4,273	21.54	19.60	41.14	103.87	...	0.54	21.28	20.05	41.33	
	Khed ... " ...	81,458	80,931	162,389	2,858	2,555	5,413	17.60	16.97	34.57	103.74	0.26	...	18.27	17.26	35.53	
	Indapur ... " ...	36,109	34,747	70,856	1,509	1,466	2,965	21.27	20.52	41.79	103.64	18.32	...	21.65	19.25	40.90	
	Sirur ... " ...	43,103	42,099	85,202	1,516	1,433	2,949	17.79	16.82	34.61	105.70	6.35	...	17.80	15.87	33.67	
	Purandhar ... " ...	43,934	45,042	88,976	1,652	1,631	3,283	18.57	18.33	36.90	101.29	8.31	...	20.12	18.74	38.86	
	Bhimthadi ... " ...	71,080	69,123	140,203	2,339	2,182	4,521	16.63	15.56	32.19	107.20	11.63	...	16.51	15.67	32.18	
Haveli ... " ...	88,078	83,872	171,950	2,744	2,601	5,405	15.96	15.47	31.43	103.12	3.03	...	17.42	16.58	34.00		
Maval ... " ...	34,089	32,392	66,481	943	876	1,819	14.18	13.18	27.36	107.65	3.38	...	14.63	13.43	28.11		
	Total District	540,949	5,20,500	1,061,449	18,730	17,497	36,227	17.65	16.48	34.13	107.01	5.48	...	17.49	16.19	33.68	
8	Sholapur.	Sholapur ... T. C. ...	31,542	30,022	61,564	970	976	1,946	15.76	15.85	31.61	99.39	...	8.10	12.82	11.84	24.66
	Barsi ... " ...	10,322	9,730	20,052	488	479	967	23.74	23.31	47.05	101.88	5.10	...	11.87	11.24	23.11	
	Pundharpur ... " ...	9,889	10,064	19,953	402	354	756	20.15	17.74	37.89	113.55	1.41	...	20.80	19.04	39.84	
	Sholapur ... R. C. ...	60,677	57,981	118,658	2,258	2,066	4,324	19.03	17.58	36.61	102.25	13.61	...	19.78	18.61	38.37	
	Barsi ... " ...	60,133	59,320	119,453	2,656	2,458	5,114	22.18	20.52	42.70	102.06	13.90	...	21.06	19.67	40.73	
	Madha ... " ...	47,083	45,575	92,658	1,738	1,750	3,488	15.76	15.95	31.71	98.97	13.30	...	21.48	20.26	41.74	
	Karmala ... " ...	47,718	45,634	93,352	2,243	2,130	4,373	21.05	22.82	43.87	105.10	18.58	...	23.18	21.99	45.17	
	Pundharpur ... " ...	36,137	35,170	71,307	1,194	1,300	2,494	20.95	19.49	40.44	107.48	8.60	...	20.97	19.58	40.55	
	Sangola ... " ...	9,358	39,062	78,420	1,628	3,315	4,943	21.53	20.74	42.27	103.75	14.24	...	22.24	21.41	43.65	
	Malsiras ... " ...	37,496	36,542	74,038	1,365	1,367	2,732	18.44	18.46	36.90	99.85	13.97	...	20.61	19.33	39.94	
	Total District	381,156	369,100	750,256	15,304	14,623	29,927	20.40	19.49	39.89	104.06	11.55	...	20.31	19.11	39.42	
9	Satara.	Satara ... T. C. ...	12,999	12,749	25,748	564	523	1,087	21.99	20.31	42.31	107.81	11.30	...	17.98	16.74	34.72
	Wai ... " ...	6,110	6,320	12,430	186	167	353	12.95	13.43	26.38	111.38	...	0.64	16.64	15.78	32.40	
	Karad ... " ...	6,107	5,913	12,020	198	151	349	16.33	12.49	28.82	131.13	1.43	...	11.25	9.88	20.93	
	Satara ... R. C. ...	52,943	54,387	107,330	2,293	2,205	4,498	21.36	20.54	41.90	103.09	10.56	...	20.94	19.60	40.54	
	Javli ... " ...	29,059	30,316	59,375	1,042	980	2,022	17.54	16.51	34.05	106.53	5.33	...	18.25	17.11	35.36	
	Wai ... " ...	42,029	43,701	85,731	1,754	1,719	3,473	20.46	20.05	40.51	102.04	7.39	...	21.55	20.62	42.17	
	Karad ... " ...	71,487	74,296	145,783	3,165	2,899	6,064	21.27	19.48	40.75	109.18	4.59	...	19.77	18.93	38.70	
	Valva ... " ...	98,400	93,852	192,252	3,350	3,284	6,634	18.30	17.08	35.37	107.87	10.47	...	17.31	16.52	33.83	
	Tasgaon ... " ...	46,893	46,292	93,185	1,709	1,690	3,399	18.34	18.14	36.48	101.12	7.80	...	19.82	19.06	38.88	
	Khanapur ... " ...	48,115	47,815	95,930	2,047	2,111	4,158	21.33	22.01	43.34	96.97	13.34	...	21.95	20.44	42.39	
	Khatav ... " ...	47,779	47,438	95,217	2,143	2,041	4,184	22.50	21.44	43.94	105.00	13.46	...	22.71	21.27	43.98	
	Mun ... " ...	31,428	31,429	62,857	1,600	1,613	3,213	25.45	25.66	51.11	99.19	18.77	...	27.12	25.72	52.84	
	Malempeth ... " ...	5,885	5,421	11,306	116	109	225	10.26	9.64	19.90	106.42	3.71	...	12.11	10.43	22.54	
	Koregaon ... " ...	44,772	47,477	92,249	2,076	1,939	4,015	22.50	21.02	43.52	107.06	11.16	...	21.00	19.62	40.62	
	Patan ... " ...	66,435	64,599	131,034	2,211	2,047	4,258	16.87	15.62	32.49	108.02	0.03	...	18.78	17.54	36.32	
		Total District	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	24,640	23,478	48,118	20.10	19.16	39.26	104.95	8.67	...	20.08	18.96	39.04
10	Ratnagiri.	Vengurla ... T. C. ...	4,922	5,198	10,120	283	262	545	27.96	25.89	53.85	103.02	11.76	...	17.39	15.71	33.10
	Ratnagiri ... " ...	7,913	7,261	15,174	179	141	320	12.54	12.89	25.43	97.24	8.41	...	14.08	13.03	27.11	
	Mulvan ... R. C. ...	56,167	65,271	121,438	2,093	1,941	4,034	16.95	15.95	32.90	106.29	13.71	...	13.66	12.98	26.64	
	Devgad ... " ...	60,399	64,296	124,695	2,448	2,266	4,714	19.02	17.61	36.63	108.03	15.91	...	14.81	13.88	28.67	
	Ratnagiri ... " ...	65,275	75,060	140,335	2,468	2,380	4,848	17.51	16.89	34.40	103.70	15.07	...	11.72	10.81	22.53	
	Ratnagiri ... " ...	55,766	66,770	122,536	2,193	1,945	4,138	17.40	15.87	33.27	112.75	11.74	...	15.00	13.97	28.97	
	Sangameshwar ... " ...	59,376	67,324	126,700	2,071	1,906	3,977	16.35	15.04	31.39	108.06	10.48	...	13.88	12.89	26.77	
	Chiplun ... " ...	85,016	100,324	185,340	2,673	2,610	5,283	14.42	14.24	28.66	101.25	7.47	...	18.67	12.91	26.58	
	Khed ... " ...	47,589	52,961	100,550	1,488	1,383	2,871	14.30	13.75	28.05	105.59	8.46	...	14.34	13.59	28.43	
	Dapoli ... " ...	71,758	83,230	154,988	2,165	2,103	4,268	13.67	13.67	27.34	102.95	5.96	...	13.16	11.90	25.06	
		Total District	513,581	562,281	1,075,862	18,031	17,010	35,041	16.30	15.38	31.68	106.90	10.75	...	14.18	13.20	27.38
11	Belgaum.	Belgaum ... T. C. ...	14,902	13,410	28,312	417	345	762	14.72	12.17	26.89	120.87	...	5.22	13.90	12.42	26.32
	Gokak ... " ...	6,122	5,934	12,056	221	209	430	18.26	17.26	35.52	105.74	3.23	...	18.34	18.50	36.84	
	Athni ... " ...	5,037	5,379	10,416	216	170	386	20.74	16.52	37.26	127.06	...	0.48	25.15	23.91	49.06	
	Belgaum ... R. C. ...	5,825	4,903	10,728	59	85	143	5.40	7.92	13.32	88.24	...	5.50	6.52	6.98	13.51	
	Belgaum ... " ...	53,381	52,927	106,308	2,177	2,194	4,371	20.44	20.61	41.05	99.23	6.65	...	20.82	19.93	40.75	
	Sangmaon ... " ...	66,086	69,545	135,631	2,887	2,809	5,696	21.77	21.19	42.96	102.78	...	4.43	21.51	20.73	42.26	
	Khanapur ... " ...	4,540	42,037	85,577	1,644	1,400	3,044	19.21	17.53	36.74	101.03	0.82	...	18.51	17.74	36.27	
	Chikodi ... " ...	150,317	144,988	295,305	6,043	5,589	11,632	20.47	18.93	39.40	108.12	10.99	...	19.19	18.57	37.76	
	Athni ... " ...	56,441	56,580	113,021	2,089	2,011	4,100	18.49	17.79	36.28	103.88	5.80	...	21.08	19.61	39.67	
	Gokak ... " ...	53,738	52,096	105,834	1,953	2,051	4,004	18.35	19.27	37.62	95.22	7.55	...	19.93	19.53	39.47	
Parasgad ... " ...	55,092	55,590	110,682	2,226	2,212	4,438	20.13	20.00	40.13	100.63	1.26	...	21.15	20.38	41.51		
	Total District	510,391	501,062	1,011,453	19,331	19,175	38,506	17.70	18.96	36.66	103.91	4.63	...	19.86	19.01	38.87	
12	Dhule.	Dhule ... T. C. ...	16,616	15,967	32,583	694	739	1,433	21.29	22.69	43.98	93.91	...	2.05	21.51	20.53	42.05
	Hubli ... " ...	26,582	25,612	525,1													

ANNUAL FORM NO. I—continued.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9				
No.	Districts and Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.		
13	Bijapur.																	
	Bijapur ... T. C. ...	8,526	8,223	16,749	392	308	690	22.81	18.39	20.60	124.02	16.68	...	20.12	19.52	19.84		
	Kaladgi ... R. C. ...	2,225	2,397	4,622	86	89	175	18.61	19.25	18.93	96.63	9.30	...	20.98	18.17	19.57		
	Hungund ...	51,327	51,567	102,894	1,936	2,008	3,944	18.92	19.51	19.21	38.33	96.41	11.13	...	20.25	19.97		
	Muddabihal ...	40,138	41,434	81,572	1,657	1,594	3,251	20.31	19.54	19.93	103.95	19.72	...	20.37	19.60	19.98		
	Sindgi ...	47,001	46,617	93,618	2,127	2,062	4,129	22.61	21.39	22.00	106.24	20.03	...	22.20	22.09	22.14		
	Bagevadi ...	60,631	61,795	122,426	2,074	1,924	3,998	20.25	18.78	19.51	107.79	17.27	...	21.09	19.73	20.41		
	Bijapur ...	43,726	43,300	87,026	1,539	1,533	3,072	18.26	18.19	18.22	100.38	13.89	...	19.83	19.23	19.53		
	Bagalkot ...	57,020	57,382	114,402	2,084	2,053	4,137	18.21	17.95	18.08	101.51	9.65	...	19.17	18.13	18.65		
	Badami ...	50,334	50,171	100,505	2,234	2,223	4,457	22.23	22.11	22.17	100.49	12.81	...	21.06	21.68	21.37		
Indi ...	47,142	45,330	92,472	1,924	1,916	3,840	20.81	20.72	20.76	100.11	16.69	...	22.23	22.74	22.48			
Total, District		398,070	398,216	796,286	16,093	15,703	31,796	20.21	19.72	19.96	106.50	14.95	...	21.09	20.47	20.78		
14	Kanara.																	
	Karwar ... T. C. ...	7,155	7,360	14,515	266	175	441	18.33	12.05	15.19	152.00	13.78	...	16.47	15.29	15.88		
	Kunta ... R. C. ...	5,376	5,317	10,693	173	163	336	16.62	15.21	15.91	109.20	5.51	...	16.89	17.00	16.94		
	Karwar ...	19,053	19,645	38,698	644	675	1,319	16.64	14.86	15.75	112.00	7.83	...	16.51	15.84	16.17		
	Kunta ...	25,035	27,044	52,079	946	867	1,813	19.16	16.65	17.90	109.11	4.24	...	17.82	16.76	17.29		
	Ankola Petha ...	18,797	18,140	36,937	565	489	1,054	15.29	13.24	14.26	115.54	2.70	...	16.62	15.53	16.07		
	Honavar ...	28,970	30,430	59,400	1,216	1,112	2,328	20.47	18.73	19.60	119.35	9.03	...	19.43	18.25	18.84		
	Bhatkal Petha ...	16,155	17,962	34,117	612	625	1,237	17.94	18.32	18.12	97.92	3.35	...	16.44	16.38	16.41		
	Sirsi ...	37,265	35,769	73,034	843	784	1,627	13.37	12.44	12.90	107.32	...	8.14	13.17	12.14			
	Siddapur ...	22,624	16,456	39,080	620	612	1,232	15.96	15.67	15.81	101.31	...	3.17	15.63	14.76			
	Yellapur ...	10,552	7,682	18,234	253	238	491	19.88	18.05	18.96	106.30	...	8.33	13.44	12.94			
	Mungod Petha ...	8,522	7,541	16,063	360	303	663	22.41	18.86	20.63	113.81	...	6.98	16.93	16.00			
	Haliyal ...	16,106	14,941	31,047	600	614	1,214	19.00	19.78	19.39	92.81	3.80	...	17.88	16.81	17.34		
	Supa Petha ...	18,631	13,608	32,239	283	226	509	7.23	7.01	7.12	103.09	...	15.63	6.00	7.63			
	Total, District		234,241	211,915	446,156	7,326	6,783	14,109	16.42	15.20	15.81	108.01	0.54	...	15.94	15.10	15.52	
15	Surat.																	
	Surat ... T. C. ...	55,724	52,907	108,631	1,499	1,417	2,916	13.80	13.04	13.42	105.78	...	1.77	15.99	15.54	15.76		
	Bulsar ... R. C. ...	7,227	7,487	14,714	203	196	400	14.13	13.32	13.72	106.12	6.73	...	12.10	11.62	11.86		
	Olpad ...	32,776	33,885	66,661	901	977	1,878	14.86	14.66	14.76	101.43	...	14.64	21.30	20.38			
	Mandvi ...	27,056	26,881	53,937	1,099	1,091	2,190	20.37	20.23	20.30	100.07	1.78	...	20.36	19.11	19.74		
	Chor si ...	24,746	25,710	50,456	787	792	1,579	15.60	15.69	15.64	99.36	...	9.97	19.72	18.35			
	Bardoli ...	42,972	41,189	84,161	1,668	1,634	3,302	19.83	19.42	19.62	102.08	1.32	...	20.02	19.55	19.78		
	Jalalpur ...	37,312	41,336	78,648	1,670	1,582	3,252	21.23	20.11	20.67	105.56	3.26	...	21.40	20.52	20.96		
	Chikhli ...	30,619	30,696	61,315	1,187	1,113	2,300	19.35	18.16	18.75	106.64	2.96	...	20.06	19.99	20.02		
	Buldar ...	34,731	38,379	73,110	1,336	1,391	2,727	18.27	19.02	18.64	96.04	2.40	...	20.05	18.75	19.40		
	Pardi ...	28,379	29,863	58,242	1,133	1,103	2,236	19.45	18.94	19.19	102.71	8.81	...	18.71	17.80	18.25		
	Total, District		321,541	328,283	649,824	11,578	11,296	22,874	17.82	17.38	17.60	102.40	...	0.36	20.24	19.43	19.83	
16	Broach.																	
	Broach ... T. C. ...	20,768	19,369	40,137	423	363	786	10.53	9.05	9.79	116.52	...	1.72	13.30	11.38	12.34		
	Jambusar ... R. C. ...	6,139	5,931	12,070	242	232	474	20.04	19.23	19.63	104.31	3.92	...	20.48	18.80	19.64		
	Broach ...	37,103	35,644	72,747	1,455	1,437	2,892	20.00	19.75	19.87	101.25	0.49	...	20.89	19.80	20.34		
	Vagra ...	19,095	17,844	36,939	666	696	1,362	18.03	18.02	18.02	109.00	...	6.85	19.20	18.05	18.62		
	Amol ...	19,927	18,618	38,545	739	695	1,434	19.17	18.03	18.60	106.33	...	4.33	18.96	17.09	18.02		
	Jambusar ...	38,490	33,834	72,324	1,504	1,408	2,912	21.39	20.02	20.70	106.81	...	3.07	20.10	17.87	18.97		
	Anklesvar ...	22,387	21,892	44,279	869	845	1,714	19.62	19.08	19.35	102.34	...	3.21	21.14	19.96	21.10		
	Hansot Petha ...	13,024	13,395	26,419	445	404	849	16.84	16.29	16.56	110.14	...	5.72	19.19	18.35	18.77		
	Total, District		174,933	166,517	341,450	6,343	6,050	12,393	18.58	17.73	18.15	104.84	...	2.59	19.97	18.41	19.19	
17	Kaira.																	
	Kaira ... T. C. ...	5,021	5,080	10,101	189	149	338	18.71	14.75	16.73	126.84	...	21.08	18.01	18.96	18.97		
	Nadiad ... R. C. ...	15,038	14,066	29,104	397	327	724	13.67	11.25	12.46	121.40	...	21.83	17.21	15.43	16.32		
	Borsad ...	6,271	5,883	12,154	306	270	576	25.17	22.20	23.67	113.33	10.78	...	18.34	15.87	17.10		
	Kapadvanj ...	6,866	7,039	13,905	380	337	717	25.67	22.76	24.21	112.75	...	2.98	18.17	14.79	16.48		
	Mohamadabad ...	42,639	39,622	82,261	1,013	1,423	2,436	19.49	17.35	18.42	112.25	...	17.56	18.67	19.56	19.11		
	Nadiad ...	75,388	68,648	144,036	2,787	2,499	5,286	19.62	17.59	18.60	111.52	...	3.11	18.98	16.98	17.98		
	Borsad ...	80,021	69,042	149,063	3,198	2,851	6,049	21.33	19.21	20.27	111.00	7.40	...	19.57	17.85	18.71		
	Anand ...	91,571	78,187	169,758	3,339	2,749	6,088	19.61	16.19	17.90	121.13	3.53	...	18.75	15.83	17.29		
	Thasara ...	50,870	44,735	95,605	1,621	1,491	3,112	16.96	15.59	16.27	108.71	...	8.73	17.15	15.41	16.28		
	Kapadvanj ...	45,471	41,246	86,717	1,454	1,342	2,796	17.77	15.47	16.62	108.34	...	7.49	16.20	15.22	15.71		
	Matar ...	41,410	37,670	79,080	1,425	1,192	2,617	18.02	15.07	16.54	119.55	...	15.72	18.09	16.99	17.54		
	Total, District		460,566	410,963	871,529	16,890	14,665	31,555	19.15	16.82	17.98	113.80	...	4.19	19.54	17.35	18.44	
18	Panch Mahals.																	
	Godhra ... T. C. ...	7,296	7,405	14,701	266	198	464	18.10	13.48	15.79	134.84	...	6.26	17.22	14.84	16.03		
	Dohad ... R. C. ...	6,340	6,595	12,935	206	160	366	15.92	12.37	14.14	128.75	...	17.32	13.61	11.67	12.64		
	Godhra ...	49,701	43,139	92,840	1,724	1,690	3,414	18.66	17.88	18.27	103.85	16.24	...	17.49	14.87	16.18		
	Dohad ...																	

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—continued.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9			
No.	Districts and Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
21	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad ... T. C. ...	28,231	26,281	54,512	1,063	985	2,048	19.50	18.07	37.57	107.92	...	25.04	18.33	14.68	33.02
		Hyderabad ... R. C. ...	37,168	30,243	67,409	492	317	809	7.30	4.70	12.00	155.21	...	6.96	9.32	6.47	15.78
		Guni	44,257	35,682	79,939	636	504	1,140	7.96	6.30	14.26	126.19	...	23.77	10.20	7.81	18.00
		Badin	40,912	32,954	73,866	411	285	696	5.56	3.86	9.42	144.21	...	19.80	6.0	4.48	10.68
		Tando Bago	35,337	28,461	63,798	333	250	583	5.22	3.92	9.14	133.2	...	12.08	5.94	3.76	9.70
		Dero Mohbat	23,617	19,411	43,028	328	248	576	7.62	5.76	13.39	132.26	...	9.80	10.53	7.76	15.31
		Tando Alahyar	40,815	35,099	75,914	894	655	1,549	11.78	8.63	20.40	136.49	1.30	...	14.32	10.47	24.79
		Hála	49,908	41,459	91,367	1,128	886	1,994	12.35	9.48	21.82	130.25	...	3.57	12.59	9.16	21.76
		Shahdādpur	37,903	29,601	67,404	912	671	1,583	13.53	9.95	23.49	135.92	1.24	...	12.71	8.29	20.99
		Mirpur Khās	19,231	14,981	34,212	249	180	429	7.28	5.26	12.54	138.33	...	3.48	6.58	4.82	11.40
		Khandiāro	29,249	26,482	55,731	926	753	1,679	16.62	13.51	30.13	125.97	...	11.12	17.78	14.16	31.94
		Naushāro	47,502	43,174	90,676	1,258	999	2,257	13.84	10.98	24.81	125.03	...	12.89	16.42	12.50	28.92
		Moro	31,137	26,505	57,642	724	571	1,295	12.56	9.91	22.47	126.80	...	13.48	17.54	14.19	31.73
		Sakrand	34,088	28,162	62,250	778	624	1,402	12.50	10.02	22.52	124.68	...	4.20	15.82	12.51	28.34
Total, District ...		4,90,553	418,495	918,048	10,132	7,908	18,040	11.04	8.61	19.65	128.12	...	10.34	12.56	9.42	21.98	
22	Thar and Parkar.	Umarkot T. C. ...	2,065	1,633	3,698	45	39	84	12.17	10.55	22.71	115.38	...	41.11	11.90	9.73	21.63
		Umarkot R. C. ...	39,273	30,122	69,395	52	374	876	7.23	5.39	12.62	134.23	...	18.77	7.15	5.00	12.16
		Chāchra	27,093	22,442	49,535	981	253	634	7.69	5.11	12.80	150.59	...	7.13	14.23	11.77	26.00
		Nagar Parkar	21,945	19,233	41,178	285	209	497	6.99	5.08	12.07	137.80	...	13.11	14.48	11.71	26.20
		Mitti	16,859	14,027	31,786	404	302	706	12.71	9.50	22.21	133.77	...	17.50	19.44	16.74	36.18
		Dipla	13,232	10,519	23,751	208	179	387	8.76	7.54	16.29	116.20	...	10.83	15.16	12.59	27.75
		Khipra	28,871	22,046	50,917	602	451	1,053	11.82	8.96	20.68	133.48	...	2.24	8.01	6.11	14.12
		Sanghar	15,880	12,049	27,929	397	308	705	14.21	11.03	25.24	128.90	6.76	...	9.60	6.91	16.51
		Total, District ...		165,218	132,971	298,189	2,827	2,116	4,942	9.48	7.09	16.57	133.66	...	11.05	11.72	9.33	21.05
23	Shikarpur.	Shikārpur T. C. ...	21,145	20,846	41,991	754	546	1,300	17.96	13.00	30.96	138.10	...	9.07	15.31	10.95	26.27
		Sukkur	18,101	10,834	28,935	513	491	1,004	17.73	16.97	34.70	104.48	...	4.21	16.28	14.17	30.45
		Larkhāna	6,635	5,375	12,010	267	209	476	22.23	17.40	39.63	127.75	4.11	...	21.32	18.15	39.38
		Shikārpur R. C. ...	23,845	21,083	44,928	681	521	1,202	15.16	11.60	26.75	130.71	...	10.55	18.41	15.49	33.89
		Sukkur	28,634	25,607	54,241	1,098	955	2,053	20.24	17.61	37.85	114.97	...	2.45	18.73	15.56	34.27
		Naushāro	35,244	30,975	66,219	1,012	858	1,870	15.28	12.96	28.24	117.95	...	9.56	17.39	14.36	31.74
		Rohri	43,279	37,761	81,040	923	791	1,720	11.46	9.76	21.22	117.45	...	7.20	12.15	9.17	21.32
		Ghotki	36,688	31,054	67,742	1,053	826	1,879	15.54	12.19	27.74	127.48	...	16.49	15.94	12.59	28.52
		Mirpur	26,393	21,681	48,074	711	550	1,261	14.79	11.44	26.24	129.27	...	12.05	16.64	12.86	29.50
		Ubauro	22,375	18,545	40,920	468	356	824	11.44	8.70	20.14	111.46	...	10.65	14.08	9.78	23.85
		Larkhāna	42,207	35,925	78,132	1,427	1,134	2,561	18.26	14.51	32.78	125.44	...	4.44	16.74	13.73	30.47
		Kambār	42,331	36,688	79,019	1,236	1,015	2,251	15.64	12.84	28.49	121.77	...	6.73	14.57	11.95	26.52
		Rato-dero	32,897	28,371	61,268	1,161	1,038	2,199	18.95	16.94	35.89	111.85	...	0.52	18.39	14.75	33.15
		Kakar	29,659	25,295	54,954	585	497	1,082	10.65	9.04	19.69	117.71	...	3.26	16.32	12.63	27.95
		Labdarya	33,612	29,047	62,659	975	870	1,845	15.56	13.85	29.44	112.07	...	8.34	18.64	15.74	34.38
		Mehar	26,336	21,956	48,292	701	561	1,262	14.52	11.02	25.13	121.96	...	34.36	19.15	16.19	35.35
		Nasirabad	24,232	20,412	44,644	571	461	1,032	12.79	10.33	23.12	123.56	...	17.78	13.89	11.20	24.89
Total, District ...		403,603	421,455	915,058	14,142	11,679	25,821	15.45	12.76	28.22	121.09	...	10.91	16.35	13.20	29.55	
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad T. C. ...	4,605	3,653	8,258	100	59	159	12.11	7.15	19.25	169.49	...	26.52	16.95	13.44	30.39
		Jacobabad R. C. ...	22,657	17,339	39,996	557	434	991	13.93	10.85	24.78	124.34	...	5.70	14.30	10.75	25.05
		Thul	24,120	20,736	44,856	469	407	906	11.12	9.07	20.20	122.60	...	18.97	14.78	12.15	26.93
		Kashmor	30,002	23,979	53,981	546	410	956	10.11	7.60	17.71	133.17	...	9.23	9.36	6.89	16.25
		Shahdādpur	14,847	12,531	27,378	514	400	914	18.77	14.61	33.38	128.5	3.14	...	16.45	12.27	27.72
Total, District ...		96,231	78,238	174,469	2,216	1,710	3,926	12.70	9.80	22.50	129.59	...	9.80	13.20	10.29	23.49	
Total of all Town Circles in the Presidency ...		1,287,324	1,017,049	2,304,373	34,215	30,859	65,084	14.85	13.39	28.24	110.91	...	7.89	14.88	13.36	28.24	
Do. Rural do. ...		8,450,062	8,065,911	16,515,973	302,925	282,658	585,583	18.34	17.12	35.46	107.02	3.46	...	20.95	18.13	39.08	
Grand Total for the Presidency...		9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17.91	16.66	34.57	107.54	2.07	...	19.69	18.05	37.65	

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—Showing the DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during 1892.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8				
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Males died to every 100 deaths of Females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	Khândesh ...	Dhulia ... T. C.	1.84	11,886.41	361	254	615	142.13	31.18	24.65	28.12	26.34	23.01	24.77	
		Nandurbar ... "	0.46	16,673.91	81	82	163	98.78	22.31	20.30	21.25	38.02	28.22	32.66	
		Chopda ... "	0.48	32,614.58	215	232	447	92.67	27.84	29.25	28.55	11.66	10.96	11.29	
		Nasirabad ... "	0.17	67,423.53	178	137	315	129.93	31.08	23.89	27.48	25.49	21.10	23.21	
		Dhulia ... R. C.	757.16	100.71	1,134	1,090	2,224	104.04	28.86	29.48	29.17	31.71	31.46	31.98	
		Amalner ... "	537.	208.43	991	964	1,955	102.80	28.14	27.64	27.89	30.27	28.16	29.19	
		Pârôla Petha ... "	400.	230.01	645	462	1,007	117.97	26.94	23.66	25.34	28.23	25.40	26.84	
		Erandol ... "	535.	230.01	1,489	1,434	2,923	103.84	27.45	27.81	27.62	35.05	32.70	33.91	
		Pâchôra ... "	504.	215.14	1,097	1,017	2,114	107.87	28.88	28.61	28.75	31.69	29.51	30.58	
		Bhadgaon Petha ... "	504.	148.55	1,165	1,089	2,254	106.98	30.17	30.03	30.11	30.84	30.75	30.80	
		Châlisgaon ... "	1,023.	67.92	971	929	1,900	104.40	32.43	31.76	32.10	34.84	34.01	34.43	
		Pimpalner ... "	990.54	105.13	1,038	991	2,029	104.74	30.59	29.47	30.03	28.41	26.55	27.48	
		Nandurbar ... "	479.	135.14	1,130	1,136	2,266	99.47	34.73	35.22	35.00	33.78	36.22	32.02	
		Navâpur Petha ... "	1,177.	70.43	937	928	1,865	100.97	21.92	23.11	22.49	14.64	13.10	13.89	
		Taloda ... "	504.	145.59	926	1,200	2,126	107.75	35.13	32.85	34.00	37.76	35.57	38.16	
		Sindkheda ... "	651.	86.04	1,025	908	1,933	112.89	35.42	33.90	34.51	27.20	26.81	27.03	
		Chopda ... "	367.52	155.54	941	850	1,791	110.71	32.22	30.76	31.33	31.91	30.00	31.26	
		Sâvâda ... "	553.	233.49	1,287	1,068	2,355	120.51	32.03	26.00	29.32	36.78	31.35	34.32	
		Yâval Petha ... "	553.	233.49	765	701	1,466	109.13	33.73	31.74	32.74	32.84	30.93	31.89	
		Kâvor Petha ... "	571.	198.84	477	384	861	124.22	29.89	24.43	27.18	34.34	28.63	31.44	
		Bhusâval ... "	571.	198.84	1,168	984	2,152	118.70	28.79	26.35	27.62	31.18	30.02	30.62	
		Edalabad Petha ... "	317.83	228.13	550	481	1,031	116.22	30.71	27.60	29.19	38.45	35.96	37.28	
		Jalgao ... "	525.	166.15	1,116	1,024	2,140	108.98	29.61	29.39	29.51	31.32	31.33	31.35	
		Jâmnar ... "	525.	166.15	1,591	1,448	3,039	109.81	35.84	33.26	34.82	38.12	35.24	36.72	
		Total District ...		9,044.	146.85	22,230	20,514	42,794	108.60	29.89	28.70	29.30	30.61	28.71	29.55
2	Nâsik ...	Nâsik ... T. C.	0.50	43,582.14	482	381	863	126.51	38.17	32.08	35.36	31.53	27.78	29.66	
		Yeola ... "	0.22	35,731.81	288	320	608	90.00	28.89	34.04	31.24	36.79	38.11	37.43	
		Devlâli ... Ct.	...	...	29	26	55	111.54	22.06	26.58	23.90	16.73	20.45	18.31	
		Mâlegaon ... R. C.	464.44	160.27	1,192	1,123	2,315	106.14	31.28	30.91	31.10	26.56	25.32	25.96	
		Nâsik ... "	519.	140.92	1,543	1,493	2,945	110.96	41.31	39.18	40.27	34.70	33.95	34.33	
		Sinnar ... "	876.	183.70	1,173	1,108	2,281	105.87	32.96	33.09	33.02	24.14	23.65	23.90	
		Îgatpuri ... "	529.	166.19	1,357	1,400	2,657	104.38	32.58	31.72	32.15	34.46	32.65	33.49	
		Dândori ... "	411.	224.73	1,613	1,471	3,084	109.65	34.79	31.98	33.39	35.80	33.04	34.43	
		Niphâd ... "	385.	133.70	966	951	1,917	101.68	36.71	37.80	37.24	39.71	38.27	39.01	
		Chândor ... "	411.78	114.00	826	734	1,560	112.53	34.35	32.05	33.24	21.11	20.86	20.99	
		Yeola ... "	437.	76.84	691	679	1,370	101.77	39.62	42.06	40.80	41.11	42.31	41.68	
		Mâlegaon ... "	775.	106.41	1,465	1,328	2,793	119.31	34.53	33.16	33.84	37.60	34.33	36.02	
		Bâgân ... "	619.	193.05	1,125	972	2,097	115.74	33.99	29.86	31.94	39.89	37.66	38.83	
		Kâlvâ ... "	554.	106.43	1,100	1,051	2,151	104.66	36.07	36.89	36.48	35.39	35.23	35.31	
		Point ... "	458.	132.30	1,009	1,018	2,027	99.12	31.37	35.23	33.20	25.16	25.09	25.13	
		Total District ...		5,940.	141.59	14,937	13,933	28,870	107.20	34.71	33.92	34.32	33.51	32.23	32.87
N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonments of Devlâli and Mâlegaon is included in the town of Nâsik and tâluka of Mâlegaon respectively.															
3	Thâna ...	Thâna ... T. C.	6.98	2,500.71	192	158	350	121.52	19.65	20.56	20.05	14.00	15.61	15.01	
		Kalyân ... R. C.	2.50	5,013.20	136	119	255	114.29	19.66	20.91	20.22	13.30	14.96	13.64	
		Dâghâna ... "	643.	209.00	1,345	1,375	2,720	97.81	19.62	20.67	20.23	17.63	16.82	17.23	
		Mâhin ... "	419.	204.85	1,071	1,009	2,080	106.14	24.81	23.63	24.23	19.37	18.14	18.76	
		Vadâ ... "	310.	126.86	759	722	1,481	105.12	37.47	37.66	37.66	30.06	29.73	29.90	
		Shâhâpur ... "	870.	142.56	1,846	1,812	3,658	101.88	28.39	30.71	29.49	24.66	25.49	25.02	
		Murbâd ... "	351.	187.01	1,010	961	1,971	105.10	30.25	29.80	30.02	26.29	24.63	25.49	
		Kalyân ... "	275.50	244.99	1,052	967	2,019	108.80	30.25	29.55	29.91	26.40	27.67	27.29	
		Bhivândi ... "	250.	349.73	1,361	1,386	2,746	98.27	29.49	33.55	31.40	26.47	27.08	26.76	
		Râssein ... "	221.	344.31	716	680	1,406	103.77	18.23	18.75	18.48	18.86	18.20	18.56	
		Sâsette ... "	234.02	464.33	1,361	1,200	2,561	113.42	22.35	25.12	23.56	20.23	24.33	22.08	
		Total District ...		35.83	228.57	10,849	10,398	21,247	104.34	25.38	26.56	25.94	22.18	22.53	22.35
4	City of Bombay ...	City of Bombay ...	21.	36,642.91	13,416	12,762	26,178	105.12	28.42	42.76	32.47	24.29	33.75	27.99	
		Panvel ... T. C.	3.	3,472.33	157	127	284	123.62	28.02	26.38	27.36	16.41	17.05	16.69	
		Alibâg ... "	0.60	9,810.00	69	68	137	101.47	23.70	22.85	23.28	25.74	21.85	23.77	
		Mahâd ... R. C.	0.43	15,974.42	62	60	121	89.65	17.33	20.06	19.07	20.69	21.37	21.25	
		Panvel ... "	304.	320.44	1,614	1,556	3,170	103.14	31.87	33.27	32.54	24.78	25.30	25.02	
		Alibâg ... "	193.40	873.50	979	1,019	1,998	96.08	27.36	27.95	27.65	25.60	24.93	25.11	
		Pen ... "	298.	250.03	681	664	1,345	102.56	25.95	25.96	25.97	24.12	24.28	24.20	
		Nâgôthna Petha ... "	200.	230.31	594	558	1,152	106.45	25.92	24.10	25.00	28.50	24.32	26.25	
		Roha ... "	353.	237.49	1,070	997	2,067	115.43	26.28	23.12	24.66	21.73	17.79	19.70	
		Mângaon ... "	453.57	244.92	1,273	1,258	2,531	101.19	23.19	21.90	22.54	19.40	16.87	18.11	
		Mahâd ... "	353.	241.46	1,432	1,340	2,772	99.40	32.65	32.38	32.52	24.44	24.43	24.44	
		Karjat ... "	353.	241.46	1,432	1,340	2,772	99.40	32.65	32.38	32.52	24.44	24.43	24.44	
		Total District ...		21.64	274.85	8,208	7,921	16,129	108.62	27.46	26.77	27.12	23.38	21.89	22.63
5	Kolâba ...	Panvel ... T. C.	3.	3,472.33	157	127	284	123.62	28.02	26.38	27.36	16.41	17.05	16.69	
		Alibâg ... "	0.60	9,810.00	69	68	137	101.47	23.70	22.85	23.28	25.74	21.85	23.77	
		Mahâd ... R. C.	0.43	15,974.42	62	60	121	89.65	17.33	20.06	19.07	20.69	21.37	21.25	
		Panvel ... "	304.	320.44	1,614	1,556	3,170	103.14	31.87	33.27	32.54	24.78	25.30	25.02	
		Alibâg ... "	193.40	873.50	979	1,019	1,998	96.08	27.36	27.95	27.65	25.60	24.93	25.11	
		Pen ... "	298.	250.03	681	664	1,345	102.56	25.95	25.96	25.97	24.12	24.28	24.20	
		Nâgôthna Petha ... "	200.	230.31	594	558	1,152	106.45	25.92	24.10	25.00	28.50	24.32	26.25	
		Roha ... "	353.	237.49	1,070	997	2,067	115.43	26.28	23.12	24.66	21.73	17.79	19.70	
		Mângaon ... "	453.57	244.92	1,273	1,258	2,531	101.19	23.19	21.90	22.54	19.40	16.87	18.11	
		Mahâd ... "	353.	241.46	1,432	1,340	2,772	99.40	32.65	32.38	32.52	24.44	24.43	24.44	
		Karjat ... "	353.	241.46	1,432	1,340	2,772	99.40	32.65	32.38	32.52	24.44	24.43	24.44	
		Total District ...		21.64	274.85	8,208	7,921	16,129	108.62	27.46	26.77	27.12	23.38	21.89	22.63
		6	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ... T. C.	0.50	72,062.7	1,168	1,128	2,291	104.01	62.20	65.09	63.58	42.28	39.07	40.74
Sanganner ... R. C.	0.59			16,496.61	238	216	444	105.56	47.59	43.71	45.62	38.62	33.79	36.17	
Ahmednagar ... "	613.50			133.55	1,433	1,427	2,860	101.82	34.74	35.00	34.87	31.85	31.24	31.55	
Nagar ... "	588.			115.655											

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—Showing the DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8			
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
7	Poona City ... T. C.	5	23,731.40	1,637	1,539	3,176	106.37	26.21	27.39	26.77	23.63	24.40	23.99	
	Junnar	0.36	33,069.44	206	233	439	88.41	36.09	37.64	36.87	31.33	24.56	27.80	
	Poona	4.55	6,827.63	369	344	713	107.27	21.23	25.01	22.90	20.60	23.70	21.99	
	Kirkcoe	4.22	2,310.18	100	94	194	106.38	17.29	23.69	19.90	10.21	13.10	11.39	
	Junnar ... R. C.	610.64	170.08	2,220	2,109	4,329	105.25	42.96	40.41	41.68	30.51	27.93	29.15	
	Khed	888	182.87	2,855	2,717	5,572	105.08	35.05	33.57	34.31	25.59	24.54	25.64	
	Indapur	567	125.13	885	780	1,665	113.46	24.45	22.45	23.47	23.18	22.88	23.03	
	Sirur	577	147.66	1,247	1,111	2,408	116.74	30.09	26.39	28.20	25.78	21.16	24.98	
	Purandhar	470	189.31	1,326	1,218	2,544	108.87	30.18	27.04	28.59	27.81	25.29	26.58	
	Bhimthadi	1,087	135.20	1,540	1,350	2,890	114.07	21.67	19.53	20.61	21.86	20.57	21.23	
	Haveli	799.23	215.14	2,651	2,232	4,883	118.22	30.10	26.61	28.40	26.24	25.82	26.03	
	Maval	385	172.68	821	773	1,594	106.21	24.09	23.39	23.98	20.00	19.08	19.37	
	Total District ...	5348	198.48	15,907	14,500	30,407	109.70	29.41	27.86	28.66	25.05	23.95	24.51	
8	Sholapur ... T. C.	1.33	462.88	1,229	1,216	2,445	101.07	88.90	40.50	39.71	35.13	31.64	34.89	
	Barsi	0.38	54,084.21	457	399	856	115.54	42.23	41.01	41.65	30.87	34.84	35.91	
	Pandharpur	0.51	39,123.53	409	319	728	128.21	41.36	31.70	36.18	40.35	35.47	37.89	
	Sholapur ... R. C.	845.67	140.31	1,369	1,356	2,725	100.96	22.56	23.40	22.97	23.15	22.30	22.54	
	Barsi	595.62	201.06	1,751	1,698	3,439	103.73	28.97	28.45	28.71	28.41	27.02	27.71	
	Madha	619	149.69	1,149	1,113	2,262	103.23	24.40	24.12	24.41	27.21	26.48	26.85	
	Karmala	766	121.87	1,383	1,258	2,641	109.34	29.00	27.57	28.29	28.33	27.63	27.99	
	Pandharpur	468.49	152.09	1,223	1,048	2,271	116.70	33.44	29.79	31.44	27.42	26.13	26.79	
	Sangola	649	120.83	1,138	1,060	2,198	107.37	28.89	27.14	28.13	28.78	24.83	25.81	
	Malsiras	574	125.98	900	798	1,698	112.78	24.00	21.84	22.93	23.74	22.52	23.14	
	Total District ...	4521	165.95	11,008	10,265	21,263	107.34	28.88	27.78	28.34	27.63	26.31	27.23	
	9	Satara ... T. C.	0.82	31,400	394	402	796	99.02	80.31	81.53	80.91	30.31	29.10	30.10
		Wai	2	6,218	169	192	361	84.02	27.63	30.38	29.02	26.65	24.05	25.33
Karad		0.37	82,662.16	186	145	331	128.23	30.16	24.50	27.39	24.32	23.94	24.08	
Satara ... R. C.		335.18	320.92	1,712	1,652	3,364	103.63	33.22	30.37	31.34	29.11	27.91	28.50	
Javli		419	141.71	868	834	1,702	104.08	29.87	27.51	28.67	22.37	21.54	21.95	
Wai		390	219.80	1,433	1,407	2,840	101.46	34.10	32.20	33.13	30.58	27.96	29.25	
Karad		394.63	377.02	2,748	2,634	5,382	104.25	36.64	35.45	36.16	29.55	29.34	29.45	
Valva		543	354.06	2,470	2,336	4,806	105.74	27.32	24.89	25.90	23.05	23.15	23.11	
Tasgaon		341	273.27	1,325	1,351	2,676	98.08	28.26	29.18	28.68	26.70	26.29	26.50	
Khandapur		531	180.66	1,477	1,396	2,873	105.80	30.09	29.32	29.68	28.66	28.65	28.66	
Khatav		497	191.58	1,555	1,847	3,402	115.14	32.54	29.39	30.43	28.92	28.10	28.51	
Moti		649	96.85	1,050	983	2,033	106.82	33.41	31.28	32.34	32.58	31.18	31.37	
Malcolmpeth		...	...	96	87	183	110.34	16.30	16.05	16.18	15.12	15.30	15.21	
Koregaon	349	264.32	1,521	1,464	2,985	103.89	33.97	30.84	32.36	29.31	30.89	30.89		
Patan	536	244.47	2,234	2,019	4,253	110.66	33.63	31.25	32.46	22.70	22.12	22.41		
Total District ...	4988	245.69	19,236	18,249	37,485	105.41	31.35	29.08	30.59	27.29	26.49	26.89		
10	N.B.—The area in square miles of Malcolmpeth is included in Javli Taluka.													
	Vengurla ... T. C.	0.03	3,37,333.33	224	202	426	110.39	45.51	38.96	42.00	26.01	22.70	24.31	
	Ratnagiri	0.04	3,56,850	96	147	243	85.31	13.60	20.25	17.02	11.67	19.33	20.74	
	Malvan ... R. C.	431.96	281.78	1,168	1,164	2,332	100.90	20.65	17.90	19.19	16.84	14.08	15.36	
	Devgad	543	237.01	1,336	1,331	2,667	100.37	22.12	19.49	20.72	17.96	15.00	16.34	
	Rajapur	512	375.17	1,390	1,335	2,725	104.12	21.29	17.64	19.33	18.02	11.85	16.31	
	Ratnagiri	302.97	404.45	1,300	1,400	2,700	92.46	23.31	20.07	22.03	21.30	18.09	19.58	
	Sangameshwar	557	227.20	1,307	1,312	2,619	97.39	21.01	21.12	20.91	16.37	14.10	15.16	
	Chiplun	670	276.63	1,893	2,035	3,928	93.92	22.27	20.28	21.19	18.41	15.30	16.71	
	Khed	400	251.12	1,075	985	2,060	109.14	22.59	18.60	20.49	18.18	15.39	16.71	
	Dapoli	505	306.91	1,712	1,689	3,401	101.36	23.86	20.29	21.94	18.96	15.85	17.06	
	Total District ...	3922	281.96	11,501	11,634	23,135	98.80	22.39	19.61	20.93	18.35	15.46	16.85	
	11	Belgaum ... T. C.	0.45	62,082.22	441	469	910	94.03	29.53	34.79	32.11	25.16	29.54	27.24
Gokak		0.39	31,041.03	191	200	391	95.05	31.20	33.12	32.29	28.91	31.08	29.99	
Athni		0.92	11,321.74	196	195	391	100.51	38.91	36.25	37.54	37.52	34.39	36.02	
Belgaum ... Ct.		...	...	102	100	202	102.90	17.51	20.67	18.82	14.76	16.03	15.37	
Belgaum ... R. C.		661.55	161	1,930	1,734	3,664	111.30	36.15	32.76	34.47	28.98	26.89	27.94	
Sampgaon		425	312.08	3,196	3,089	6,285	103.48	44.36	46.43	47.34	35.82	31.69	33.25	
Khandapur		632	135.41	1,625	1,449	3,074	112.15	37.32	34.47	35.92	29.00	27.31	28.59	
Chikodi		840	351.55	4,279	4,279	8,558	100.21	28.53	29.51	29.01	24.47	25.49	25.17	
Athni		786.08	143.79	1,749	1,696	3,445	103.13	31.99	29.98	30.48	27.00	26.44	26.71	
Gokak		670.61	158.42	1,601	1,597	3,198	100.25	28.72	30.81	30.04	27.37	26.12	27.75	
Parasgad		640	172.78	2,207	2,091	4,298	105.55	40.13	37.62	38.87	29.85	25.95	28.41	
Total District ...		4657	217.19	17,526	16,899	34,425	105.71	31.34	33.73	34.04	28.17	26.00	28.09	
12		N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonment of Belgaum is included in the town of Belgaum.												
	Dharwar ... T. C.	1.15	29,091.96	777	752	1,529	103.32	46.76	47.16	46.93	33.82	32.00	32.96	
	Hubli	1.18	44,232.20	845	809	1,654	104.45	31.19	31.59	31.40	23.39	22.72	23.07	
	Gadag-Betgeri	0.28	55,075	369	351	720	105.13	30.18	29.60	30.28	22.54	22.29	22.43	
	Ranebennur	0.37	37,176.38	210	181	391	110.49	30.56	26.40	28.42	22.42	21.36	22.39	
	Dharwar ... R. C.	423.85	222.32	1,505	1,554	3,059	98.85	41.49	42.11	42.20	35.18	35.82	35.26	
	Mugul Petha	...	...	730	674	1,404	108.31	66.76	62.06	64.53	45.70	41.15	43.07	
	Hubli	309.82	211.86	1,339	1,357	2,696	98.61	40.14	41.27	41.11	31.90	32.15	31.88	
	Navalgund	156.28	677.41	1,370	1,392	2,762	98.42	36.51	35.49	36.08	28.42	28.14	28.27	
	Nargund Petha	...	...	371	438	809	84.70	25.67	29.42	27.58	24.91	23.44	24.17	
	Gadag	698.72	144.28	1,173	1,192	2,365	98.41	36.09	36.03	36.06	29.66	28.23	29.07	
	Mundargi Petha	...	...	597	593	1,190	106.04	33.76	31.48	32.92	29.90	28.37	29.17	
	Karajgi	442	201.07	2,231	2,091	4,322	111.33	40.34	44.36	46.95	35.36	33.12	34.03	
Banapur	843	216.57	1,922	1,832	3,754	104.91	44.85	42.96	43.95	34.93	33.12	34.50		
Ron	370	249.48	1,490	1,535	3,015	96.42	31.35	33.04	32.65	24.75	24.25	23.76		
Kalhatgi	279	198.42	1,175	1,050	2,225	111.20	41.56	38.77	40.19	31.62	32.96	29.97		

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—Showing the DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Males died to every 100 deaths of Females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
13	Bijapur ... T.C. ...	2.13	7,863	225	186	411	120.97	26.39	22.62	24.52	26.97	22.38	24.71
	Kaladgi ... " ...	12	38,516	61	71	132	85.92	27.41	29.62	28.56	29.66	30.45	30.08
	Hungrund ... R.C. ...	518	198.44	1,387	1,432	2,794	95.46	26.63	27.75	27.20	24.02	24.12	24.07
	Muddebihal ... " ...	564	144.63	825	817	1,642	100.98	20.55	19.72	20.13	24.39	23.58	23.98
	Sindgi ... " ...	812	115.29	1,038	1,131	2,169	91.78	22.08	24.26	23.17	28.47	28.42	28.43
	Bagewadi ... " ...	764	134.07	1,119	1,110	2,229	100.81	22.10	21.43	21.76	25.59	25.00	25.30
	Bijapur ... " ...	866.37	100	994	969	1,963	102.58	22.73	22.38	22.56	25.59	25.01	25.29
	Bagalkot ... " ...	682.88	169	1,494	1,539	3,033	97.08	26.29	26.84	26.51	24.94	25.77	25.37
	Badami ... " ...	676	148.68	1,632	1,587	3,219	102.84	32.42	31.63	32.03	26.96	26.81	26.88
	Indi ... " ...	871	106.17	1,148	1,149	2,297	99.83	24.35	25.35	24.84	28.50	28.92	28.71
Total District ...		5757	138.32	9,903	9,901	19,894	93.12	24.88	26.09	24.98	26.09	25.91	26.00
14	Karwar ... T.O. ...	11.77	1,209.58	151	90	241	167.77	21.10	12.23	16.60	19.15	15.76	17.43
	Kumta ... " ...	7.35	1,530.43	146	138	282	107.35	27.16	25.48	26.32	26.41	26.61	26.51
	Karwar ... R.C. ...	267.23	144.94	494	422	916	117.06	25.92	21.48	23.67	23.36	19.19	22.79
	Kumta ... " ...	222.65	233.54	866	726	1,592	119.23	34.59	26.86	30.57	20.58	24.55	27.00
	Ankola Petha ... " ...	367	160.65	520	434	954	119.82	27.66	23.93	25.83	25.38	22.76	24.04
	Honavar ... " ...	446	209.68	977	815	1,792	119.88	33.72	26.78	30.17	30.07	25.04	27.75
	Bhatkal Petha ... " ...	779	80.90	1,154	986	2,140	117.04	30.97	38.26	33.95	27.53	35.89	30.95
	Sirsi ... " ...	239	163.51	703	653	1,356	107.76	31.07	30.69	34.70	26.29	32.45	28.89
	Siddapur ... " ...	589	58.23	362	281	643	128.82	34.30	34.58	35.26	32.03	38.14	34.61
	Yellapur ... " ...	980	61.58	413	362	775	114.09	48.46	48.00	48.25	42.00	41.37	41.65
Total District ...		3911	114.08	7,431	6,432	13,863	115.54	31.72	31.30	31.07	27.84	27.38	27.64
15	Surat ... T.C. ...	3	36,210.33	1,529	1,580	3,109	96.77	27.43	29.86	28.61	29.50	30.10	29.79
	Balsar ... " ...	2.50	5,885.6	149	156	305	95.51	20.61	20.83	20.72	17.43	15.49	16.45
	Olpad ... R.C. ...	323	206.37	1,508	1,436	2,944	105.01	46.01	42.37	44.16	41.22	40.19	40.71
	Mandvi ... " ...	280	192.63	1,049	1,045	2,094	100.38	38.77	38.87	38.82	31.85	30.69	31.27
	Chorasli ... " ...	107	471.55	1,002	1,080	2,082	92.77	40.19	42.00	41.26	36.04	34.03	35.02
	Bardoli ... " ...	222	378.87	1,595	1,595	3,190	100.00	37.11	38.77	37.92	32.90	31.62	32.27
	Jaldipur ... " ...	189	416.12	1,456	1,539	2,995	94.60	39.02	37.23	38.08	32.00	28.69	30.26
	Chikhli ... " ...	167	367.15	1,049	1,070	2,119	98.03	34.25	34.85	34.55	30.27	29.05	29.66
	Balsar ... " ...	205.50	355.76	1,102	1,359	2,551	87.71	34.32	35.40	34.89	31.49	28.94	30.17
	Pardi ... " ...	163	357.31	833	890	1,723	93.59	29.35	29.80	29.58	25.37	23.64	24.50
Total District ...		1662	390.98	11,362	11,750	23,112	96.69	35.33	35.79	35.56	33.10	31.94	32.52
16	Broach ... T.C. ...	1.68	23,391.07	443	412	855	107.52	21.33	21.27	21.30	28.45	27.99	28.25
	Jambusar ... " ...	0.54	22,351.85	224	204	428	109.80	36.48	34.39	35.45	40.07	41.98	41.01
	Broach ... R.C. ...	303.32	242.19	1,482	1,345	2,827	110.80	39.94	37.74	38.86	44.82	42.27	43.54
	Vagra ... " ...	308	119.93	853	732	1,585	116.53	44.67	41.02	42.90	45.40	44.60	44.99
	Amod ... " ...	174	219.00	861	740	1,601	116.35	43.20	39.74	41.53	44.01	41.57	42.85
	Jambusar ... " ...	372.46	188.80	1,662	1,466	3,128	113.36	45.54	43.32	44.47	40.15	37.77	39.00
	Anklesvar ... " ...	294.0	240.46	978	878	1,856	111.38	43.68	40.10	41.91	41.18	38.50	39.90
	Hansot Petha ... " ...	482	518	1,000	93.05	37.00	38.67	38.31	38.59	38.95	38.31	38.59	38.92
	Total District ...		1453	235	6,985	6,295	13,280	110.96	39.92	37.80	38.69	41.99	40.19	41.12
17	Kaira ... T.C. ...	28	86,075.00	278	273	551	101.83	55.36	53.74	54.54	46.80	41.92	44.35
	Nadiad ... " ...	33	88,012.12	696	622	1,318	105.13	46.28	47.26	46.75	38.50	36.98	37.77
	Borsad ... " ...	19	63,994.73	230	215	445	106.97	36.67	36.51	36.59	27.90	23.60	25.90
	Kapadvanj ... R.C. ...	23	64,369.56	360	401	761	89.77	52.43	50.51	51.40	38.15	32.37	35.05
	Mehmadabad ... " ...	173.72	473.52	2,319	2,156	4,475	107.56	54.38	54.41	54.40	34.73	33.23	34.00
	Nadiad ... " ...	223.67	635.02	2,992	2,735	5,727	109.43	39.68	41.03	40.32	32.38	30.99	31.99
	Borsad ... " ...	217.81	688.50	2,648	2,309	4,957	114.63	39.09	33.01	33.05	28.29	27.93	28.12
	Anand ... " ...	243	698.59	3,047	2,434	5,481	125.18	33.27	31.13	32.28	27.70	26.94	27.35
	Thasra ... " ...	253	377.88	2,226	1,721	3,947	129.34	43.75	39.47	41.28	33.89	28.14	31.20
	Kapadvanj ... " ...	279.77	309.95	1,858	1,588	3,446	117.00	40.86	38.50	39.73	26.01	24.70	25.33
Total District ...		1609	541.65	18,697	16,311	35,008	114.62	40.59	39.68	40.16	33.62	31.75	32.74
18	Godhra ... T.C. ...	17	86,417.64	338	218	556	155.04	46.39	29.43	37.84	34.59	22.55	28.52
	Dohad ... " ...	17	76,088.23	351	239	590	146.86	55.36	36.23	45.61	35.01	25.92	30.45
	Godhra ... R.C. ...	597.83	155.29	949	927	1,876	102.37	19.09	21.43	20.20	15.57	15.92	15.73
	Dohad ... " ...	599.83	175.15	891	878	1,769	101.48	31.70	31.77	31.73	20.63	20.55	20.59
	Jhalod ... " ...	415	211.68	587	654	1,241	89.75	23.60	26.74	25.16	20.02	18.61	19.32
	Kalol ... " ...	415	211.68	866	792	1,658	109.34	35.50	54.85	35.19	26.32	25.22	25.83
Total District ...		1613	194.28	4,559	4,277	8,836	106.59	28.12	28.26	28.19	25.29	23.58	24.45
19	Ahmedabad ... T.C. ...	2.20	65,541.81	3,844	4,142	7,986	92.80	51.96	58.98	55.38	39.86	41.63	40.74
	Gogha ... " ...	75	8,849.33	120	133	253	90.22	41.22	35.69	38.11	32.97	24.95	28.47
	Viramgaon ... " ...	61	38,027.86	727	730	1,457	99.58	62.73	62.88	62.80	58.16	55.56	56.86
	Dholka ... " ...	75	21,992.00	400	373	773	107.23	50.47	43.52	46.86	44.60	40.72	42.63
	Ahmedabad ... C.T. ...	...	...	30	31	61	96.77	13.88	21.90	17.05	8.32	9.99	8.94
	Daskroi ... R.C. ...	345.80	426.51	3,422	3,201	6,623	106.90	44.48	45.35	44.90	32.63	29.83	30.81
	Gogha ... " ...	223.25	118.18	387	360	747	110.57	28.80	27.02	27.93	33.88	31.58	32.74
	Dhandhuka ... " ...	1098	113.77	2,507	2,533	5,040	98.97	39.03	41.73	40.34	34.65	32.60	33.65
	Sanand ... " ...	360	244.69	1,970	1,856	3,826	106.14	44.08	42.76	43.43	32.89	27.60	30.28
	Viramgaon ... " ...	676.39	180.46	3,988	4,021	8,009	99.17	63.09	68.31	65.61	37.14	34.88	34.06
Total District ...		3821	241.02	22,165	21,597	43,762	102.62	46.86	48.21	47.51	37.82	35.20	36.54

N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonment of Ahmedabad is included in the town of Ahmedabad.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—Showing the DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during 1892—continued.

No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Males died to every 100 deaths to Females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
20	Karachi ... T. C. ...	7.66	12,064.30	2,736	2,411	5,147	113.48	49.28	50.76	53.06	23.52	28.13	25.56
	Karachi ... R. C. ...	1284.34	18.39	240	180	420	133.33	17.70	17.80	17.78	9.10	9.20	9.10
	K. Hassan ...	2652	6.11	59	68	127	86.76	0.35	0.44	0.39	7.33	7.22	7.28
	Dadu ...	16.88	91.26	1,314	1,101	2,415	119.35	43.48	43.05	43.58	17.80	19.04	18.79
	J. M. ...			849	743	1,592	114.27	34.74	36.40	35.50	18.46	20.18	19.35
	Schwan ...			1,192	1,080	2,271	109.46	41.36	44.01	42.58	20.44	21.91	21.11
	Munghand ...	541	33.84	482	431	913	113.83	46.99	46.93	46.43	23.38	25.92	24.56
	Kotri ...	830	32.92	700	588	1,288	120.07	45.92	48.01	46.85	16.85	16.25	16.55
	Tatta ...	1323	34.49	972	795	1,767	122.26	39.04	38.35	38.73	16.51	17.17	16.84
	Sakro ...	1104	23.52	287	215	502	133.49	20.25	18.08	19.26	14.61	14.30	14.40
	Ghorabari ...	588	53.92	667	461	1,018	125.72	33.74	32.80	33.30	22.40	21.88	22.22
	Mirpur Batoro ...	209	131.31	1,292	1,015	2,307	127.20	60.47	64.43	65.60	20.58	18.08	19.58
	Sajawal ...	207	110.49	703	624	1,327	122.28	47.71	46.19	47.02	20.32	19.10	19.70
	Jati ...	2145	12.76	595	482	1,077	117.22	37.23	37.02	37.15	23.13	22.11	22.02
	Shahbandar ...	1898	20.25	622	406	1,028	153.20	40.53	31.48	36.36	20.46	18.38	19.54
Total District ...		14115	39.75	12,640	10,599	23,245	119.31	40.75	42.28	41.43	19.29	20.32	19.75
21	Hyderabad ... T. C. ...	404	160.85	1,732	1,681	3,413	103.03	61.35	63.96	62.61	25.72	26.80	26.74
	Hyderabad ... R. C. ...	989	80.83	1,703	1,377	3,080	138.06	39.84	35.70	38.03	14.56	13.12	13.90
	Guni ...	795	92.91	1,275	883	2,158	144.39	31.16	36.79	29.22	12.29	10.77	11.50
	Dero Hago ...	709	89.98	802	552	1,354	145.29	22.70	19.30	21.22	12.11	9.68	11.10
	Dero Mobbat ...	670	64.22	561	437	998	128.38	23.75	22.51	23.19	12.08	11.18	11.62
	Tando Alahyar ...	607	108.92	828	624	1,452	132.37	20.24	17.78	19.10	13.94	12.74	13.38
	Hala ...	531	172.07	1,265	1,056	2,321	119.91	26.35	25.45	25.90	11.10	10.49	10.81
	Shahdādpur ...	733	91.96	825	675	1,500	122.22	21.82	22.80	22.25	13.97	12.97	13.33
	Mirpur Khas ...	561	60.98	804	244	1,048	124.59	15.81	16.29	16.02	9.67	8.41	9.12
	Kandāro ...	315	176.92	1,175	1,124	2,299	104.64	40.17	42.44	41.25	18.98	18.13	18.57
	Musaharo ...	532	171.01	1,787	1,643	3,430	105.70	37.33	38.06	37.70	17.67	16.98	17.28
	Moro ...	704	81.88	1,108	964	2,072	114.94	35.58	36.37	35.95	18.82	20.00	19.64
	Sakrand ...	1390	44.78	913	756	1,669	120.77	26.78	26.84	26.81	17.75	18.86	18.26
Total District ...		9030	101.67	15,111	12,418	27,529	121.69	30.25	29.67	29.99	14.77	14.21	14.62
N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad is included in Hyderabad taluka.													
22	Thar and Parkar ... T. C. ...	...	...	138	98	236	140.82	66.83	60.01	63.82	34.38	39.19	36.51
	Thar and Parkar ... R. C. ...	1107	107.43	1,229	949	2,178	129.60	31.29	31.51	31.39	13.67	14.04	13.82
	Chuchra ...	...	...	563	424	987	132.78	20.78	18.99	19.93	14.60	14.06	14.38
	Nagar Parkar ...	8608	11.37	608	529	1,037	96.03	23.15	27.50	25.18	14.54	12.27	13.45
	Mitti ...	...	...	668	508	1,176	111.80	39.33	39.73	39.51	17.44	16.02	16.90
	Diplo ...	...	...	447	411	858	108.76	33.78	39.07	36.12	14.21	13.73	14.00
	Khilra ...	3114	25.32	657	510	1,167	128.82	22.76	23.13	22.92	11.05	9.80	10.55
	Sanghar ...	...	...	297	219	516	135.62	19.70	18.18	18.48	12.16	11.20	11.78
Total District ...		12720	23.43	4,502	3,733	8,235	120.60	27.25	28.07	27.62	14.03	13.75	13.91
N.B.—The area of the town of Umargot is included in the taluka of Umargot.													
23	Shikarpur ... T. C. ...	9.50	4420.11	882	789	1,671	110.30	41.71	38.28	40.03	20.00	20.72	20.81
	Sukkar ...	...	...	635	491	1,126	129.33	35.08	45.32	38.94	23.88	27.88	26.47
	Larkhana ...	...	...	217	206	423	105.34	32.71	38.33	35.22	20.24	36.53	32.06
	Shikarpur ... R. C. ...	477.50	94.09	913	763	1,676	119.66	38.29	36.10	37.30	17.36	16.13	16.78
	Sukkar ...	254	100.99	1,140	1,046	2,186	108.99	39.81	40.85	40.30	17.15	16.14	16.90
	Nauaharo ...	402	164.72	1,354	1,149	2,503	117.84	38.42	37.09	37.80	19.69	19.73	19.72
	Rohri ...	1550	52.28	1,262	1,051	2,303	119.12	28.93	27.83	28.42	14.90	14.75	14.84
	Ghotki ...	554	122.23	1,531	1,465	2,996	104.51	41.73	47.18	44.23	19.49	19.01	19.54
	Mirpur ...	1721	27.93	880	890	1,770	113.95	37.15	39.67	38.28	19.46	18.31	18.89
	Ubauro ...	450	90.93	669	591	1,260	113.20	29.10	31.87	30.79	19.84	19.06	19.31
	Larkhana ...	291	268.49	1,540	1,399	2,939	110.08	36.49	38.94	37.62	19.67	20.01	19.77
	Kambar ...	...	...	1,515	1,368	2,883	119.48	35.79	34.66	35.22	20.13	20.80	20.45
	Rato-dero ...	672	208.76	1,213	1,018	2,231	119.16	36.87	35.88	36.41	20.25	20.44	20.35
	Kakar ...	598	91.90	1,448	1,297	2,745	111.04	48.82	51.27	49.95	19.18	19.53	19.33
	Labdarya ...	...	...	1,215	1,152	2,367	105.47	36.15	39.06	37.78	17.79	15.84	16.80
	Mehar ...	1133	137.33	1,570	1,351	2,921	116.21	59.61	61.63	60.49	19.40	20.50	19.92
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	558	608	1,166	110.37	39.53	42.52	40.90	16.59	16.61	16.65
Total District ...		9277	98.84	19,032	16,774	35,806	113.46	38.56	39.80	39.15	19.01	19.01	19.01
N.B.—The total area of the collectorate includes the area of the Kohistan Hill, which is 1,135 square miles. The areas in square miles of the towns of Sukkar and Larkhana are included in their respective talukas.													
24	Upper Sind Frontier ... T. C. ...	...	...	194	184	378	105.43	42.18	50.37	45.77	28.45	26.28	27.49
	Jacobabad ... R. C. ...	455	37.90	646	573	1,219	112.74	28.51	33.05	30.48	10.28	11.07	10.63
	Thul ...	821	54.64	890	867	1,757	102.65	36.99	41.81	39.17	13.93	12.73	13.38
	Kashmor ...	863	62.55	793	661	1,454	119.97	26.43	27.57	26.94	11.26	10.50	10.99
	Shahdādpur ...	724	37.81	410	418	828	98.09	27.02	33.36	30.24	16.43	16.04	16.25
Total District ...		2863	60.94	2,933	2,703	5,636	108.51	30.48	34.55	32.30	13.32	12.88	13.13
N.B.—The area of the town of Jacobabad is included in the taluka of Jacobabad.													
Grand Total for the Presidency ...		1241.30	151.82	317,031	294,711	6,11,742	107.57	32.56	32.45	32.50	28.93	28.28	28.61

N. B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1892.

3															4	5
No.	District.	Jan. 1st.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.	
Western Registration District.																
1	Bombay ...	7,990	8,297	8,261	8,289	2,689	2,273	2,665	3,603	3,526	3,500	3,950	3,392	42,794	1	
2	Surat ...	4,196	2,460	2,401	1,889	1,769	2,114	2,981	2,415	2,042	2,056	2,769	2,316	28,870	2	
3	Baroda ...	2,606	2,401	2,401	1,788	1,457	1,298	1,093	1,751	1,603	1,356	1,610	1,511	21,247	3	
4	Amalgar ...	2,511	2,401	2,401	2,510	2,322	1,787	2,191	2,257	2,106	2,032	1,907	1,910	26,178	4	
5	Kaira ...	1,614	1,327	1,310	1,102	1,089	1,256	1,032	1,049	1,407	1,042	1,346	1,295	16,129	5	
Central Registration District.																
6	Amalgar ...	2,444	1,492	1,447	1,951	2,353	2,646	4,325	3,270	2,428	2,287	2,494	2,058	29,145	6	
7	Poonah ...	3,117	1,780	2,003	1,914	1,739	1,890	4,769	3,561	2,612	2,114	2,061	2,288	30,407	7	
8	Amalgar ...	2,800	1,902	1,447	1,845	1,206	1,265	2,086	2,096	2,203	1,741	1,865	1,769	21,263	8	
9	Satara ...	3,824	2,408	2,401	2,172	2,313	3,420	5,039	3,737	3,422	2,805	2,870	2,542	37,456	9	
10	Ratnagiri ...	2,013	2,076	2,409	1,834	1,643	1,708	1,944	1,936	1,846	1,721	1,878	1,978	23,136	10	
South Western Registration District.																
11	Belgaum ...	2,080	2,823	3,640	3,043	5,210	4,320	3,983	2,267	2,011	1,628	2,151	1,954	34,425	11	
12	Dharwar ...	1,109	3,980	6,810	4,946	4,430	3,503	3,419	2,732	2,500	2,356	2,780	2,773	42,458	12	
13	Bijapur ...	1,170	1,390	2,245	1,669	1,711	1,527	1,883	1,398	1,859	1,620	1,650	1,454	19,894	13	
14	Kanara ...	1,283	1,118	1,223	907	1,047	1,184	1,286	1,211	1,152	1,014	1,204	1,236	13,863	14	
Gujarat Registration District.																
15	Surat ...	2,856	3,220	2,481	1,474	1,411	1,480	2,052	1,874	1,746	1,625	3,092	1,942	28,112	15	
16	Broach ...	1,864	828	930	852	791	780	1,019	1,018	987	1,318	1,660	1,297	13,230	16	
17	Kaira ...	4,436	1,065	2,023	1,707	1,528	1,701	2,703	2,686	2,006	8,918	5,641	3,806	36,008	17	
18	Panch Mahals ...	1,472	779	650	550	603	475	820	682	621	768	919	647	8,836	18	
19	Ahmedabad ...	5,462	2,438	2,591	1,944	1,682	1,699	2,101	2,810	3,988	6,031	7,844	5,172	43,762	19	
Sind Registration District.																
20	Karachi ...	3,713	1,760	1,315	935	871	2,035	3,012	2,142	1,676	1,676	1,928	1,523	23,246	20	
21	Hyderabad ...	3,737	1,864	1,511	1,224	871	2,321	4,210	3,969	1,839	2,361	2,561	1,971	27,529	21	
22	Thar and Parkar ...	2,000	624	464	393	296	310	985	337	422	624	821	863	8,235	22	
23	Shikarpur ...	4,616	2,407	2,040	1,736	2,300	2,383	3,686	2,269	2,691	4,028	4,623	3,038	35,603	23	
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	642	337	235	212	346	702	342	280	428	603	842	404	5,636	24	
Total for the Presidency.		69,044	46,142	49,166	41,749	41,617	44,243	60,342	51,979	48,023	51,317	60,052	49,198	611,742		
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 living in each month.		8.67	2.30	2.61	2.23	2.21	2.35	3.21	2.76	2.55	2.73	3.19	2.61	32.50		

ANNUAL FORM NO. IV.—DEATHS registered according to Age in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Western Registration District.																						
1	Khândesh	6,025	5,020	5,050	5,684	1,100	986	487	483	380	520	1,082	1,490	1,380	1,391	1,488	1,159	1,500	1,068	2,759	2,719	1
2	Nasik	4,024	3,369	3,519	3,489	779	770	381	376	269	421	824	1,148	1,134	1,124	1,111	814	1,125	720	1,772	1,693	2
3	Thana	1,832	1,679	3,178	2,254	629	618	319	248	224	321	857	1,138	1,262	1,068	1,235	777	1,006	762	1,307	1,603	3
4	City of Bombay ...	4,032	3,674	1,946	2,141	303	331	231	374	563	870	1,681	1,639	1,298	954	1,130	678	1,078	768	1,165	1,333	4
5	Kolaba	1,471	1,358	1,640	1,606	522	489	233	212	163	232	544	705	737	701	743	513	854	638	1,296	1,472	5
Central Registration District.																						
6	Ahmednagar	4,275	3,365	3,776	3,399	598	604	378	442	380	510	815	1,059	1,081	1,079	975	822	1,089	911	1,879	1,718	6
7	Poonah	3,962	2,318	3,947	3,159	872	850	528	425	411	525	1,088	1,231	1,235	1,230	1,206	938	1,300	965	2,418	2,550	7
8	Sholapur	3,131	1,933	2,532	1,863	906	704	607	629	554	758	647	1,070	508	896	591	684	626	708	848	990	8
9	Satara	4,093	3,690	4,157	4,066	1,087	978	480	391	481	588	1,275	1,436	1,400	1,233	1,623	1,223	1,810	1,444	2,830	3,330	9
10	Ratnagiri	1,746	1,497	1,587	1,600	521	497	287	251	351	293	795	1,094	1,014	1,023	1,051	856	1,265	997	2,884	3,526	10
Southern Registration District.																						
11	Belgaum	2,846	2,319	3,559	3,686	1,445	1,352	648	525	443	410	1,304	1,530	1,603	1,516	1,634	1,249	1,502	1,188	2,492	3,116	11
12	Dharwar	3,455	3,151	4,290	4,517	1,769	1,639	772	631	599	588	1,927	2,289	2,149	2,062	1,958	1,441	1,786	1,453	2,647	3,086	12
13	Bijapur	2,181	1,842	2,347	2,368	682	619	207	225	184	186	578	815	663	760	831	674	795	744	1,435	1,759	13
14	Kanara	1,610	1,277	633	633	263	243	178	178	241	282	766	897	1,080	764	1,016	611	776	530	938	1,011	14
Gujarat Registration District.																						
15	Surat	2,181	2,013	2,185	2,240	591	630	287	273	215	265	729	1,068	972	1,084	1,066	901	1,153	926	1,973	2,325	15
16	Broach	1,674	1,509	1,604	1,435	251	207	123	100	117	130	512	555	523	455	672	496	682	504	827	884	16
17	Kaira	3,283	3,260	4,344	3,639	738	541	421	315	401	285	1,409	1,270	1,615	1,405	1,812	1,285	2,117	1,478	2,557	2,833	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	783	704	887	885	231	231	128	115	146	123	396	381	608	443	542	347	469	352	469	658	18
19	Ahmedabad	4,158	3,907	5,797	5,711	986	922	439	447	470	387	1,708	1,698	2,002	1,966	2,091	1,585	2,088	1,874	2,426	3,102	19
Sind Registration District.																						
20	Karachi	2,155	2,012	1,746	1,813	971	913	547	357	457	416	1,525	1,399	1,671	1,254	1,188	788	986	585	1,400	1,112	20
21	Hyderabad	2,201	2,124	2,247	2,264	1,066	924	662	460	670	598	1,916	1,667	1,930	1,432	1,565	981	1,332	781	1,522	1,187	21
22	Thar and Parkar ...	591	581	519	504	321	309	203	171	167	121	506	443	514	444	444	309	415	275	822	576	22
23	Shikarpur	3,777	3,817	3,120	3,164	1,297	1,069	519	336	553	513	1,853	1,800	2,184	1,779	1,915	1,228	1,634	1,153	2,125	1,915	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier...	612	603	535	591	246	224	100	76	73	60	198	212	267	273	289	179	213	133	408	352	24
Total for the Presidency.		65,261	56,811	61,983	63,006	18,204	16,688	9,170	8,050	8,525	9,430	24,935	23,041	28,785	26,356	28,217	20,488	27,746	20,972	41,205	44,969	
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 living		100.20	166.86	60.96	56.43	13.36	13.32	8.93	10.14	10.99	13.66	14.47	16.62	19.56	20.36	29.08	23.50	48.10	38.81	97.27	90.75	

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. Hindus include Hindus of all castes, Jains, Brahmō, low caste and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarāt Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus and in Sind among Muhamēdāns. "Other classes" include Buddhists, Jews, Sikhs, Parsēs, and Unspecified.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11										No.
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	INJURIES.					All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										No.
							Male.	Female.	Wounding of Acci- dent.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diar- rhea.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.				
																				For the year.	Mean of pre- vious five years.			
A.—DISTRICTS.																								
Western Registration District.																								
1	Khândesh	1,403,661	420	266	33,905	4,897	...	4	405	36	235	1,731	41,254	0.31	0.10	24.22	3.27	0.17	1.23	29.30	29.95	1		
2	Nâsik	791,768	833	181	19,698	2,837	4	5	119	21	149	3,559	21,197	1.05	0.23	21.76	3.53	0.19	4.54	34.31	32.96	2		
3	Thâna	738,004	600	185	16,390	877	23	12	191	136	362	2,219	20,612	0.70	0.23	20.79	1.11	0.16	2.82	26.47	27.65	3		
4	Kolâba	571,607	675	173	11,271	1,018	7	12	168	22	209	2,231	15,577	1.18	0.30	19.72	1.78	0.37	3.90	27.25	22.75	4		
Central Registration District.																								
5	Ahmednagar	897,162	2,329	15	18,790	3,355	7	5	67	12	91	3,690	26,279	2.78	0.02	22.44	1.62	0.11	4.42	31.30	29.26	5		
6	Poona	800,094	2,471	43	19,467	8,090	13	4	179	31	218	2,896	25,885	2.44	0.05	21.87	1.22	0.25	3.25	29.03	24.77	6		
7	Sholâpur	648,196	390	24	14,002	1,389	10	7	91	14	122	1,302	17,234	0.60	0.04	21.61	2.14	0.19	2.01	26.60	25.88	7		
8	Sâtara	1,175,212	2,461	72	27,525	1,603	7	20	192	34	253	3,992	35,997	2.09	0.06	23.12	1.44	0.21	3.43	30.82	26.88	8		
9	Ratnagiri	1,081,468	94	274	11,983	1,405	2	3	113	135	253	8,472	22,466	0.09	0.25	11.07	1.30	0.23	7.88	20.77	16.68	9		
Southern Registration District.																								
10	Belgaum	940,856	5,122	146	16,319	5,614	23	36	166	30	235	5,073	32,531	5.30	0.16	17.18	5.91	0.27	5.34	34.23	28.74	10		
11	Dhârwar	928,179	7,813	348	19,726	4,929	28	31	142	15	216	5,132	38,164	8.12	0.37	21.25	5.31	0.23	5.53	41.12	32.12	11		
12	Bijâpur	714,915	664	108	12,873	2,480	12	20	132	20	184	3,040	19,351	0.83	0.14	16.61	3.20	0.24	3.92	24.97	25.95	12		
13	Kânara	420,928	282	22	8,106	540	7	5	130	23	174	4,216	13,340	0.67	0.05	19.25	1.28	0.41	10.01	31.68	28.02	13		
Gujarat Registration District.																								
14	Surât	526,479	213	12	17,524	161	10	10	136	33	139	1,599	19,698	0.40	0.02	33.20	0.31	0.36	3.04	37.40	33.57	14		
15	Broach	289,243	2	16	11,041	58	4	3	63	34	104	776	11,997	...	0.06	38.17	0.29	0.36	2.68	41.43	42.56	15		
16	Kaira	805,420	249	3	27,057	157	17	19	234	64	334	4,013	31,894	0.31	...	33.60	0.19	0.41	5.08	39.60	32.60	16		
17	Panch Mahâls	235,755	106	8	7,301	13	4	3	60	38	105	155	7,690	0.37	0.03	25.66	0.05	0.37	0.55	26.91	25.76	17		
18	Ahmedabad	726,832	25	14	30,670	249	7	14	177	69	267	2,007	33,332	0.03	0.02	42.20	0.34	0.37	2.70	45.72	34.10	18		
Sind Registration District.																								
19	Karâchi	464,004	4,425	2	12,677	639	5	5	113	70	198	733	18,098	9.54	0.04	27.32	0.15	0.42	1.58	39.04	18.54	19		
20	Hyderabad	863,536	6,125	26	18,446	51	3	1	88	96	188	280	24,116	5.93	0.02	21.36	0.08	0.22	0.32	27.03	13.81	20		
21	Thar and Pârkar	294,491	834	9	6,943	18	5	...	18	50	73	117	7,999	2.83	0.03	23.59	0.05	0.25	0.40	27.16	12.62	21		
22	Shikârpur	832,112	3,030	3	23,852	91	7	7	207	98	319	281	32,576	3.61	...	34.68	0.11	0.33	0.34	39.15	18.51	22		
23	Upper Sind Frontier	469,211	701	...	3,466	16	1	3	20	9	33	43	5,258	4.22	...	26.86	0.10	0.20	0.26	31.68	12.41	23		
Total of Districts		18,515,973	38,673	1,953	395,037	30,708	206	229	3,001	1,090	4,526	57,679	529,474	2.34	0.12	23.92	1.86	0.27	3.49	32.00	28.36			

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ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								No.
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	INJURIES.					All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								No.
							Suicide.		Wounding or Accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.		
							Male.	Female.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
B—TOWNS—continued.																						
Karachi District.																						
57	Karachi	97,009	1,175	12	2,301	229	3	...	23	...	31	1,399	5,147	12.11	0.12	23.72	2.36	0.32	14.42	53.06	25.56	57
Hyderabad District.																						
58	Hyderabad	54,612	637	...	2,277	...	1	...	16	2	19	430	3,413	11.69	...	41.77	...	0.35	8.81	62.61	25.74	58
Thar and Parkar District.																						
59	Umarkot	3,698	20	...	206	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	236	5.41	...	55.71	...	0.54	2.16	63.32	36.51	59
Shikarpur District.																						
60	Shikarpur	41,991	44	...	1,615	10	...	1	8	1	10	2	1,681	1.05	...	38.46	0.24	0.24	0.05	40.03	20.81	60
61	Sukkur	28,935	221	...	737	4	...	...	13	...	13	151	1,126	7.64	...	25.47	0.14	0.45	5.22	38.91	25.47	61
62	Larkhna	12,010	2	...	360	...	...	...	7	...	7	54	423	0.17	...	29.98	...	0.58	4.50	35.22	32.06	62
Upper Sind Frontier District.																						
63	Jacobabad	8,258	15	...	332	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	378	1.82	...	40.20	0.73	...	3.03	45.77	27.49	63
Total of Towns ...		2,304,373	4,337	817	43,001	4,700	87	72	701	46	906	29,517	83,268	1.88	0.35	18.64	2.04	0.39	12.81	36.13	30.35	
Total for the Presidency...		18,820,346	42,900	2,770	438,038	35,406	208	301	3,702	1,136	5,432	87,196	611,742	2.28	0.15	23.27	1.88	0.29	4.68	32.50	28.61	

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of the town B. In all other statements "Districts" include towns.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VII.—DEATHS registered from CHOLERA in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4		5												6			7			8	9		
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.	
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Western Registration District.																										
1	Khândesh	26	10	2,828	56	...	...	...	...	9	4	37	238	108	42	4	...	239	212	442	0.31	0.30	0.30	1.53	1	
2	Nâsik	16	14	1,647	94	...	...	...	...	56	113	251	516	93	7	1	5	525	516	1,041	1.22	1.26	1.24	1.66	2	
3	Thâna	11	10	1,026	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	327	648	0.75	0.84	0.79	1.81	3	
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	51	169	0.23	0.17	0.20	0.34	4	
5	Kolâba	11	6	1,466	43	...	...	...	...	...	160	304	156	7	14	62	25	383	345	728	1.28	1.17	1.22	1.10	5	
Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	188	...	...	...	108	512	515	1,098	278	14	26	6	...	1,232	1,275	2,557	2.84	2.91	2.88	1.98	6	
7	Poona	12	11	1,191	164	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,795	448	78	8	9	14	1,178	1,256	2,434	2.17	2.41	2.29	1.50	7	
8	Sholâpur	10	10	716	56	...	...	...	...	...	14	73	166	111	28	14	32	212	201	413	0.63	0.54	0.59	2.48	8	
9	Sâtara	15	14	1,346	205	...	...	...	...	...	62	599	1,232	362	237	26	20	7	1,356	1,209	2,565	2.21	1.97	2.09	1.94	9
10	Ratnâgiri	10	5	1,310	11	...	...	...	...	...	17	30	3	...	...	8	31	39	61	94	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.15	10	
Southern Registration District.																										
11	Bolgaum	11	11	1,076	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,769	2,480	5,259	5.43	4.98	5.20	2.53	11	
12	Dhârwar	18	13	1,303	498	654	1,005	1,637	777	2,529	1,420	412	56	2	2	10	17	4,548	3,768	8,314	8.61	7.20	7.91	2.90	12	
13	Bijâpur	10	9	1,112	98	...	...	...	...	...	20	288	160	113	32	45	8	...	228	338	666	0.82	0.85	0.84	2.61	13
14	Kânara	13	8	1,185	35	11	1	...	...	...	131	76	30	17	3	...	5	151	131	282	0.64	0.62	0.63	0.19	14	
Gujarât Registration District.																										
15	Surât	10	8	797	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	133	226	0.29	0.41	0.35	2.26	15	
16	Broach	8	2	405	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16	0.06	0.03	0.05	2.12	16	
17	Kaira	11	10	683	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	154	327	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.34	17	
18	Panch Mahâla ...	7	6	656	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	119	248	0.85	0.73	0.79	0.59	18	
19	Ahmedabad	12	4	857	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	104	212	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.38	19	
Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karâchi	15	14	792	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,149	2,451	5,600	10.15	9.78	9.98	0.54	20	
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,348	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,288	2,474	5,762	6.58	5.91	6.28	0.05	21	
22	Thar and Pârkar ...	8	8	212	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
23	Shikârpur	17	16	1,106	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	381	854	2.86	2.87	2.86	0.12	23	
24	Upper Sind Frontier	6	6	295	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	1,421	3,297	3.79	3.38	3.60	0.12	24	
Total for the Presidency.		235	237	25,406	3,080	666	1,008	1,672	3,078	6,050	8,089	14,694	5,238	1,562	436	215	192	23,169	19,732	42,900	2.38	2.17	2.23	1.38		

ANNUAL FORM NO. VIII.—DEATHS registered from SMALL-POX in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4		5												6			7		8			9	10	
No.	District.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			NUMBER OF THESE DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.	TOTAL RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.	
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Male.			Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.																											
1	Khândesh ...	26	2,828	92	11	36	69	73	35	16	11	16	4	7	1	13	148	144	292	74	205	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.53	1	
2	Nâsik ...	16	1,647	73	3	9	32	31	19	32	23	19	5	1	3	15	96	86	182	47	119	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.33	2	
3	Thâna ...	11	1,026	49	24	8	10	15	19	18	10	12	9	23	7	32	95	94	189	53	132	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.25	3	
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	1	45	87	185	113	61	28	14	12	2	...	1	...	291	248	539	176	150	0.57	0.83	0.67	0.30	4	
5	Kolâba ...	11	1,466	55	1	7	19	40	21	49	27	7	8	4	11	14	97	111	208	49	143	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.22	5	
Central Registration District.																											
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	1,348	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	10	4	12	16	10	3	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.11	6	
7	Poona ...	12	1,191	11	2	...	...	...	...	9	12	13	5	4	2	2	45	37	82	19	46	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.24	7	
8	Sholâpur ...	10	716	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	29	43	4	7	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	8	
9	Sâtâra ...	15	1,344	39	11	12	9	11	9	5	5	2	7	1	1	...	32	41	73	35	27	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	9	
10	Ratnâgiri ...	10	1,310	97	36	29	47	50	42	36	20	5	3	4	2	2	141	134	275	73	130	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.13	10	
Southern Registration District.																											
11	Bolgaum...	11	1,076	59	20	38	39	21	16	7	5	3	4	...	2	...	89	66	155	36	79	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.12	11	
12	Dharwar...	18	1,303	119	30	53	53	44	39	41	54	31	22	31	33	53	237	247	484	56	167	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.30	12	
13	Bijâpur ...	10	1,112	40	9	11	7	5	18	11	9	8	6	...	7	17	53	55	108	17	32	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.20	13	
14	Kânara ...	13	1,185	13	2	8	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	13	25	1	8	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.36	14	
Gujardt Registration District.																											
15	Surat ...	10	797	10	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	5	4	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.14	15	
16	Broach ...	8	405	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	11	2	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.23	16	
17	Kaira ...	11	583	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.3	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	656	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	6	1	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.6	18	
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	867	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	4	8	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.4	19	
Sind Registration District.																											
20	Karachi ...	15	792	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	2	14	1	3	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.43	20	
21	Hyderabad ...	14	1,348	4	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	9	26	9	9	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.28	21	
22	Thar and Pârkar ...	8	212	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	3	4	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.10	22	
23	Shikârpur ...	17	1,106	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.14	23	
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	24	
Total for the Presidency.		285	155	25,206	708	206	308	509	451	305	270	196	126	92	78	76	162	1,418	1,352	2,770	692	1,294	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.23	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IX.—DEATHS registered from FEVERS in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5												6			7			8	9		
Number.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Western Registration District.																									
1	Khandesh ...	26	26	2,828	2,559	6,706	2,741	2,685	2,581	2,084	1,763	2,048	2,600	2,853	2,887	3,345	3,851	18,141	17,063	35,204	24.35	23.87	24.11	22.15	1
2	Nasik ...	16	16	1,647	1,581	3,324	1,851	1,574	1,307	1,151	1,216	1,663	1,661	1,417	1,437	2,166	1,758	10,525	10,030	20,555	24.46	24.12	24.44	22.96	2
3	Thana ...	11	11	1,620	1,522	2,294	1,776	2,247	1,484	1,152	942	979	1,279	1,187	1,038	1,224	1,204	8,382	8,359	16,741	19.61	21.35	20.14	16.49	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	754	785	6.8	8.5	742	516	671	597	565	479	530	490	4,132	3,576	7,708	8.14	11.98	9.56	8.40	4		
5	Kolaba ...	11	11	1,466	1,369	1,221	1,087	1,197	801	897	728	883	1,038	1,029	735	1,001	1,009	5,750	5,786	11,536	19.24	19.55	19.40	16.20	5
Central Registration District.																									
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,348	1,307	1,803	1,073	1,262	1,377	1,333	1,493	2,239	2,225	1,758	1,581	1,898	1,517	10,414	9,114	19,528	23.10	20.94	22.03	19.79	6
7	Poona ...	12	12	1,191	1,097	2,746	1,468	1,635	1,536	1,345	1,356	2,141	2,366	1,937	1,523	1,996	1,717	11,377	10,294	21,671	21.03	19.78	20.41	17.19	7
8	Sholapur ...	10	10	716	709	1,702	1,083	1,222	1,430	1,019	1,033	1,499	1,978	1,722	1,356	1,530	1,436	8,839	8,168	17,007	23.19	22.15	22.66	18.74	8
9	Satara ...	15	15	1,348	1,294	3,420	2,428	2,344	1,753	1,831	2,168	2,836	2,529	2,454	2,194	2,275	2,077	14,482	13,787	28,269	23.61	22.53	23.07	19.38	9
10	Ratnagiri ...	10	10	1,310	1,228	1,077	1,153	1,650	1,013	876	849	941	964	865	888	979	967	6,025	6,196	12,221	11.73	10.47	11.00	8.63	10
Southern Registration District.																									
11	Belgaum ...	11	11	1,076	1,052	1,237	2,015	2,836	1,503	1,537	1,522	1,299	1,069	997	980	1,148	1,105	8,718	8,530	17,248	17.04	17.07	17.04	13.95	11
12	Dharwar ...	18	18	1,303	1,303	1,503	2,029	3,125	1,958	1,762	1,566	1,698	1,486	1,432	1,415	1,730	1,730	10,518	11,007	21,525	21.03	21.00	20.17	17.28	12
13	Bijapur ...	10	10	1,112	1,059	780	918	1,863	1,327	987	907	1,114	1,193	1,133	979	1,077	965	6,438	6,765	13,198	16.17	16.09	16.57	15.18	13
14	Kanara ...	13	13	1,185	1,137	819	699	789	551	553	617	765	705	697	615	737	758	4,375	3,950	8,325	8.97	18.00	18.00	15.06	14
Gujarat Registration District.																									
15	Surat ...	10	10	797	752	2,639	2,056	2,165	1,302	1,218	1,262	1,714	1,580	1,460	1,433	1,771	1,693	9,939	10,354	20,293	30.02	31.54	31.00	23.77	15
16	Broach ...	8	8	405	388	1,634	741	841	763	711	695	892	899	879	1,183	1,527	1,169	6,305	5,609	11,914	34.04	34.04	34.04	17.73	16
17	Kaira ...	11	11	583	575	4,034	1,616	1,740	1,408	1,192	1,415	1,901	1,983	2,317	3,890	4,981	3,359	15,790	13,636	29,426	34.28	33.15	33.79	20.71	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	656	611	1,447	755	627	516	429	433	587	592	699	721	893	619	4,238	3,090	7,328	26.14	26.77	26.45	20.71	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	857	846	5,124	2,093	2,203	1,592	1,376	1,392	1,635	2,189	3,316	5,410	7,124	4,685	19,344	18,795	38,139	40.80	41.60	41.40	30.40	19
Sind Registration District.																									
20	Karachi ...	15	15	792	792	3,231	1,471	1,126	796	725	578	870	763	1,000	1,337	1,756	1,329	8,035	6,943	14,978	25.90	27.70	26.80	17.10	20
21	Hyderabad ...	14	14	1,348	1,348	3,648	1,821	1,468	1,160	802	861	1,177	1,530	1,563	2,287	2,475	1,911	11,246	9,477	20,723	32.51	32.60	32.55	17.10	21
22	Thar and Parkar ...	8	8	212	212	2,034	606	457	366	270	234	215	274	405	605	796	842	3,795	2,259	6,054	25.77	24.77	25.27	17.10	22
23	Shikarpur ...	17	17	1,106	1,106	4,933	2,366	2,010	1,611	1,523	1,444	1,963	1,694	2,435	4,556	4,777	2,992	16,646	14,918	31,564	33.72	34.00	33.86	17.10	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	295	295	532	333	229	210	203	250	243	247	413	892	794	451	2,457	2,340	4,797	25.51	25.51	25.51	16.20	24
Total for the Presidency		285	285	25,206	24,133	67,782	34,985	37,603	29,269	25,628	5,480	32,063	33,441	34,373	39,921	48,629	38,664	220,011	212,927	432,938	21.15	21.34	21.24	16.20	25

ANNUAL FORM NO. X —DEATHS registered from DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, during each month of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5												6			7			8	9		
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		No. in each District.	No. from which deaths from bowel complaints were reported.	No. in each District.	No. from which deaths from bowel complaints were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Western Registration District.																									
1	Khândesh	26	25	2,828	1,018	439	343	385	402	384	331	408	517	361	367	402	360	2,638	2,121	4,759	3.54	2.97	3.26	4.09	1
2	Nâsik	16	15	1,647	647	283	170	205	230	215	264	374	275	299	257	232	215	1,679	1,330	3,009	3.90	3.24	3.58	3.82	2
3	Thâna	11	11	1,628	370	68	69	72	72	59	64	120	133	108	69	55	63	670	370	1,040	1.33	0.94	1.15	1.11	3
4	City of Bombay ..	1	1	1	1	131	99	120	149	137	120	195	221	168	131	107	195	1,038	735	1,773	2.04	2.46	2.20	1.99	4
5	Kolâba	11	11	1,466	441	77	60	62	49	66	87	164	199	129	67	59	56	627	448	1,075	2.10	1.51	1.87	1.77	5
Central Registration District.																									
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	469	160	151	88	96	127	124	244	166	224	125	102	112	848	771	1,619	1.88	1.77	1.82	2.71	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	185	70	65	88	82	54	82	134	144	194	153	135	119	756	564	1,320	1.40	1.08	1.24	1.45	7
8	Sholâpur	10	10	716	371	67	63	94	87	84	104	133	283	233	227	190	164	916	813	1,729	2.40	2.20	2.30	1.90	8
9	Sâtârâ	15	15	1,346	375	98	76	86	97	121	140	316	236	215	166	172	139	986	878	1,864	1.61	1.43	1.52	1.86	9
10	Ratnâgiri	10	10	1,310	610	110	169	136	102	121	132	138	135	100	111	106	126	790	636	1,426	1.54	1.07	1.29	1.30	10
Southern Registration District.																									
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	800	292	317	275	393	622	785	718	656	546	504	503	404	3,139	2,876	6,015	6.15	5.74	5.94	6.41	11
12	Dhârwar	18	18	1,303	929	434	399	427	431	438	461	509	466	414	392	443	408	2,801	2,422	5,223	5.31	4.83	4.97	5.19	12
13	Bijâpur	10	10	1,112	610	178	104	98	100	219	213	314	344	342	266	226	205	1,407	1,208	2,615	3.53	3.04	3.28	3.66	13
14	Kânara	13	13	1,185	244	33	31	23	22	44	32	60	81	82	64	59	57	339	239	578	1.45	1.13	1.29	1.45	14
Gujardt Registration District.																									
15	Surat	10	9	797	49	9	7	14	12	10	16	31	26	21	15	21	25	111	96	207	0.35	0.29	0.32	2.48	15
16	Broach	8	8	405	24	4	..	2	..	5	3	14	13	11	11	10	4	45	32	77	0.26	0.19	0.23	0.65	16
17	Kaira	11	11	583	44	9	4	10	7	7	7	20	32	27	35	28	24	123	87	210	0.27	0.21	0.24	0.87	17
18	Panch Mahâls ..	7	5	656	5	..	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	4	7	1	..	22	4	26	0.14	0.04	0.09	0.16	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	78	21	19	23	14	21	17	44	63	69	53	79	26	235	214	449	0.50	0.48	0.47	1.24	19
Sind Registration District.																									
20	Karâchi	15	10	792	24	23	27	15	14	15	25	66	29	31	23	15	14	173	124	297	0.56	0.49	0.53	0.50	20
21	Hyderabad	14	12	1,348	26	1	4	1	1	6	3	3	9	7	5	8	3	25	26	51	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	21
22	Thar and Pârkar ..	3	4	212	13	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	1	3	5	..	1	9	9	18	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	22
23	Shikârpur	17	14	1,106	40	5	7	4	3	21	5	24	10	8	6	8	4	52	53	105	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.12	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	5	5	285	13	..	1	1	..	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	7	18	4	22	0.19	0.05	0.13	0.11	24
Total for the Presidency.		285	268	25,206	7,386	2,502	2,127	2,294	2,435	2,783	3,019	4,026	4,041	3,495	3,061	2,952	2,731	19,346	16,060	35,406	1.99	1.77	1.88	2.49	

Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for 1892.

No. 2762.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1893.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. B.—1255, dated 15th May 1893—Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1892.

RESOLUTION.—During the year under report 650,667 births were recorded, against 682,677 in the previous year, the rate per mille being 34·57, against 36·27. In 18 districts out of 24 the rate decreased and the falling off is most marked in Dhárwár, Bijápur, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Thar and Párkar. The variations in the districts above-mentioned are very considerable and the Sanitary Commissioner should have stated whether he attributes them to less careful inspection work. Except in Thar and Párkar the work of registration had in the named districts been well performed in the previous year, and Government regret to observe in Ahmedabad especially a return to the unsatisfactory condition which was adversely commented on a few years ago. The districts in which an increase is shown are Násik, Kolába, Thána, Ratnágiri, Kánara, and Bombay City. The highest rate this year is found in Násik (46·94) and Khándesh and Ahmednagar are the only two other districts in which the rate of 40 is exceeded. Bombay City gives the lowest (18·87) in the Presidency proper and notwithstanding repeated criticism of the defective arrangements there does not seem to be any tendency to improve. In the Mofussil, Ahmedabad (30·93), Thána (30·40), and Kánara (31·62) are the lowest, and in Sind generally the work is very unsatisfactory. Government are glad to observe a marked improvement in registration in the Urban Divisions of Thána and Kolába, though much yet remains to be done before the results can be looked on as good. Thána itself is again at the bottom of the list. The attention of the officers concerned should be invited to the remarks made in paragraph 15 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report. The praise given in paragraph 18 to certain municipalities is noted with pleasure and endorsed by Government.

2. The number of deaths registered was 611,742, as compared with 513,132 in 1891, the rates being 32·50 and 27·26 per mille, respectively. The year was not healthy; influenza prevailed in Sind and Gujarát, malarial fever in Gujarát, and the number of deaths from cholera was higher than it has been since 1878. In ten districts the birth-rate was lower than the death-rate and in three others the difference was slight. Thána, Bijápur and Ratnágiri are mentioned as requiring more careful registration of deaths; in Bijápur, where scarcity prevailed to a serious extent, the rate (24·98) is the lowest but one recorded in the Presidency, and can hardly be looked on as correct. Better results might have been expected from a district in which the Circle Inspection Establishment has been working for some years, and in which house to house inspections are supposed to be regularly made.

3. The deaths registered are classified below under the usual heads :—

						1891.		1892.	
						No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	17,850	0·95	42,900	2·28
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	1,491	0·08	2,770	0·15
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	368,913	19·60	438,038	23·27
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	37,728	2·00	35,406	1·88
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	5,887	0·31	5,432	0·29
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	81,263	4·32	87,196	4·63
Total	...	...	...	...	...	513,132	27·26	611,742	32·50

As already remarked, cholera prevailed to an unusual extent and the number of deaths from this cause was much in excess of the mean. No Collectorate was altogether free from it ; Bombay City and the Gujarát Districts, Ratnágiri and

	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Ahmednagar	2,557	2·88
Poona	2,434	2·29
Sátára	2,565	2·09
Belgaum	5,259	5·20
Dhárwár	8,314	7·91
Karáchi	5,600	9·98
Hyderabad	5,762	6·28
Shikárpur	3,297	3·60

Broach, however, were only slightly affected. The districts which suffered most and the number of fatal cases are shown in the margin. No explanation can be given of the severe character of the epidemic during the year: the season was not more unfavourable than that of 1891, but the scarcity of water was perhaps intensified in the districts of the Presidency proper affected by scarcity, some of which show very high death rates. The most noteworthy feature of the course of the disease was the large number of deaths that occurred in Dhárwár in the first four months of the year. The number of deaths from small-pox, 2,770, though higher than in 1891, was again below the decennial mean. Bombay (0·67) shows the highest rate. The number of fatal cases of fever again rose very largely, the total being 438,038 as compared with 368,913 in 1891. In Sind, in Gujarát (except Broach), and in Belgaum and Dhárwár the increase is very marked. The highest rate (34·89) is found in the Gujarát Registration District and the lowest (18·24) in the Southern Registration District. Ahmedabad has the highest rate among the districts. Beyond a general remark that influenza prevailed in Sind and Gujarát the Sanitary Commissioner has not attempted to explain the enormous rise in the number of fever cases. The subject is a most important one and the constantly increasing mortality under this head renders it necessary that the causes should, if possible, be carefully observed. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to deal with the subject more comprehensively in future. The fluctuations under other heads do not call for remark. The number of suicides reported was 594.

4. The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the registration of vital statistics should be communicated to the Military Department for the necessary action. In Málegaon alone of cantonments in British territory do the figures approach the general rate for the Presidency. In small cantonments variation must of course occur, but in those the population of which is high there is no reason why the rates should differ materially from the general rate.

5. The account of the inspection work performed by the Sanitary Commissioner is this year supplemented by the first report of the Sanitary Board. A very satisfactory amount of travelling appears to have been done and much useful assistance was given to municipalities in respect of water and drainage works. The attention of the local bodies concerned should be invited to the remarks contained in the notes of inspection of the officers of the Department. In many cases there are grave defects in these matters of detail which might easily be remedied. The Health Officer has submitted a very interesting account of the sanitary condition of the port during the year. Many of his remarks, however, are such as can only be dealt with satisfactorily on more detailed information.

6. There were 19 cases of infectious diseases on board vessels which entered the Port of Bombay during the year; of these, 4 were cases of cholera and 10 of small-pox. Vessels lying in port were not seriously affected, there being in all only 39 cases of infectious diseases against 72 in 1891. The attention of the Port Trust should be invited to Dr. Crimmin's remarks as to the condition of the foreshore, and the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to state whether any steps are being taken to abate the nuisance complained of. Extract paragraph 31 of the Report of the Port Health Officer should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári and the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, for the necessary action. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be drawn to the remarks made by Dr. Crimmin in paragraph 32 of his report.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay (with copies of the report),

The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,	} With copies of the report.
The Commissioner in Sind,	
The Commissioner, N. D.,	
The Commissioner, C. D.,	
The Commissioner, S. D.,	
All Collectors and District Magistrates in the Presidency proper and Sind,	
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,	
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,	
The Military Department of the Secretariat,	
The Compiler, General Administration Report for 1892-93. }	
The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust (with extract paragraphs 31 and 55 to 61 of the Report of the Health Officer of the Port),	
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári (with extract paragraph 31 of the Report of the Health Officer of the Port),	
The Government of India,	} By letter.
The Secretary of State for India.	
The Editors' Table, Bombay,	
The Editors' Table, Poona, <i>care of</i> the City Magistrate, Poona,	
The Editor of the <i>Dhárwár Vritt</i> (for his own use and for the use of the Editors of other Newspapers in Dhárwár).	

